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GERARD, JOHN, 1545-1612

The herball; or; general history of plants. Gethered by John Gerarde of London. London, J. Norton, 1597. 8p.+ 1392(64)p. illus. port.

Title page, preliminary pages, pp. 1-75 and 1309-1392 are missing.

Details are taken from Dictionary Catalogue of National Agricultural Library, U.S.A. v. 27, pp: 4. GERAR D, JOHN, 1545-1602

THE HERBALL; OR; GENEPA L HISTORIE OF PLANTES.

(Gathered by JOHN GERARDE OF LONDON)

1597

J. NORTON, LONDON

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Of Wilde Otes CHAP. 55.

The description.

Romos sterilis, called likewise Auena fatua, which the Italians do callby a very apt manie Vinavana, and Auena Cassa, (in English, Barren Otes, or wilde Otes) hatle like leaves and stalkes as our Common Otes; but the heads are rougher, sharpe, many little thatpehuskes making each eare.

† 2 There is also another kinde of Bromos of wilde Otes, which Dodoneus calletti Festuca also va, not differing from the former wilde Otes in stalkes and leaves, but the heads are thicker, and more compact, each particular eare (as I may terme it) confifting of two rowes of feed handsom ly compact and toyned rogether; being broader next the straw, and narrower as it comes to a end.

* The line and state

The first in July and August may be found almost process leagus the later to be found great plenty in most Ric.

The days. This is called in Greeke constant Lating Brown And Annie Lating Brown Annie Lating Round Lating Brown Annie Lating Round L

2 Lobell calls this Bromos flerito access Drauich : in English, Dranke





The nature and vertues

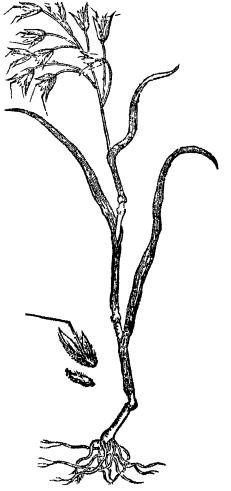
ying facultie (as Dioscorides faith.) Boile it in water together with the roots vn tice beconsumed; then straine it out, and adde to the decoction a quantitie o' oney equally the tetre of boile it vntill it acquire the thicknesse of thin honey. This medicine is cool against the orange of filthy vicers of the nose, dipping a linner cloth therein, and putting is not the nose into the nose in the poultred, and so vie it.

The boiled in VV inexact dried Rose leaves, it is good against a stinking breath. \$\pm\$

CHAP. 56. Of Bearded Wilde Otes.

Gylops Bramoides Belgarum is a Plant indifferently partaking of the nature of Agolops and Bromos. It is in new like to the naked Ores. The feed is sharpe, hairy, and somewhat long, and of a eddish colour, inclosed in yellowish chassie huskes like as Otes, and may glished, Crested or bearded Ores. Thatie found it often among Barley and Rie in sundry s. This is likewife unprofundle and hurtfull to Corne, whereof is no mention made by Authors worthy the noting

† Azi'ops Bromoides Beirded Wilde Otes.



CHAP. 57. Of Burnt Corne.

The description.

I Ordeum vstum, or vstilago Horder, is that burnt or blasted Barley which is a together unprofitable and good for nothing, an enemy vnto corne, for that in stead of an eare with corne, there is nothing else but blacked ust, which spoileth bread, or whatsoever is made thereof

2 Buint Otes, or Vstilago Auena, or Auenacea, 18 likewise an unprofitable Plant, degenerating from Otes, as the other from Barley, Rie, and Wheat. It were invarine to make a long haruest of such entitle corne, considering it is not possessed with one good qualitie. And therefore thus much shall suffice for the description.

3 Burnt Rie hath no one good property in phificke, appropriate either to man, birds, or beaft, and
is a hurtfull maladie to all corne where it groweth,
hauing an eare in shape like to corne, but in stead of
graine it doth yeeld a blacke pouder of the which
causeth bread to looke blacke, and to have an entit
taste and that corne where it is, is call invocate
corne, and the thing it selfe Burit Co. blasted
corne.

1 Hor deum vstum, sine vstr-52 Vstilago Auenacea, Jo horder. Burnt Barley. 2 Burnt Ores,

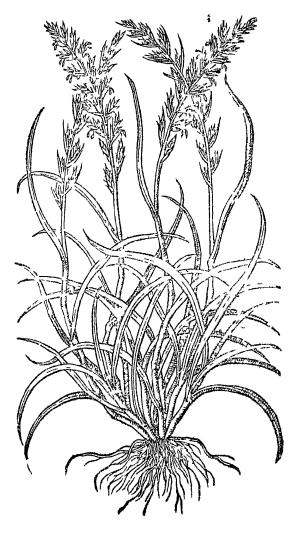
3 Vstilago Secalina. Burnt Rie.



Of Darnell. C H A P. 58.

I Lolium album. White Damell. 2 Lolium rubrum. Red Darnell.





The description. Mong the hurtfull weeds Darnell is the first. It bringeth forth leaves or stalkes like those of wheat or barley, yet rougher, with a long eare made up of many little ones, euery particular one whereof containeth two or three graines lesser than those of wheat, scarcely any chassie huske to couer them with; by reason whereof they are easily shaken out and scattered abroad.

Red Darnell is likewise an unprofitable corne or grasse, having leaves like barly. The joints of the straw or stalke are sometimes of a reddish colour, bearing at the top a small and tender eare, flat, and much in forme resembling the former.

The place. They grow in fields among wheat and barley, of the courupt and bad feet, as Galen faithsespecially in a moist and dankish soile.

The time. They spring and flourish with the corne, and in August the seed is ripe.

The names. I Darnell is called in Greeke, and in the Arabian Tongue, Zizama and Sceylen . In French, Turay in Italian, Loglio in low Dutch, Polick in English, Darnell of some, Iuray, and Raye: and of some of the Latines, Tritisum temulentum.

Red Dainell is called in Greekeams or Phanex, because of the crimson colours in Latine, Lolium Rubrum, and Lolium Murmum, of forne, Hordeum Murioum, and Triticum Murinum: in Dutch, Muple men: in English, Red Damell or great Damell Grass.

Darnell's aot in the third degree, and dry in the second. Red Darnell drieth without sharpenelle, as Galendares

The vertues

The feed of Dainell, Pigeons dung, oile Oline, and pouder of Linefeed, boiled to the forme of A a plaister, consume wennes, hard lumpes, and such like excieleenses in any part of the body

The new bread wherein Dainel-1s, eaten hot, causeth drunkennesse in like manner doth becre B

or ale wherein the feed is fallen, or put into the Malt

Darnell taken with red wine stayeth the flux of the belly, and the oueimuch flowing of womens C

Dioscorides faith, That Darnell mease doth stay and keepe backe cating fores, Gangrenes, and D putrified vicers, and being boyled with Radish roots, salt, brimstone, and vinegei, it curcth spreading scabs, and dangerous tetters, called in Greeke, value, and lepious or naughty scurse

The seca of Darnell ginen in white or Rhenish wine, prouoketh the slowers or menses A finne made thereof with parched barly meale, myrrh, saffron, and frankinseece, made in form

of a pulteffe, and applied upon the belly, helps conception, and caufeth eafie deliverance of child-

Red Darnell (as Dioscorides writeth) being drunke in sowre or harsh red Wine, stoppeth the G laske, and the ouermuch flowing of the flowers or menses, and is a remedie for those that pisse in

The danger. Darnell hurteth the eyes, and maketh them dim, if it happen in come either for bread or drinke:

which thing ourd in his first booke Fastorum hath mentioned, in this veise. Et careant lolys oculos vitiantibus agri

And hereupon it feemeth that the old prouerbe came, That such as are dimme sighted should be Said, Lotia vittitare.

CHAP. 59. Of Rice.



Ice is like vnto Darnell in shew, as Theophra. stus faith. it bringeth not forth an eare, like corne, but a certaine mane or plume, as Mills or Millet, or rather like Panick. The leaves, as Pliny writeth, are far and full of substance, like to the blades of leeks, but broader but (if neither the foile not climate did alter the same) the plants of Rice that did grow in my garden had leaves foft and graffie like barly. The floure did not shew it selfewith me, by reason of the inturie of our vnseasonable yere 1596 Theophrastus concludeth, that it hath a floure of a purple colour. But, faith my Author, Rice hath leaues like vnto Dogs graffe or Barley, a small straw or stem full of 10 ynts like corne: at the top whereof groweth a bush or tust farre valuke to barley or Darnell, garnished with round knobs like small goofeberries, wherein the feed or graine is contained : euery fuch round knob hath one small rough aile, taile, or beard like vnto barley hanging thereat. Aristobulus as Strabo reporteth, sheweth; That Rice growes in water in Bactria, and neere Babylon, and is two yardshigh, and hath many eares, and bringeth forth plenty of feed. It is reaped at the fetting. of the seuen starres, and purged as Spelt and Otemeale, or hulled as French Barley The place.

It groweth in the territories of the Bactrians, in

Babylon in Susum, and is the lower part of Syria. It groweth in those dayes not onely in those countries before named, but also in the fortunate Islands, and in Spaine, from whence it is brought unto vs purged at the pared as we see after the manner of French Barley. It prosperets be an fenny and water its blaces.

The time.

It is fow en in the Spring in India, as Fratosthenes witheffeth, when it is moistned with Sommer showers.

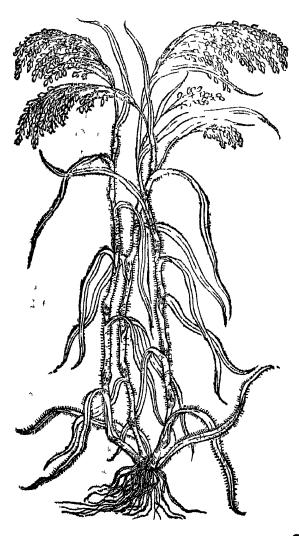
The names.

The Grecians call it of the Greek or as Theophrastus faith, of the Latines keepe the Greek word ory. 7a in French it is called Rez in the Germane tongue, Biff, and Byg: in English, Ricc. The temperature and vertues.

Galen faith, That all men vie to stay the belly with this graine, being boiled after the same manner that Chondrus is. In England we vie to make with milke and Rice a certaine food or pottage which doth both meanly binde the belly, and also nourish. Many other good kindes of food is made with this graine, as those that are skilfull in cookerie can tell

CHAP. 60. Of Millet.

Milium. Mill, or Miller.



I he description.

Ilium iiseth vp with many hany stalkes knoited or jointed like wheat. The leanes are long, and like the leaves of the Common Reed It bringeih forth on the top of the stalke a spoky but to menc, called in Greeke pora, like the plume of feather of the Poleried, hanging downswards, of colour for the most part yellow or white 5 multich growerlithe feed, finall, hard, and gliffe ring, coucred with a few thinne huskes, out of which it eafily falleth. The roots be many, and grow deep in the ground

Milium aurum is like vnto the former, fauing that the earc or plume of this plant is more looke and large, and the feed fomewhat bigger, of a flir-

ning blacke colour.

The place.

It lougth light and loofe mould, and prospereth best in a morst and rainy time. And after Columella, it groweth in greatest aboundance in Campania. I hauc of it yearcly in my gaiden.

The time.

It is to be fowen in Aprill and May, and not before, for it loyeth in warme weather.

The names.

It is named of the Grecians, wasses of some, was see and of Hippocrates, Paspale, as Hermolaus saith. In Spanish, Myo in Italian, Miglio in High-Dutch, Bitz: in French, Millet · in Low-Dutch, Bitg: in English, Mill, or Millet.

The temper.

It is cold in the first degree, as Galen writeth, and dry in the third, or in the later end of the second, and is of a thinne substance.

The vertues. A The meale of Mill mixed with tarre is laid to the bitings of serpents, and all venomous beasts. There is a drinke made hereof bearing the name of Sirupus Ambrosi, or Ambrose his syrup, which procureth sweat, and quencheth thirst, vsed in the city of Milan in Tertian agues. The receit whereof Henricus Rant Zonius in his booke of the government of health setteth downe in this manner: Take (saith he) of vnhusked Milla sussicient quantitie, boile it till it be broken, then take fine ounces of the hot decoction, and adde thereto two ounces of the best whiten me, and so give it hot vnto the patient, being well couered with clothes, and then he will five at throughly. This is likewise commended by Iohannes Heurneus, in his booke of Practise.

Millet parched, and so put hot into a linnen bag, and applied, helpes the griping paines of the

belly, or any other paine occasioned by cold.

Chap?

CHAP. 61. Of Turkie Corne.

1 Frumentum Afiaticum. Corne of Asia.



3 Frumentum Turcicum. Turkie Corne.

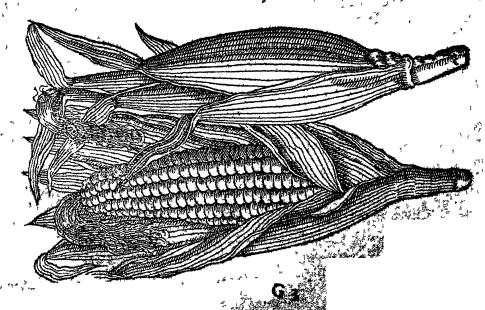


The kinder.

F Turkie cornes there be divers forts, notwithstanding of one stocke or kindred, consisting of sundry coloured graines, wherein the difference is easie to be discerned, and for the better explanation of the same, I have set forth to your view certaine eares of different colours, in their full and perfect ripenesse, and such as they shew themselves to be when their skinne or filme doth open it selse in the time of gathering. open it felfe in the time of gethering.

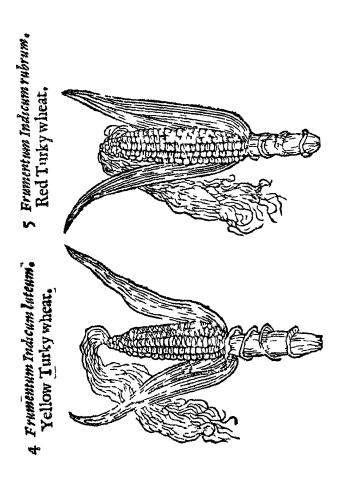
The forme of the eares of Turky Wheat.

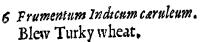
3 Frument: Indici spica.
Turkiewheat in the huske, as also naked or bare.

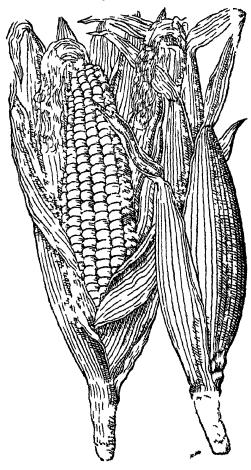




Orne of Asia beareth a long great stem or stalke, couered with great leaves like the great Cane reed, but much broader, and of a darke brownish colour towards the bottome at the top of the stalkes grow idle or barren tusts like the common Reed, somtimes of one colour, and sometimes of another. Those cares which are fruitfull do grow vpon the stides of the stalkes, among the leaves, which are thicke and great, so covered with skins or silmes, that a man cannot see them untill ripenesse have discovered them. The graine is of sundrie colours, sometimes red, and sometimes white, and yellow, as my selfe have seen in myne owne garden, where it hath come to ripenesse.







The stalke of Turky Wheat is like that of the Reed, full of spongie pith, set with many ioynts, fine or six foot high, bigge beneath, and now and then of a purple colour, and by little and little small aboue the leaves are broad, long, set with vaines like those of the Reed. The eares on the top of the stalke be a spanne long, like into the feather top of the common Reed, divided into many plumes hanging downward, empty and barren without seed, yet blooming as Rie doth. The floure is either white, yellow, or purple, that is to say, even as the fruit will be. The Fruit is contained in very bigge eares, which grow out of the loynts of the stalke, three or soure siom one stalke, orderly placed one above another, covered with cotes or filmes like huskes and leaves, as if it were a certaine sheath; out of which do stand long and slender beards, soft and tender, like those laces that grow upon Sauorie, but greater and longer, every one fastned upon his owne seed. The seeds are great, of the bignesse of common peason, cornered in that part whereby they are fastned to the eare, and in the outward part round being of colour sometimes white, now and then yellow, purple, or red, of taste sweet and pleasant, very closely ioyned together in eight or tenne or ders or rankes. This graine hath many toots, shong, and full of strings.

These kindes of graine were first brought into Spaine, and then into other prounces of Europe. not (as some suppose) out of Asia minor, which is the Turks Dominions, but out of America and the Islands adjoying, as out of Florida and Virginia, or Norembega, where they vie to sow or set it, and to make bread of it, where it groweth much higher than in other countries. It is planted in the gardens of these Northerne regions, where it commeth to upenesse when the sommer falleth out to be faire and hot, as my selfe have seene by proofe in myne owne garden.

The time

It is fowen in these countries in Marchand Aprill, and the fruit is tipe in September.

The names.

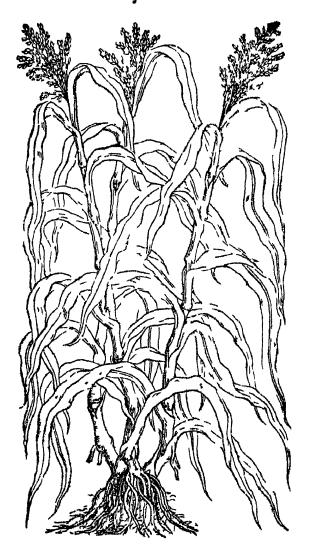
† Turky wheat is called of some Framentum Turcicum, and Milium Indicum, as also Mizura, and Maiz, or Mays. It in all probabilities was inknowne to the antient both Crecke and Latine Authors. In English it is called Turky coine, and Turky wheat The Inhabitants of America and the Islands advoying, as also of the East and West Indies, do call it Miss the Virginians, Pagateur.

The temperature and vertues.

Turky wheat doth nourish far lesse than either wheat, i.e., barley, or otes. The bread which is made thereof is meanly white, without bran it is hard and dry as Bisket is, and hath in it no clamminesse at all; for which cause it is of hard digestion, and yeeldeth to the body little or no nourishment, it slowly descendeth, and bindeth the belly, as that doth which is made of Mill or Panick. We have as yet no certaine proofe or experience concerning the vertues of this linde of Coine; although the barbarous Indians, which know no better, are constrained to make a vertue of necessitie, and thinke it a good food, whereas we may easily indge, that it nourishes but little, and is of hard and euill digestion, a more convenient food for swine than for men.

CHAP. 62. Of Turkie Millet.

Sorghum. Turky Millet.



The description.

TVrky Millet is a stranger in England. It hith many high stalkes, thicke, and jointed commonly with some nine loynts, beset with many long and broad leaues like Turky VV heat: at the top whereof groweth a great and large tust or eare like the great Reed. The seed is lound and sharpe pointed, of the bignesse of a Lentill, sometimes red, and now and then of a fuller blacke colour. It is fastned with a multitude of strong slender roots like whto threds: the whole plant hath the forme of a Reed: the stalkes and eares when the seed is ripe are red.

The place.

It ioyeth in a fat and moist ground it groweth in Italy, Spaine, and other hot regions.

The time.

This is one of the Sommer graines, and is ripe in Autumne.

The names.

The Millanois and other people of Lombardy call it Melegua, and Melega in Latine, Melica in Hetruria, Saggina in other places of Italy, Sorgho: in Portugal, Millum Saburrum in English, Turky Mill, or Turky Hirse.

† This feemes to be the *Mileum* which was brought into Italy out of India, in the reigne of the Emperour *Nero* the which is described by

Pliny, lib. 18. cap. 7. ‡

The temperature and vertues.

The feed of Turky Mill is like vnto Panicke in taste and temperature. The country People some-

times make bread hereof, but it is brittle, and of little nourishment, and for the most part it serueth to fatten hens and pigeons with.

CHAP. 63. Of Panick.

Panicum Indicum Indian Panick.



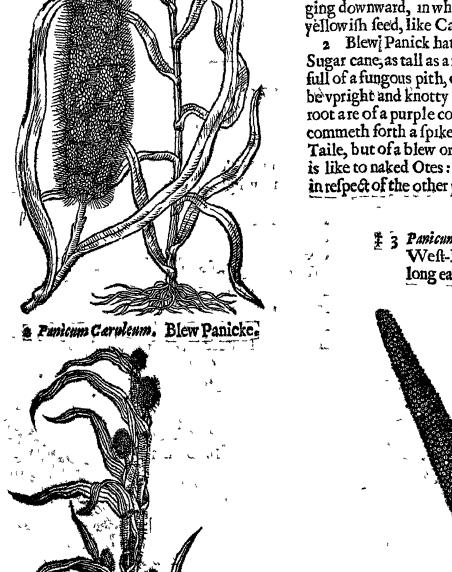
There be fundry forts of Panicke, although of the Antients there have beene fet downe but two, that is to fay, the wilde or field Panicke, and the garden or manured Panicke.

The descrip tin.

The Panick of India groweth vp like Millet, whose straw is knotty, or full of joynts; the ears be round, and hanging downward, in which is contained a white or yellowish seed, like Canarie seed, or Alpisto.

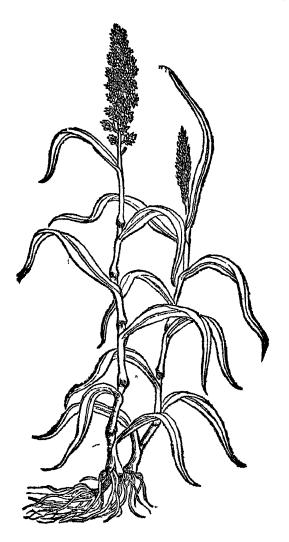
2 Blew Panick hath a reddish stalke like to Sugar cane, as tall as a man, thicker than a finger, still of a fungous pith, of a pale colour: the stalkes be vpright and knotty; these that grow neere the root are of a purple colour on the top of the stalk commeth forth a spike or eare like the water Cats Taile, but of a blew or purple colour. The Seed is like to naked Otes: The Roots are very small, in respect of the other parts of the plant.

3 Panicum Americanum spicalongissimo.
West-Indian Panicke with a very long eare.



- To these may be added another West-Indian Panicke, sent to Clusus from M Interns Ga ret of London. The eare hereof was thicke, close, compact and made Taper-failtion, finerici at the one end than at the other, the length thereof was more than a foor & halfe. The shape of the feed is much like the last described, but that many of them together are contained in one hairie huske, which is fastned to a very short stalke, as you may see represented apart by the side of the figure ‡
 - 4 Panicum vulgare. Common or Germane Panicke.

5 Panicum Syluestre. Wild Panicke





4 Germane Panicke hath many hairy roots growing thicke together like vnto wheat, as is all the rest of the plant, as well leaves or blades, as straw or stalke. The eare groweth at the top single, not value to Indian Panicke, but much lesser. The graines are contained in chassic scales, red declining to tawny.

The wilde Panicke groweth vp with long reeden stalkes, full of joynts, set with long leaves like those of sorghum, or Indian Panicke: the tust or feather-like top is like vnto the common reed, or the eare of the grasse called Ifthemon, or Manna grasse. The root is small and thready.

The place and time. The kindes of Panick are fowen in the Spring, and are ripe in the beginning of August. They prosper best in hot and dry Regions, and wither for the most part with much watering, as doth will and Turky whear: they quickly come to ripenesse, and may be kept good a long time.

- Panick is called in Greeke wome, and war Ducles the Physicion nameth it Mel Frugum ! the Spaniards, Panith the Latines, Panicum, of Pannoula: in English, Indian Panicke, or Otemeale.

Panicks now the littles and are driess, as Galen faith.

Panicke stoppesh the lake, as Millet doth, being boyled (as Pliny reported) in Goats milke and drunke twice in a day. Outwardly in Pultelles or otherwise, it drawford cooles.

Bread made of Panie and the little, and is cold and dry, very bearle, having in its neither clambinesse nor farmelle.

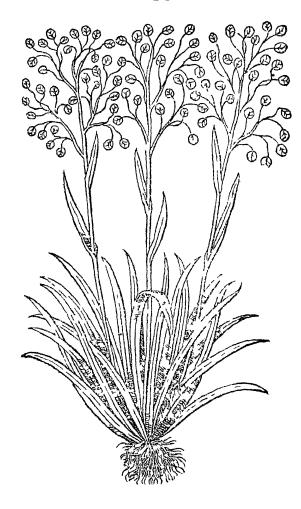
Снар.64. Of Canary seed, or Pety Panicke.

Phalaris.

Canarie feed.

2 Phalaris pratensis. Quaking grasse.





The description.

Anarie seed, or Canarie grasse after some, hath many small hairy roots, from which arise small strawie stalkes toynted like corne, whereupon do grow leaves like those of Barley, which the whole plant doth very well resemble. The small chassise eare groweth at the top of the stalke, wherein is contained small seeds like those of Panicke, of a yellowish colour, and shining.

2 Shakers, or Quaking Grasse groweth to the height of halfe a foot, and sometimes higher, when it groweth in fertile medowes. The stalke is very small and benty, set with many grasse leaves like the common medow grasse, bearing at the top a bush or tust of stalk scaly pouches, like those of Shepheards purse, but thicker, of a browne colour, set upon the most small and weake hairy foot stalkes that may be found, whereupon those small pouches do hang by meanes of which simil hairy strings, the knaps which are the floures do continually tremble and shake, in such fort that it is not possible with the most stedsaft hand to hold it from shaking.

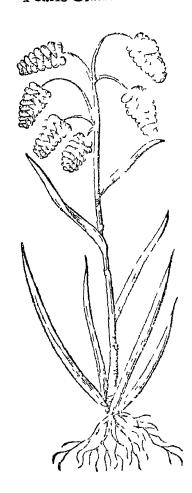
† 3 There is also another Grafsie plant which may fitly be referred to these, the leaves and stalkes resemble the last described, but the heads are about the length and bredth of a small Hop, and handsomely compact of light scaly filmes much like thereto, whence some have termed it Gramma Lupuls glums. The colour of this pretty head when it commeth to ripenesse is white, ‡

The place.

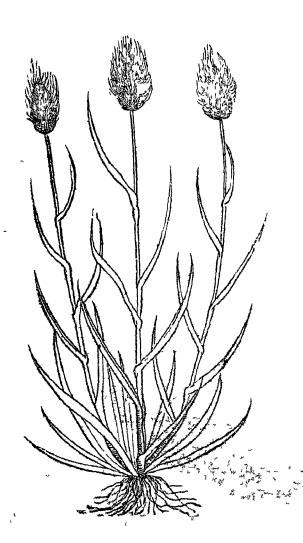
r Canarie leed groweth naturally in Spaine, and also in the Fortunate or Canary Islands, and doth grow in England or any other of these cold Regions, if it be sowen therein.

2 Quaking

3 Phalares pratenjes altera.
Pearle Grasse.



Alopecuros. Fox-taile.



2 Quaking Phalars groweth in fertile pastures, and in dry medowes.

3 This growes naturally in some parts of Spaine, and it is sowen yearely in many of our London Gardens.

I The tame

These Canarie sceds are sowen in May, and are ripe in August.

The names.

T Canary feed, or Canalle come is called of the Grecians, water the Latines retaining the fame name Phalaris in the Islands of Canarie, Alpists in English, Canarie feed, and Canary grasse.

2 Phalaris pratensis is called also Gramen tremvium in Cheshire about Nantwich, Quakers and Shakers in

fome places, Cow-quakes

3 This by some is termed Phalaris altera Clusius calleth it Gramen Amourettes majus Bauhine, Gramenti emulum maximum In English they call it Pearle-Grasse, and Garden-Quakers.

The nature and vertues.

I finde not any thing fet downe as touching the temperature of *Phalaris*, notwithstanding it is thought to be of the nature of Millet.

The myce and feed, as Galen faith, are thought to be profitably drunke against the paines of the bladder Apothecaries for want of Millet doe vie the same with good successe in somentations; for in dry somentations it serueth in stead thereof, and is his succedaneum, or quid pro quo. We vie it in England also to feed the Canarie Birds.

Снар. 65.

Of Fox-Taile.

The description.

The stalle hath many grassic leaves or blades, rough and hairy, like vnto those of Barley, but lesse and shorter. The stalke is likewise soft and hairy; whereupon doth grow a small spike or case, soft, and very downy, bristled with very small haires in shape, like vnto a Fox-taile, whereof it tooke his name, which dieth at the approach of Winter, and recourerth it selfe the next yeare by falling of his seed.

‡ There is one or two varieties of this Plant in the largenesse and smallesse of the eare-

2 Besides these forementioned strangers, there is also another which growes naturally in many watry Salt places of this kingdome, as in Kent by Dartsord, in Esser, for The stalkes of this plant are grassy, and some two soot high, with leaves like Wheat of Dogs Grasse. The eare is very large, being commonly source or size inches long, downy, lost like silke, and of a brownish colorie.

The place.

This kinde of Fox-taile Graffe groweth in England, onely in gardens

- The time.

 This fpringeth vp in May, of the feed that was feattered the yere before, and bear chins tork with his feed in Iune
 - 2 This beates his head in Iuly.

The names.

There hath not beene more faid of the antient or later writers, as touching the name, that is fet downe, by which they called it in Greeke Alopecuros, that is in Latine, Candivulyis in 1 in glish, Fox-taile.

This by Lobell is called Alopecuros altera maxima Anglica poludofa, that is, The large English

Marsh Fox-taile.

The temperature and vertues

I finde not any thing extant worthy the memorie, either of his nature or vertues.

CHAP. 66. Of fobs Teares.

Lachime Iob.
Iobs Teares.



The description.

from a tuft of thieddy roots, two foot high, fet with great broad leaues like vinto those of reed, amongst which leaues come forth many small branches like straw of come on the end whereof doth grow a gray shining seed or graine hard to break, and like in shape to the seeds of Gromell, but greater, and of the same colour, in I ereof I hold it a kinde euery of which grain, are bored through the middest like a bead and out of the hole commeth a small idle or barren chassic care like vinto that of Dainell.

It is brought from Italy and the countries adjoyning, into these countries, where it doth grow very well, but seldome commeth to ripenesse, yet my selfe had ripe seed thereof in my garden, the Sommer being very hot.

Theirme.

It is fowen early in the Spring, or else the winterwill ouertake it before it come to ripenesse.

The names.

Divers have thought it to be Lithospermi species, or a kinde of Gromell, which the seed doth very notably resemble, and doth not much differ from Dioscorides his Gromell. Some thinke it Plinies Lithospermum, and therefore it may verie aptly be called in Latine, Arundo Lithospermos, that is in English, Gromell reed, as Gesner saith. It is generally called Lachrima 10h, and I auhrima

Iols of some it is called Deosperos in English it is called Iobs Teares, or Iohs Drops, for that every grame resembleth the drop or teare that falleth from the eye.

The nature and vertues

There is no mention made of this herbe for the vse of physicke onely in France and those places (where it is plentifully growing) they do make beads, bracelets, and chaines thereof, as we do with pomander and such like.

CHAP. 67. Of Buck-wheat.

Tragopyron. Buckwheat, or Bucke.



The description.

Vck-wheat may very well be placed among the kinds of graine of corne, for that oftentimes in time of necessitie bread is made thereof, mixed among other graine. It hath round fat stalkes somewhat crested, smooth and reddish, which is divided in many aimes or branches, whereupon do grow smooth and soft leaves in shape like those of Iuie or one of the Binde weeds, not much vnlike Basil, wherof Tabernamontanus called it Ocymum Cereale The floures be fmall, white, and clustied together in one or moe tusts or vmbels, slightly dasht ouer here & thewith a flourish of light Carnation colour. The feeds are of a darke blackish colour, triangle, or three square like the seed of Macke Bindeweed. The root is small and threddy.

The place.

It prospereth very well in any ground, be it nouer so dry or barren, where it is commonly sowen to serue as it were in stead of a dunging It quickly commeth vp, and is very soons sipe it is verie common in and about the Nampiwich in Chethire, where they fow it as well for food for their cattell, pullen, and fuch like, as to the vie atorefaid. It groweth likewise in Lancashire, and in some parts of our South country, about London in Middlesex, as also in Kent and Essex.

The time.

This base kinde of graine is sowen in Aprill and the beginning of May, and is ripe in the beginning of August. The names.

Buck-wheat is called of the high Almaines, Depoencoan: of the base Almaines, Buckenweidt; that is to say, Hircuttuum, or Goats wheat of some, Fage triticum, Beech Wheat: In Greeke, iphonyur, by Theophrastus, and by late Writers, responser in Latine, Fago triticum, taken from the fashion of the seed or fruit of the Beech tree. It is called also Fegopyrum, and Tragopyron In English, French wheat, Bullimong, and Buck-wheat · In French, Diagee aux cheucaux.

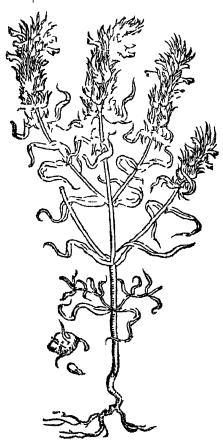
The temper.

Buck-wheat nourisheth lesse than Wheat, Rie, Barley, or Otes, yet more than either Mill or Panicke. Thevertues.

Bread made of the meale of Buck-wheat is of easie digestion, and speedily passeth through the belly, but yeeldeth little nourishment.

CHAP. 68. Of Con Whear.

n Melampyrum albumi. White Cow-wheat.



3 Melampyrum ceruleum?
Blew Cow-wheat.



‡ 2 Melampyrum purpureum!
Purple Cow-wheat.



4 Melampyrumluteum. Yellow Cow-wheat.



The description.

falke, having other small stalkes comming from the same, of a foot long. The leaves are long and narrow, and of a darke colour. On the top of the branches grow bushy or spikic eares sull of floures and small leaves mixed together, and much jagged, the whole eare resembling a Foxe-taile. This

eare beginneth to floure below, and so voward by little and little vnto the top the small leaves before the opening of the floures, and likewise the buds of the floures, are white of colour Then come vp broad husks, wherein are enclosed two feeds somewhat like wheat, but smaller and browner The root is of a woody fubstance

These two are like the former in stalkes and leaves, but different in the colour of their floures, the which in the one are purple, and in the other blew. Clusius calls these, as also the Cra-

taogonon treated of in the next Chapter, by the names of Parcel area sylvesties. \$

4 Of this kinde there is another called Melanpyrum luteum, which groweth neere unto the ground, with leaves not much valike Haits horne, among which infeth vp a small straw with an eare at the top like Alopecures, the common Fox-taile, but of a yellow colour.

The place. The first groweth among corne, and in pasture grounds that be fruitfull it groweth plentifully in the pastures about London.

The rest are strangers in England.

of Thetime.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The names.

Melampyrum is called of some Triticum vaccinium in English, Cow-wheat, and Horse-stoure: in Greeke, unduron The fourth is called Melampyrum lateum in English, Yellow Cow-wheat The danger.

The feed of Cow Wheat raiseth up fumes, and is hot and dry of nature, which being taken in meats and drinks in the manner of Darnell, troubleth the braine, causing drunkennesse and headache.

CHAP. 69. Of Wilde Cow-Wheat.

T Crataogonon album. Wilde Cow-wheat.



The description.

He first kinde of wilde Cow-Wheat Clusius in his Pannonick history calls Parietaria sylvistris, oi wilde Pellitorie which name, according to his owne words, if it do not fitly answer the Plant, hee knoweth not what to cal it, for that the Latines have not given any name thereunto yet because some haue so called 11, he retaineth the same name Notwithstanding he referreth it unto the kindes of Melampyrum, or Cow-wheat, or vnto Crateogonon, the wilde Cow-wheat, which it doth very wel answer in divers points. It hath an hairy foure square stalke, very tender, weake, and casie to breake, not able to stand vpright without the helpe of his neighbours that dwell about him, a foot high or more, whereupon do grow long thin leaues, tharp pointed, and oftentimes lightly fnipt about the edges, of a darke purplish colour, sometimes greenish, set by couples one opposite against the other; among the which come forth two floures at one 10 ynt, long and hollow, fomewhat gaping like the floures of a dead nettle, at the first of a pale yellow, and after of a bright golden colour; which do floure by degrees, first a few, and then more, by meanes whereof it is long in flouring. Which being past, there succeed small cups or feed vessels, wherein is contained brownessed not vnlike to wheat. The whole plant is harry, not differing from the plant Stichwort.

2 Red leafed wilde Cow-wheat is like vnto the former, fauing that the leaves be narrower, and the tuft of leaves more lagged. The stalkes and leaves are of a reddish horse-slesh colour. The lioures

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floures in forme are like the other, but in colour differing, for that the hollow part of the floure with the heele or spurie is of a puiple colour, the lest of the floure yellow. The seed and wish is are like the precedent.

3 Crataogonon I uphrofine Eyebiight Cow-wheat



The description.

This kinde of wilde Cow-wheat Tabernamontanus hath set south under the title of odonti tes others have taken it to be a kinde of Luphra fia or Eyebright, because it doth in some soit resemble it, especially in his floures. The stalks of this plant are finall, woody, rough, and square. The leaues are indented about the edges, sharpe pointed, and in most points resembling the formei Cow-wheat, so that of necessitie it must be of the fanic kinde, and not a kinde of Eyebright, as hath beene fet downe by fome

The place.
These wilde kindes of Cow-wheat dor grow commonly in fertile pastures, and bushy Copses, or low woods, and among buffies upon barren heaths and fuch like places.

The two first doe grow voon Hampsted heath neere London, among the Tuniper bushes and bil berry bushes in all the parts of the said heath, and in cuery part of England where I have travelkd.

The time.

They floure from the beginning of May, to the end of August.

1 he names

The full is called of Labelins, Conteoronous and of Tabernamontanus Allinin Sylnoticim, or Wood Miller, and Alfine Sylvation, or Wood-Chickwood.

The fecond hath the same titles. in English, Wilde Cow-wheat.

The last is called by Tabernamontanus, Odontites of Dodonaus, Euphrasia altera, and Euphrosime. Hippocrates called the wilde Cow-wheat, Polycarpum, and Polycritum.

There is not much set downe either of the nature or vertues of these plants onely it is reported that the feeds do cause giddinesse and drunkennesse as Darnell doth.

The feed of Crataogonon made in fine pouder, and given in broth or otherwife, mightily provo keth Venerie.

Some write, that it will likewife cause women to bring forth male children.

† See the vertues attributed to Crataogonon by Dioscorides before, Chap. 38.B.

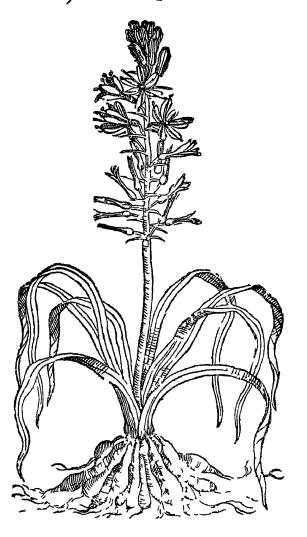
CHAP. 70. Of White Asphodill.

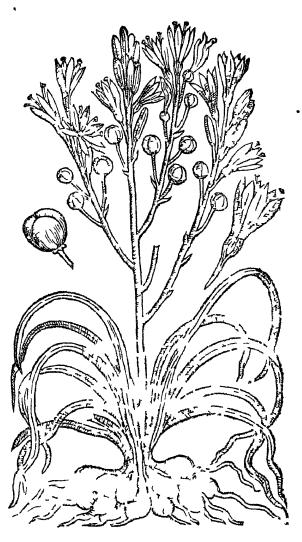
The kindes.

HAuing finished the kindes of corne, it followeth to shew vinto you the fundry forts of Aspliodules, whereof some haue bulbous roots, other tuberous or knobby 100ts, some of yellow colour, and some of mixt colours: notwithstanding Dioscorides maketh mention but of one Asphodill, but Pliny fetteth downe two; which Drony fine confirmeth, faying, That there is the male and female Asphodil. The latter age hath observed many more besides the bulbed one, of which Galen maketh mention.

3 Asphodelus non ramosus. White Asphodill.







¶ The description.

The stalke is round, smooth, naked, and without leaues, two cubits high, garnished from the middle vpward with a number of floures starre-fashion, made of flue leaues apiece; the colour white, with some darke purple streakes drawne downe the backe-side. Within the floures be certaine small chiues. The floures being past, there spring vp little round heads, wherein are contained hard, blacke, and 3 square seeds like those of Buck-wheat or Staues-acre. The toot is compact of many knobby roots growing out of one head, like those of the Peonie, full of juyce, with a small bitternesse and binding taste.

2 Branched Asphodill agreeth well with the former description, saving that this hath many branches or armes growing out of the stalke, whereon the floures do grow, and the other hath not

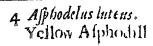
any branch at all, wherein confisteth the difference

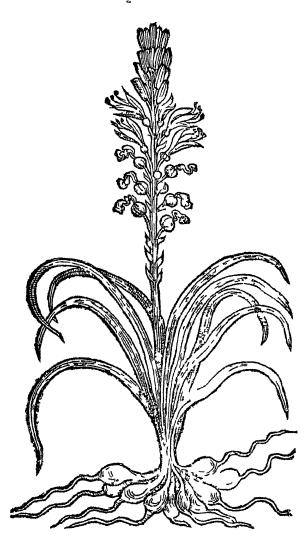
3 Asphodill with the reddish floure groweth vp in roots, stalke, lease, and manner of growing like the precedent, saving that the floures of this be of a dark red color, & the others white, which setteth forth the difference, if there be any such difference, or any such plant at all for I have conferred with many most excellent men in the knowledge of plants, but none of them can give mee certaine knowledge of any such, but tell me they have heard it reported that such a one there is, and so have I also, but certainly I cannot set downe any thing of this plant vntill I heare more certaintie. Sor as yet I give no credit to my Authour, which for reverence of his person I for beare

4 The yellow Asphodull hath many roots growing out of one head, made of funding tough, fat, and oleous yellow springs, or grosse strongs, from the which rise up many grassy leaves, thick and grosse, tending to squarenesse; among the which commeth up a strong thicke stalke set with the like leaves even to the floures, but lesse: upon the which do grow starre-like yellow floures, other-

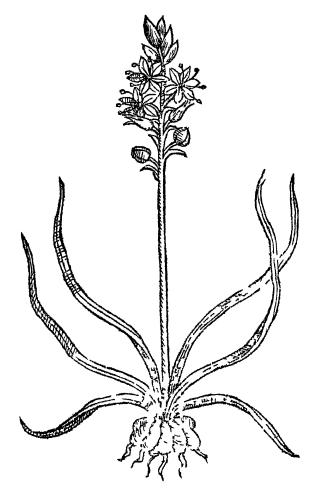
wise like the white Asphodill.

3 Asphodelus store rubente. Red Asphodill.





🛊 🕏 Asphodelus minimus. Dwarfe Asphodul.





* 5 Besides these there is an Asphodul which Clusius for the smalnesse calls Asphodul minimus. The roots thereof are knotty and to berous, resembling those of the somethy described, but lesse from these arise sine or six very narrow and long leaves; in the middest of which growes up a stalk of the height of a soot, round and without branches, bearing at the top thereof a spoke of sources, consisting of six white leaves a piece, each of which hath a streak comming alongst it, both on the inside and outside, like as the first described. It slowes in the beginning of Iuly, when as the rest are past their floures. It loseth the leaves in Winter, and getanew ones againe in the beginning of Aprill 4

The time and place.

They floure in May and Iunc, beginning below, and so flouring vpward and they grow naturally in France, Italy, Spaine, and most of them in our London Gardens.

The names.

Asphodill is called in Latine, Asphodelus, Albucum, albucus, and Hasiula Regia in Greeke, in English, Asphodill, not Dasfodil, for Dasfodill is Narcissus, another plant dissering from Asphodill. Pluny writeth, That the stalke with the sloures is called Ambericas; and the root, that is to say, the bulbs Asphodelus.

Of this Afphodill Hefie maketh mention in his Worl Swhere he faith, that fooles know not how much good there is in the Marloy and in the Aff hold, because the process. Asphodill are 200d to be caten Y cileadoth not believe that he meant of this Approach, but or chat bulbed In whereas we will mill emeation here asser And he him else testistish, that the bulbes thereof nenot to be caren untious very long teething, and therefore it is not like that Hefed hath commended any fach for he feenieth to inderstand by the Mallow and the Aiphodil, such kinde of rood as is early prepried, and foone made ready

a 1 be nature.

These kinds of Asphodils be hot and dry almost in the third degree.

The vert. es.

After the opinion of Diescorides and Actions, the 100ts of Asphodill eaten, prouoke vinc and the A cermes effectually, especially being stamped and fliained with wine, and diunke.

One dram thereof taken in wine in manner before ichearsed, helpeth the paine in the sides, rup- B

tures, convultions, and the old cough.

The roots boiled in diegs of wine cure foule eating vicers, all inflammations of the dugges or C stones, and easeth the selon, being put thereto as a pultesse

The tuyce of the 100t boyled in old sweet Wine, together with a little myrch and saffron, ma-D

Leth an excellent Collyrie profitable for the eyes.

Giter faith, the roots buint to affice, and mixed with the greafe of a ducke, helpeth the Alopecia, E and bringeth haire againe that was fallen by that discase.

The weight of a diam thereof taken with wine helpeth the drawing together of finews, cramps, F and buistings,

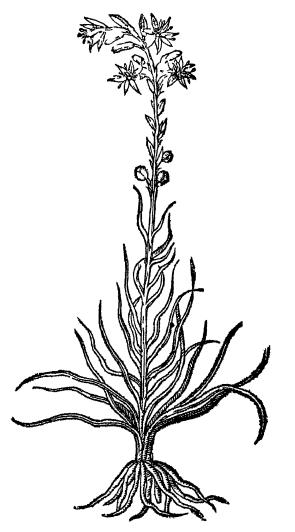
The like quantitic taken in broth prouoketh vomit, and helpeth those that are bitten with any G venomous beafts.

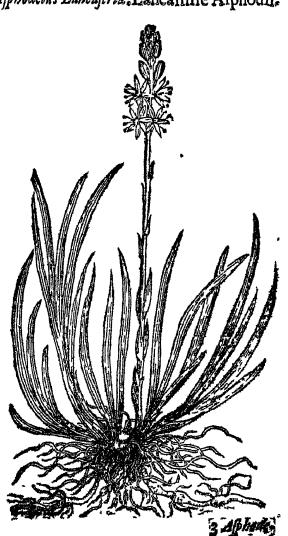
The myce of the root cleanfeth and taketh away thewhite morphew, if the face be announted H therewith but first the place must be chased and wel rubbed with a course linnen cloath.

CHAP. 71. Of the Kings Speare.

I Asphodelus luteus minor. The Kings Spearc.

2 Asphodelus Lancastrea. Lancashire Asphodil.





; Asphod les Lave astrice verus. Theras Lancashne Asphodil.



The desirrpuon

He leaues of the Kings Speare are long, narrow, and chamfered or furrowed, of a blewish greene colour. The stalk is round, of a cubit high. The floures which grow thereon from the middle to the top are very many, in shape life to the floures of the other, which being past, there come in place thereof little found heads or feed-veficle. wherein the feed is contained. The roots in like manner are very many, long, and flender, fmaller than those of the other yellow fort. Vpon the fides whereof grow forth certaine strings, by which the plant it selfe is cafily encreased and multiplied.

There is found in these dayes a certaine waterie ormansh Asphodill like unto this last described, in stalke and floures, without any difference at all st bit. geth forth leaves of a beautifull greene form hat chan fered, like to those of the Floure de-luce, or come the but narrower, not full a span long. The stalke is strain. a foot high, whereupon grow the flomes, confilling of fixe small leaves: in the middle whereof come faith small yellow chaues on threds. The feed is very small, contained in long sharpe pointed cods. The toot 1 long, toynted, and creepeth as graffe doth, with many

fmall strings.

Besides the last described (which our Author I feare mistaking, teimed Asphodilus Lancastria) there is another water Asphodill, which growes in many joiten moorish grounds in this kingdome, and in Laucashu. is vsed by women to the their haire of a yellowish co lour, and therefore by them it is termed Maiden-hair. îfwe may beleeue Lobell) This plant hath leaucs (i

fome two inches and an halfe, or three inches long, being fomewhat broad at the bottome, and for Tharper towards their ends. The stalke seldome attaines to the height of a foot, and it is smooth without any leaves thereon; the top thereof is adorned with pretty yellow flar-like floure s, who rto fucceed longish little cods, vsually three, yet sometimes source or fine square, and in these these

is contained a small red feed. The root confifts onely of a few small strings. ‡

¶ The place The finall yellow Asphodill groweth not of it selfewilde in these paits, notwithstanding we have great plenty thereof in our London gardens.

The Lancashire Asphodill groweth in moist and marish places neere vnto the Towne of Lancaster, in the moorish grounds there, as also neere vnto Maudsley and Marton, two Villages not farre from thence, where it was found by a Worshipfull and leanned Gentleman, a diligent fearcher of simples, and feruent louer of plants, M. Thomas Hisket, who brought the plants thereof vnto me for the encrease of my garden.

I received some plants thereof likewise from Master Thomas Edwards, A pothecatie in Excesser, learned and skilfull in his profession, as also in the knowledge of plants. He found this Asphodish at the foot of a hill in the West part of England, called Bagshot hill, necrevnto a village of the same name.

‡ This Asphodill figured and described out of Dodonaus, and called Asphodilus Lancastria by our Author, growes in an heath fome two miles from Bruges in Flanders, and diueis other places of the Low-countries; but whether it grow in Lancashine or no, I can say nothing of certaintie: but I am certaine, that which I have described in the third place growes in many places of the West of England, and this yeare 1632, my kinde friend M. George Bowles lent mee some plants thereof, which I keepe yet growing. Lobell also affirmes this to be the Lancashire Asphodill.

The time. They floure in May and Iune: most of the leaves thereof remaine greene in the Winter, if it be not extreme cold.

The names. Some of the later Herbarists thinke this yellow Asphodill to be Iphyon of Theophrastus, and others others judge it to be Erizambae of the Arabians. In Latine it is called Aphodelus luters of some it is called Hastuta Regia. We have Englished it, the Speare for a King, or small yealow Asphodill.

The Lancashire Asphodill is called in Latine, Asphodel is Lancastria, and may likewise be

called Asphodelus palustrus, or Pseudoasphodelus luteus, or the Bastard yellow Asphodill.

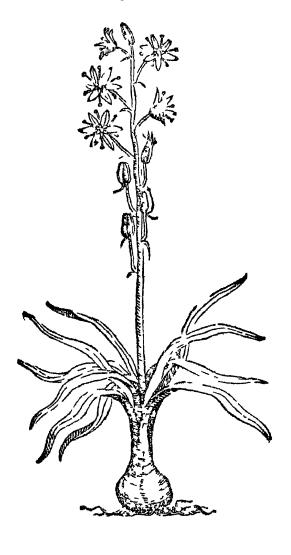
‡ 3 This is Asphodelus minimus luteus palustris Sco-ious & Lancastricasis, of Lobell, and the Pseudoasphodelus pumilio folys Iridus, of Clusius, as farre as I can judge, although Bauhine distinguisheth them. ‡

The temperature and vertues.

It is not yet found out what vie there is of any of them in nourishment or medicines.

CHAP. 72. Of Onion Asphodull.

Asphodelus Bulbosus.
Onton Asphodill.



The description.

The bulbed Afphodill hath a round bulbus or Onion root, with fome fibres hanging thereat, from the which come vp many graffic leaues, very well resembling the Leeke, among the which leaues there riseth vpa naked or smooth stem, garnished toward the top with many stailike floures, of a whitish greene on the inside, and wholly greene without, consisting of six little leaues sharpe pointed, with certaine chiues or threads in the middle. After the floure is pass there succeedeth a small knop or head three square, wherein leeth the sced.

The place.

It groweth in the gardens of Herbarists in London, and not elsewhere that I know of, for it is not very common.

The time.

It floureth in Iune and Iuly, and somewhat after.

The names.

The stalke and sources being like to those of the Asphodill before mentioned, do show it to be Asphodill should species, or a kinde of Asphodill, for which cause also it seemeth to be that Asphodil of which Galen hath made mention in his second book of the Faculties of nourishments, in these words. The root of Asphodill is in a manner like to the root of Squill, or Sea Onion, as well in shape as bitternes. Notwithstanding, saith Galen, my selfe haue known certaine countrymen, who in time of samine could not with many boilings and steepings make it fit to be eaten. It is called of Dodonaus, Asphodelus sami-

na, and Ashodelus Bulbosus, Hyacintho-Ashhodelus, and Ashodelus Hyacinthinus by Lobell, and that rightly; for that the root is like the Hyacinth, and the floures like the Ashhodill and therefore as it doth participate of both kindes, so likewise doth the name in English we may call it Bulbed

Asphodill. Clusius calls it ornithog alum majus, and that fitly.

The nature.

The round rooted Asphodil, according to Galen, hath the same temperature and vertue that 'Aron, Arisarum, and Dracontium have, namely an abstersive and cleansing qualitie.

The vertues.

The yong fprouts or springs thereof is a singular medicine against the yellow laundise, for that A the root is of power to make thin and open.

Galen faith, that the ashes of this Bulbe mixed with oile or hens greafe cureth the falling of the B

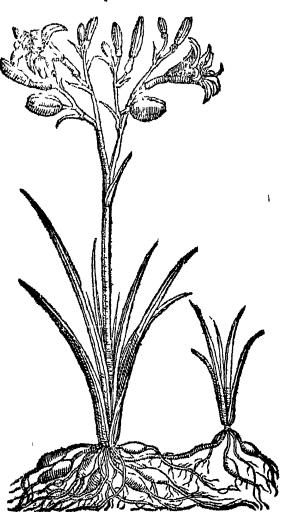
haire in an Alopecia or scalld head.

CHAP. 73. Of Yellow Lillies.

The kindes.

Ecause we shall have occasion hereafter to speake of certaine Cloued or Bulbed Lillies, we will in this chapter entreat onely of another kinde not bulbed, which likewise is of two forts, differing principally in their roots; for infloures they are Lillies, but in roots Asphodils, participating as it were of both, though necrer approaching vnto Asphodils than Lillies.

I Lilium non bulbosum. The yellow Lillie.



2 Lilium non bulbosum Phaniceum. The Day-Lillie.



The description.

He yellow Lillie hath very long flaggie leaues, chamfered or channelled, hollow in the middest like a gutter, among the which riseth vp a naked or bare stalke, two cubits high, branched toward the top, with sundry brittle armes or branches, whereon do grow many goodly floures like vnto those of the common white Lillie in shape and proportion, of a shining yellow colour; which being past, there succeed three cornered huskes or cods, full of blacke shining seeds like those of the Peonie. The root consistent of many knobs or subcrous clogs, proceeding from one head, like those of the white Asphodill or Peonie.

The Day-Lillie hath stalkes and leaves like the former. The stoures be like the white Lillie in shape, of an Orenge tawny colour: of which stoures much might be said which I omit. But in briefe, this plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blowne, or spred abroad, and the same day in the evening it shuts it selfe, and ma short time after becomes as rotten and sinking as if it had beene trodden in a dunghill a moneth together, in serie and same weather which is the cause that the seed seldome followes as in the other of his kinde, not bringing forth any at all that I could ever observe; according to the old proverbe, Soone ripe, so

C

Thepl co

These Lillies do grow in my garden, as allow the gardens of Herbarists, and lowers of fine and rate plants but not wilde in England, as in other countries

These Lillies do floure somewhat before the other Lillies, and the yellow Lillie the soonest.

The names

Divers do call this kinde of Lillie, Liliasphodelus, Liliago, and also Liliastrum, but most commonly Lilium non bulbofum In English, Liriconfancie, and yellow Lillie The old Herbarists name it Hemerocallis for they have two kindes of Hemerocallis, the one a shrub or woody plant, as witnesseth I beophrastus, in his sixth booke of the historie of Plants. Plany setteth downs the same shrub among those plants, the leaves whereof onely do serve for garlands.

The other Hemerocallis which they fet downe, is a Floure which perisheth at night, and buddeth at the Sunne rising, according to Athinaus, and therefore it is fitly called surgeons, that is, Faire or beautifull for a day: and so we in English may rightly terme it the Day-Lillie, or Lillie for a day,

The nature

The nature is rather referred to the Asphodils than to Lillies.

The vertues

Dioscorides faith, That the root stamped with honey, and a mother pessarie made thereof with A wooli, and pur vp, bringeth forth water and bloud.

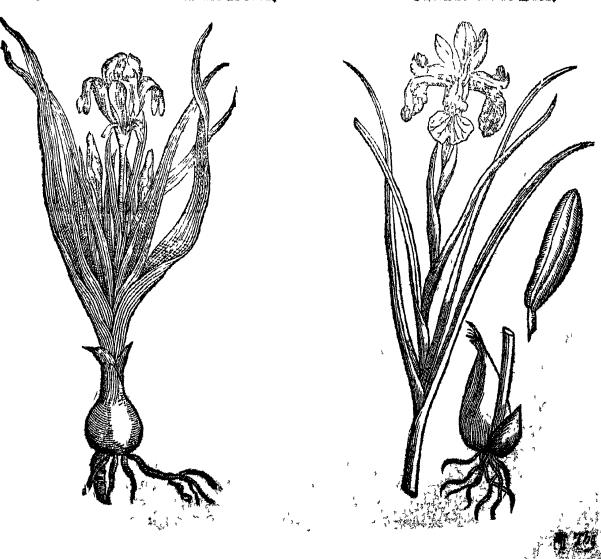
The leaves stamped and applied do allay hot swellings in the dugges, afterwomens travell in B childe-bearing, and likewife taketh away the inflammation of the eyes.

The 100ts and the leaucs be laid with good successe vpon burnings and scaldings.

CHAP. 73. Of Bulbed Floure de-Luce.

T I Iris Bulbofa Latifolia. Broad leaved Bulbous Floure de-luce.

2 Iris Bulbofa Anglica. Onion Flouie de-Luce.



The kindes.

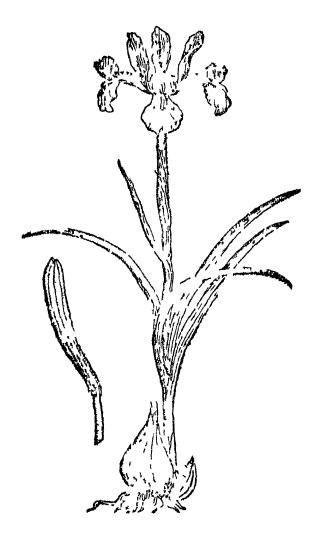
Ike as we have fet downe fundry forts of I loure de luces, with flaggy leaues, and tuberous or knobby 100ts, varying very notably in fundry respects, which we have distinguished in their proper C hapters: it resteth that in like manner we set forth vnto your view certaine bulbous of Onion 100ted Floure de-luces, which in this place do offer themselves vnto our consideration, whereof there be also fundry sorts, forted into one chapter as followeth.

3 Is is Bulbofa flore vario.

Changeable Flome desluce.

‡ 4 Iris Bulbofa verficolor Polyclonos.

Many branched changeable Floure
de-luce.





The description.

He first of these, whose figure here we give you under the name of Iris Bulbosa Lansolia, hath leaves somewhat like those of the Day-Lillie, soft, and somewhat palish greene, with the under sides somewhat whiter, amongst which there riseth up a stalk bearing at the top thereof a Floure a little in shape different from the formerly described Floure de-luces. The colour thereof is blew; the number of the leaves whereof it consists, nine thing of these are little, and come out at the bottome of the Floure as soone as it is opened, this e more are large, and being narrow at their bottome, become broader by little and little, until they come to turne downwards, whereas then they are shapen somewhat roundish or obtuse. In the midde sto of these there runnes up a yellow variegated line to the place whereas they bend backe. The three other leaves are arched like as in other Floures of this kinde, and divided at their upper and, and containe in them three threads of a whitish blew colour.

This is called Iris Bulbofa Latifolia, by Clufius; and Hyacinthus Poetarum I atifolius, by Lobell.

It floures in Ianuarie and Februarie, whereas it growes naturally, as it doth in divers places of

Portugall and Spaine. It is a tender plant, and feldome thriues well in our gardens. ‡

Onion Floure de-luce hath long narrow blades or leaves, crested, chamsered, or streaked on the backe side as it were welted; below somewhat round, opening it selfe toward the top, yet remaining as it were halferound, whereby it resembleth an hollow trough or gutter. In the bortome of the hollownesse it tendeth to whitenesse; and among these leaves do rise up a stalke of a cubit high; at the top whereof groweth a faire blew Floure, not differing in shape from the com-

mon Floure de-luce the which being past, there come in the place thereof long thicke cods or seed-vessels, wherein is contained yellowish seed of the bignesse of a tare or sitch. The root is round like an Onion, couered ouer with certaine browne skinnes or filmes. Of this kind there are some fine or fix varieties, caused by the various colours of the Floures.

> 5 Iru Bulbosa Flore luteo cum flore & semine Yellow bulbed Floure de-luce in floure and feed.



Changeable Floure de-Ince hath leanes, stalkes, and Roots like the former, but lesser. The Floure half likewise the some of the Floure de-luce, that is to say, it consistes of fixe greater leaves, and three leffer, the greater leaves fold backward and hang downward, the leffer stand vp right, and in the middle of the leaues there rifeth ypa yellow welt, white about the brimmes, and thadowed alloues with a wash of thinne blew tending to a Watcher colour. Toward the stalke they are flupped over with a light purple colour, and likewife amongst the hollow places of those that stand v pright (which cannot be expressed in the signic) there is the same faire purple colour; the finell and fauour very sweet and pleasant. The 100t is Onion fashion, or bulbous like the other.

There is also another variegated Floure de-luce, much like this last described, in the colour of the Floure, but each plant produceth more branches and Floures, whence it is termed Iris

Bulbofaverficolor polyclonos, Many-branched changeable Floure de-luce. ‡

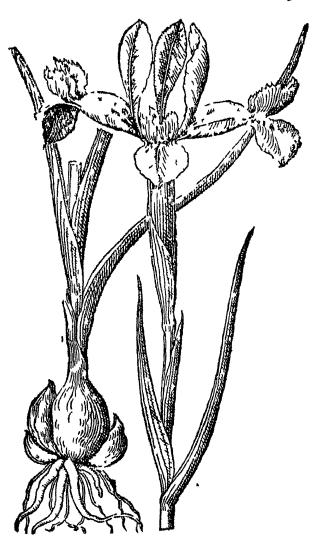
Of which kinde or fort there is another in my Garden, which I received from my Brother Iames Garret Apothecarie, far more beautifull than the last described; the which is dashtouer, in flead of the blew or watcher colour, with a most pleasant gold yellow colour, of smell exceeding fivect, with bulbed roots like those of the other fort.

6 It is reported, that there is in the garden of the Prince Elector the Lantgraue of Hessen, one

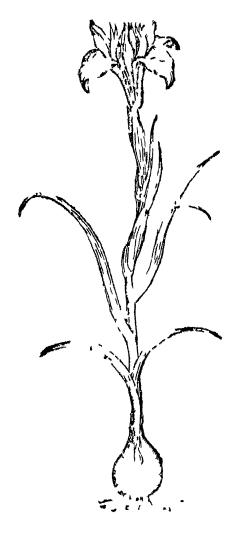
of this fort orkinde, with white Floures, the which as yet I have not feene.

Besides these forts mentioned by our Author, there are of the narrow leaved bulbous Floure de-luces, some twenty source or more varieties, which in shape of roots, leques, and Floures differ very little, or almost nothing at all; so that he which knows one of these may presently know the rest. Wherefore because it is a thing no more pertinent to a generall historie of Plants, to insist vpon these accidentall nicities, than for him that writes a historie of Reasts to describe all the colours, and their mixtures, in Horses, Dogs, and the like Litelas such as are definous to informe themselves of those varieties, to such as have onely and purposely treated of Flories and their distincts, as De Fry, Swerts, and our Countreyman M. Parkinson, who in his Paradism terristris, six both in lengths, seen 1029, hath indictously and exactly comprehended all that hath beene defined by others in this nature. +

Ath coloured Floure de-Juce.



1 7 Irus Bulbosa flore albido.
Whitish Flourede-Inc.



The place.

The fecond of these bulbed Flourede-luces growes wilde, or of it selse, in the corne sickly of the West parts of England, as about Bathe and Wells, and those places adjacent show whence they were so st brought into London, where they be naturalised, and encrease in great plenty in our London gardens.

The other forts do grow naturally in Spaine and Italy wilde, from whence we have had Plant.

for our London gardens, whereof they do greatly abound.

Theume.

They floure in Iune and Iuly, and seldome after.

The names.

The Bulbed Floure de-luce is called of Lobeleus, Irus Bulbofa, and also Hyactothus flore Irida of some, Hyacinthus Poetarum; and peraduenture it is the same that Apuleus mentioneth in the one and twentieth Chapter, saying, That Irus, named among the old Writers Hieris, may also be called, and not unproperly, Hierobulbus, or Hieribulbus: as though you should say, Irus Bulbof, or Bulbed Ireos; unlesse you would have response, called a greater or larger Bulbe: for it is certain, that great and huge things were called of the Antients, res. or Sacra. in English, Holy.

The nature.

The nature of these Bulbed Floure de-luces are referred to the kindes of Asphodis,

The vertues.

Take, faith Apuleius, of the herbe Hierobulbus fix 3. Goats fuct as much, Oile of Alcanna one A pound; mix them together, being first stamped in a stone morter, it takes haway the paine of the Gont.

Moreouer, if a woman do vie to wash her face with the decods on of the root, mixed with the meale of Lupines, it for thwith clean feth away the freekles & morphew, and such like deformines.

Chap.

CHAP. 75. Of Spanish Nut.

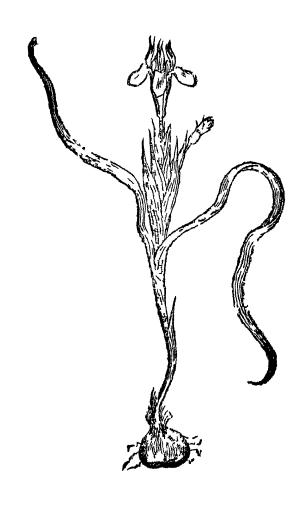
a Silynrichium maju .
Spanith Nut.



3 Itis Tuberofa. Veluet Floure de-luce



† 2 Sisserichiamminus. Small Spanish Nut.



The description.

Spanish Nut hath small grasse leaves like those of the Starres of Bethlem, of ornihogalum, among which is set up a small stalke of halfe a foot high, gains shed with the like leaves, but shorter. The I lovies grow at the top, of a skie colour, in shape rescinbling the Floure de-luce, or common Isis, but the leaves that turne downe are each of them marked with a yellowish spot they fade quicke ly, and being past, there succeed small cods with seeds as small as those of Turneps. The root is round, composed of two bulbes, the one lying vpon the other as those of the Corne stag vsually do, and they are covered with a skinne or silate in shape like a Net. The Bulbe is sweet in tasse, and may be eaten before any other bulbed Root.

2 There is fet forth another of this lands. fomewhat lesser, with Floures that finell sweeter

than the former.

3 Veluet Floure de-luce hath many long fquare leaues, spongeous or full of pith, trailing vpon the ground, in shape like to the leaues of Rushes: among which riseth vp a stalke of a soor

high, bearing at the top a Floure like the Floure de-luce. The lower leaves that tune downward are of a perfect blacke colour, soft and smooth as is blacke Veluet, the blacknesse is welted about with greenish yellow, or as wee terme it a Goose-tuid greene, of which colour the vppermost leaves do confift which being past, there followeth a great knob or crested seed elected the bignesse of a mans thumbe, wherein is contained found white seed as bigge as the Fetch of tare. The 1901 confifteth of many knobby bunches like fingers

The place
These bastand kindes of Floure de-luces are strangers in England, except it be among some sew diligent Herbarists in London, who have them in their gardens, where they increase exceedingly, especially the last described, which is faid to grow wilde about Constantinople, Morea, and Greece . from whence it hath beene transported into Italy, where it hath beene taken for Hermodatifylus, and by some express or set forth in writing under the title Her modatifylus, whereas in trivial it hath no semblance at all with Hermodactylus.

The time.

The wilde or Bastard Floure de-luces do sloure from May to the end of Iune.

The names.

These bulbed bastaid Floure de-luces, which we have Englished Spanish Nuts, are called in Spaine, Nozelhas; that is, little Nuts the lesser sort Parua Nozelha, and Macuca wee take it to be that kinde of nourishing Bulbe which is named in Greeke, one of Pliny, Sisynrichium.

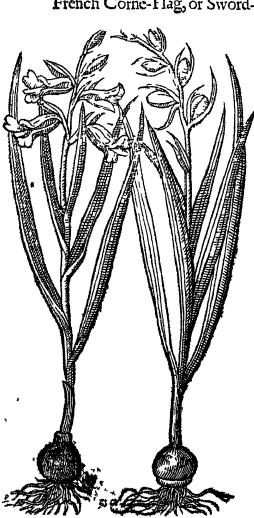
‡ 3 Some, as Vly ses Aldroandus, would have this to be Louchitus Prior, of Dioscor. Motthiolus makes it Hermodactylus verus, or the true Hermodactill. Dodonaus and Lobell more fitly refer it to the Floure de-luces, and call it Iristuberosa. ‡

Then store and vertues.

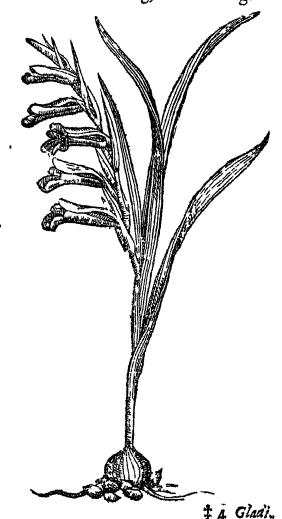
Of these kindes of Floure de-luces there hath beene little or nothing at all left in writing concerning their natures or vertues, only the Spanish nut is eaten at the tables of rich and delicious, nay vitious persons, in sallads or otherwise, to procuse lust and lechcise.

CHAP. 76. Of Corne-Flagge.

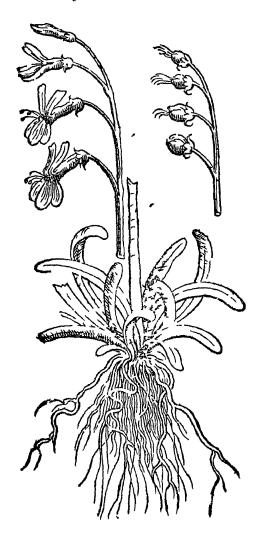
🛾 Gladiolus Narbonensis. French Corne-Flag, or Sword-Flag.



2 Gladiolus Italicus. Italian Corne-Flag, or Sword Flag,



‡ 4 Gladiolus Lacustris. Water Sword-Flag.



The description.

Rench Corne-Flagge hath small suffe leaues, ribbed or chamfered with 'ong nerues or finewes running through the same, in shape like those of the small Floure deluce, or the blade of a fword, sharpe pointed, of an ouer-worne greene colour, among they hich riferh vp a stiffe brittle stalke two cubits high, whereupon doe grow in comely order many faire purple Floures, gaping like those of Snapdragon, or not much differing from the Fox-Gloue, called in Latine Digitalis. After them come round knobbie feed-vessels, full of chassie seed, very light, of a browne reddish colour. The root consideth of two Bulbes, one set vpon the other, the vppermost whereof in the beginning of the Spring is leffer, and more ful of juice; the lower greater, but more loose and lithie, which a little while after pen-

Italian Corn-Flag hath long narrow le sues with many ribbes of nerues running through the same: the stalke is stiffe and brittle, whereupon do grow Floures orderly placed upon one side of the stalke, whereas the precedent hath his floures placed on both the sides of the stalke, in shape and colour like the former, as are also the roots, but seldome seene one aboue another, as in the former.

3 There is a third fort of Corne-Flag which agreeth with the last described in euerie point, sauing that the Floures of this are of a pale colour, as it were betweene white, and that which we call Maidens Blush.

This Water Sword-Flag, described by Classus in his Cur Post. hath leaves about a span long, thicke and hollow, with a partition in their middles, like as wee see in the cods of Stocke-Gillouers, and the like: their colour is greene, and taste sweet, so that they are an acceptable food to the wilde Ducks ducking downe to the bottome of the water; for they sometimes lie some ells under water which notwithstanding is ouer-topt by the stalke, which springs up from among these leaves, and beares Floures of colour white, larger than those of Stock-Gillouers, but in that hollow part that is next the stalke they are of a blewish colour, almost in shape resembling the Floures of the Corne-Flag, yet not absolutely like them. They consist of sine seaves, whereof the two uppermost are restected towards the stalke; the three other being broader hang downewards. After the floures there follow round pointed vessels filled with red seed. It sloures at the end of Iuly.

It was found in some places of West-Friseland, by Iohn Dortman a learned Apothecary of Groningen. It growes in waters which have pure gravell at the bottome, and that bring forth no plant besides.

Clusius, and Dortman who sent it him, call it Gladiolus Lacustris, or Stagnalis. ‡

These kindes of Corne-Flags grow in medowes, and in earable grounds among come, in many places of Italy, as also in the parts of France bordering thereunto. Neither are the fields of Austria and Morauia without them, as Corden writeth. We have great plenty of them in our London Gardens, especially for the garnishing and decking them up with their seemly Floures.

They floure from May to the end of Iuly.

Corne-Flag is called in Greeke tion in Latine, Gladiolus; and of The fame with Kophion, and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus Segetalis. The profits in his shift comic of Phasa and Gladiolus shift com

Tongue, Seighourtz: yet we must make a difference betweene Gladiolus and Victorialis longa; for that is a kinde of Gailicke found vpon the highest Alpish mountaines, which is likewise called of the Germanes Seighourtz. The Floures of Coine-Flag are called of the Italians, Monacuccio in English, Coine-Flag, Coine-Sedge, Sword-Flag, Corne Gladin in French, Glass.

The nature.
The root of Corne-Flag, as Galen faith, is of force to draw, waste, or consume away, and dry, as

also of a subtill and digesting qualitie.

The vertues.

A The root stamped with the pouder of Frankincense and wine, and applied, draweth soith splinters and thomes that sticke fast in the sless.

Being stamped with the meale of Darnell and honied water, doth waste and make subtill hard lumps, nodes, and swellings, being emplaistred.

Some affirme, that the upper root prouoketh bodily lust, and the lower causeth barrennesse.

The upper root drunke in water is profitable against that kinde of bursting in children called

Enterocele.

Enterocele.

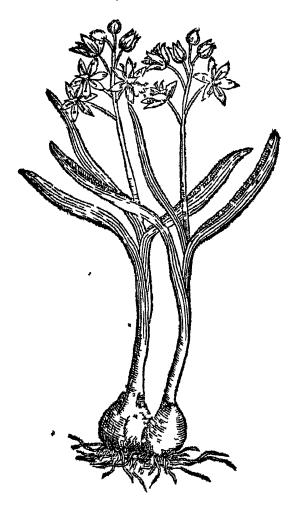
The root of Coine-Flag stamped with hogs grease and wheaten meale, hath been found by late Practitioners in physicke and Surgerie, to be a certaine and approued remedie against the Strume Scrophula, and such like swellings in the throat.

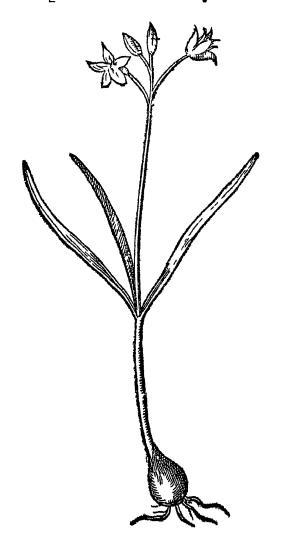
The cods with the feed dried and beaten into pouder, and drunk in Goats milke or Asses milke,

presently taketh away the paine of the Collicke.

CHAP. 77: Of Starry Hyacinths and their kindes.

Hyacinthus stellatus Fuchsij. Starty lacinth. † 2 Hyacinthus stellaris albicans.
The white floured starry lacinth!



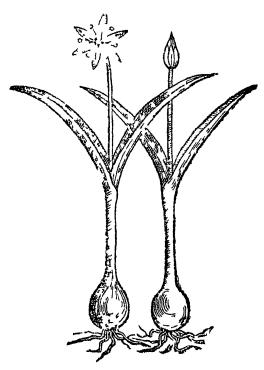


The kindes.

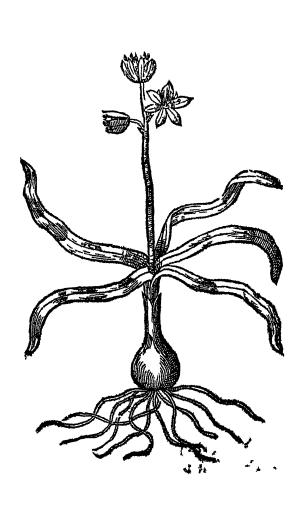
Here the prise bulbous or Onion rooted plants that do orderly succeed, whereof some are to be a reconions, Garlicke, Leekes, and Ciues, notwithstanding I am first to entreat

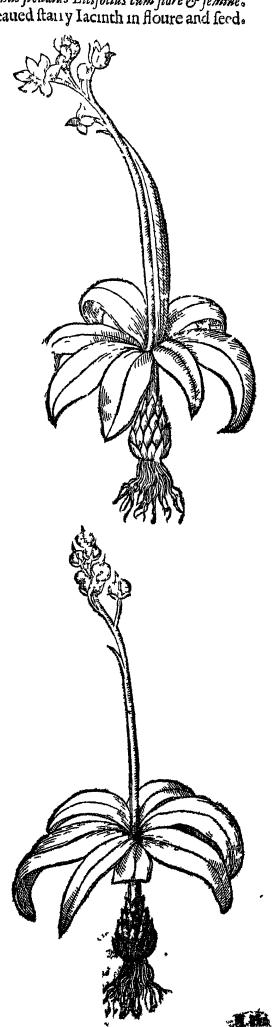
of those bulbed roots, whose faire and beautifull Florres are received for their grace and ornament in gardens and garlands the first are the Hyacinths, whereof there is found at this day divers forts, differing very notably in many points, as shall be declared in their several descriptions.

† 3 Hyacinthus stellatus bifolius. Two-leaued starry Iacinth. 4. Hyacinthus stellatus Lilisolius cum store & semme. The Lilly leaved stairy Iacinth in stoure and seed.



† 6 Hyacinthus stellaris By Zanting ?
The starry Iacinth of Constantinople.

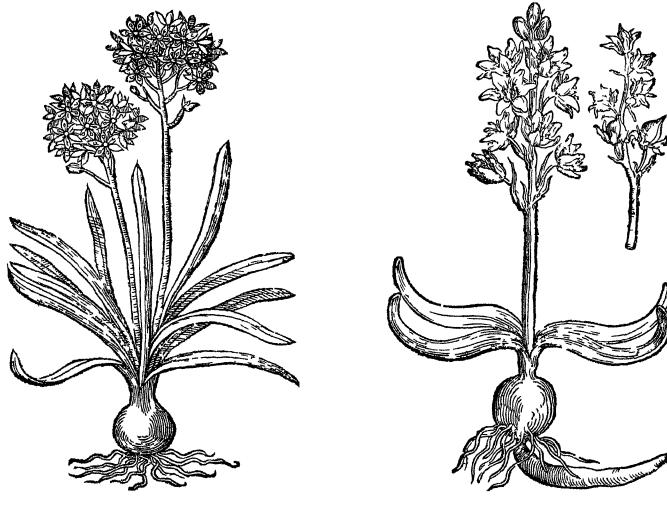




The description.

- He first kinde of Iacinth hath three very fat thicke browne leaues, hollow like a little trough, very brittle, of the length of a finger among which shoot op fat, thick brownish stalkes, soft and very tender, and full of suyce, whereupon do grow many small blew Tloures consisting of fix little leaues spred abroad like a starie. The seed is contained in small round bullets which are so ponderous or heavy that they lie trailing upon the ground. The root is bulbous or Onion fashion, covered with brownish scales or filmes.
 - 2 There is also a white floured one of this kinde.
- There is found another of this kinde which feldome or neuer hath more than two leaves. The roots are bulbed like the other. The Floures be whitish, staire-fashion, tending to blewnesse, which I received of Robinus of Paris.
 - ‡ 8 Hyacinthus stellaris Someii. Somers stairy Iacinth.

‡ 9 Hyocinthus stellatus assivus major.
The greater stairy Summer Iacinth.



- This kinde of Hyacinth hath many broad leaves spread vpon the ground, like vnto those of Garden Lilly, but shorter. The stalkes do use out of the middest thereof bare, naked, and very smooth, an handfull high; at the top whereof do grow small blew floures staire-fashion, very like vnto the precedent. The root is thicke and full of juyce, compact of many ically cloues of a yellow colour.
- ‡ There are some tenne or eleuen varieties of starry Iacinths, besides these two mentioned by our Authour. They differ each from other either in the time of slouring (some of them flouring in the Spring, other some in Sommer) in their bignesse, or the colours of their floures. The leaves of most of them are much like to our ordinarie Iacinth, or Hare-bels, and he spread upon the ground. Their floures in shape resemble the last described, but are viually more in number, and somewhat larger. The colour of most of them are blew or purple, one of them excepted, which is of an Asia colour, and is knowned by the name of somers his Iacinth. I thinke it not amisse to give you their visible names, together with some of their figures; for so you may easily impose them truly upon the things themselves when soever you shall see them.

- = ILyac ntt Soldaris ByZantinus myraradice, flui car ileo.
- The blew starry Iacinth of Constantine ple, with the blacke 100t.
- Hy weather stell was By Z miraus major fivre occu-
- The greater blew starry Incinth of Constantiple.
- Hyacinihus stellatus Byzantinus alter flore boragi-
- the other blow starry I acinth of Constantinonople, with Floures somewhat resembling Rosage.
- 8 Hyacinthus stellar is a strous, since exoricus Someri sore cinereo.
- Aih coloured starry lacinth, or Somers lacinth.

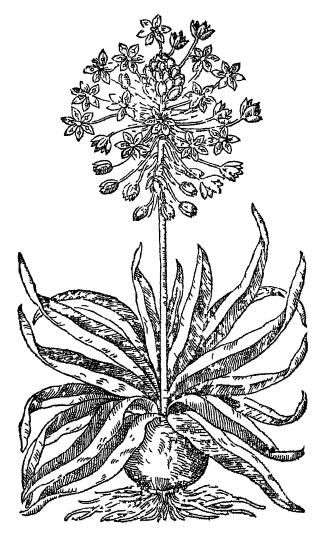
- The greater dury Sommer lacinth
- Il siyue of is fellits aft vas minor.
 The lesses strucy Summer Iacinth.
- 11 'in units of fellors Poieti flore carulco strys
- purple Preakes alongst then middles
- 12 Hyacenthus H'spanious stellares flore sature caru-
- The Spanish starry Lacinth with deepe blew floures.
- 13 There is another starry Iacinth more large and beautifull than any of these before mentioned. The leaves are broad and not very long, spread upon the ground, and in the midst of them there riseth up a stalk which at the top

beareth a great spoke of same starry slowes, which first begin to open themselves below, and so show themselves by little and little to the top of the stalke. The viual sort hereof with blew or purple floures. There is a so a for the read with the hath sless flowers and another with white Floures. This is called injugatibis stellars Pervanus, The starry Iacinth of a second contraction of the starry same starry from the second contractions.

The leffer starry Summer Lacinth.

13 Hyavathus Pen 1965. Hyacinth of Peus.





Those who are studious in varieties of Floures, and require larger descriptions of these, may have recourse to the Workes of the learned Carolus Clusius in Latine, or to M. Parkins Worke in English, where they may have full satisfaction. ‡

The three first mentioned Plants grow in many places of October in woods and mountaines, as Futhfus and Gefner do testifie: In Bohemia also vpon durers bankes that are full of Herbes. In England

England we cherish most of these mentioned in this place, in our gardens, onely for the beauty is their floures.

The time.

The three field begin to floure in the midst of Ianuarie, and bring forth their seed in May. The other floures in the Spring.

The names.

The first of these Hyacinths is called Hyacinthus stellatus, or Stellaris Fuchsij, of the starre-like Floures Narcissus carvleus Bocky of some, Flos Martins stellatus.

3 This by Lobell is thought to be Hyacinihus Bifolius, of Theophrastus Tragus calls it Narcissus caruleus and Fuchsius, Hyacinihus caruleus minor mas. Wee may call it in English, The small two leaved starrie lacinth.

4 The Lilly Hyacinth is called Hyacinthus Germanicus Lilistorus, or Geimane Hyacinth, taken from the countrey where it naturally groweth wilde.

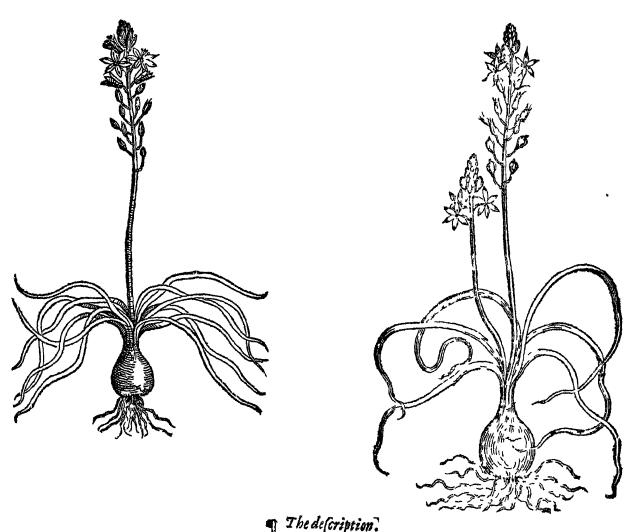
‡ The vertues.

‡ The faculties of the starry Hyacinths are not written of by any. But the Lilly leaved Iacinth, (which growes naturally in a hill in Aquitaine called Hos, where the Herdmen call it Sarahug) is faid by them to cause the heads of such cattell as feed thereon to swell exceedingly, and then kills them. which shewes it hath a maligne and poysonous qualitie. Clus. ‡

CHAP. 78. Of Autumne Hyacinths.

T Hyaciathus Autumnalia minor Small Autumne Iaciuth.

3 Hyacinthus Autumnalu major Great Autumne lacinth.



Vtumne Iacinth is the least of all the Iacinths: it hath small narrow grassy leaves foread abroad upon the ground; in the middest whereof springeth up a small naked stalke an handfull high, set from the middle to the top with many small starre-like blew floures, having certaine small loose chiues in the middle. The seed is blacke contained in small huskes: the root is bulbous.

The great Winter Iacinth is like vnto the pieceaent, in leaues, stalkes, and floures, not dif-

feing in any one point but in greatnesse.

† 3 To these I thinke it not amisse to adde another small Hyacinth, more different from these last described in the time of the flouring, than in shape. The root of it is little, small, white, long 1sh, with a few fibres at the bottome, the leaves are finall and long like the last described. The stalke, which is scarce an handfull high, is adorned at the top with three or source starry sources of a blewish Ash colour, each floure consisting of six little leaues, with six chiues and their poin tals, of a darke blew, and a pestill in the middest. It floures in Aprill. ‡ The place.

The greater Autumne Iacinth growes not wilde in England, but it is to be found in some gardens.

The first or lesser growes wilde in divers places of England, as upon a banke by the Thames side,

betweene Chelsey and London.

They floure in the end of August, and in September, and sometimes after.

- The names.

 The first is called Hyacinthus Autumnalis minor, or the lesser Autumne Iacinth, and Winter
 - The second, Hyaciathus Autumnalismajor, the great Autumne Iacinth, or Winter Iacinth This is called by Lobell, Hyminthus parvulus stellars vernus, The small starry Spring Iacinth.

CHAP. 79. Of the English facinth, or Hare-Bels.

Hyacinthus Anglicus. English Hare-bels.

2 Hyacinthus albus Anglicus. White English Hare-bels

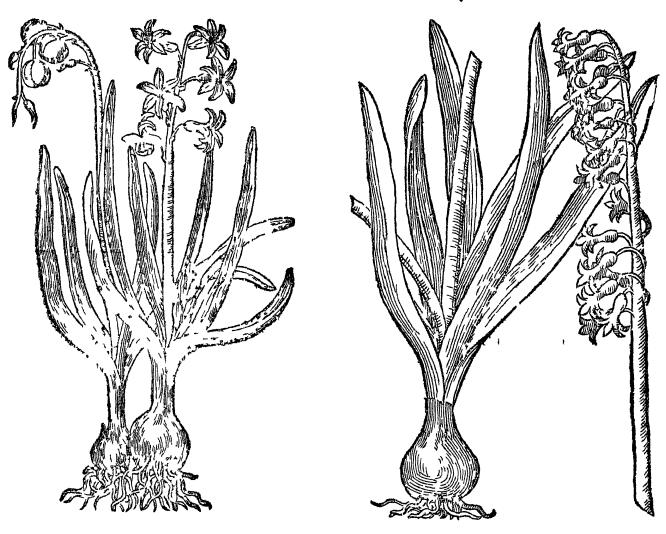


The description. Heblew Hare-bels or English Iacinth is very common throughout all England. It hath long narrow leaues leaning towards the ground among the which fpring vp naked

or base stalkes loden with many hollow blew Floures, of a strong sweet smell, somewhat stuffing the head: after which come the coddes or round knobs, containing a great quantitie of small blacke shining seed. The root is bulbous, full of a slimy glewish juyce, which will serue to set feathers upon arrowes in stead of glew, or to passe bookes with: whereof is made the best starch next unto that of VVake-robin roots.

4 Hyacinthus Orientalis caruleus. I he blew Orientall Iacinth. y Hyacinthus Orientalis Polyanthos.

Many floured Orientall Iacinth.



2 The white English Iacinth is altogether like vnto the precedent, saving that the leaues hereof are somewhat broader, the Floures more open, and very white of colour.

3 There is found wilde in many places of England, another fort, which hath Floures of a faire carnation colour, which maketh a difference from the other.

† There are also fundry other varieties of this fort, but I thinke it vnnecessarie to insist vpon them, their difference is so little, consisting not in their shape, but in the colour of their Floures. ‡

The blew Hare-bels grow wilde in woods, copies, and in the borders of fields every where tho-

row England.

The other two are not so common, yet do they grow in the woods by Colchester in Essex, in the fields and woods by South-steet, neere vnto Graues-end in Kent, as also in a piece of ground by Canturbury called the Clapper, in the fields by Bathe, about the woods by Warrington in Lancashire, and other places.

The time.

They floure from the beginning of May vnto the end of Iune.

The names.

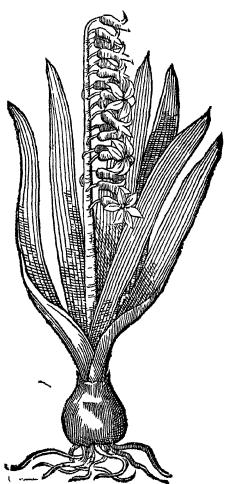
The first of our English Hyacinths is called Hyacinthus Anglicus, for that it is thought to grow more plentifully in England than elsewhere, of Dodonaus, Hyacinthus non scriptus, or the vn-written Iacinth.

2 The second, Hyacinthus Belgicus candidus, or the Low-Countrey Hyacinth with white Floures.

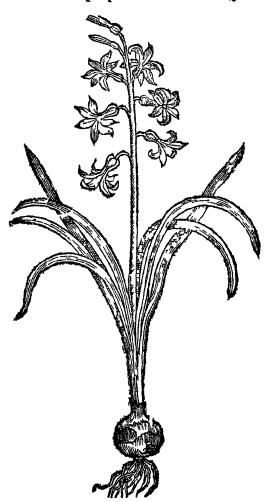
‡ 3 This third is called Hyacinthus Anglicus, aut Belgicas Flore incarnato, Carnation Harebels.

‡ 6 Hyacinthus

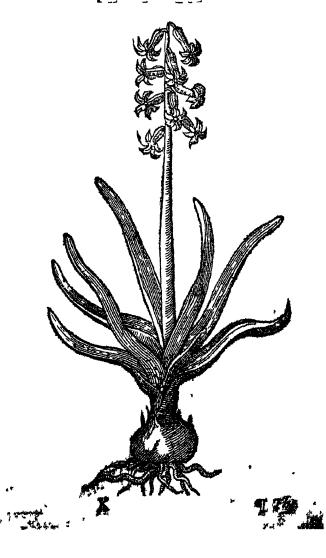
- ‡ 6 Hyacinthus Orientalis polyanthos alter.
 The other many-Floured Oriental Iacinth.
- ‡ 7 Hyacinthus Orientalis purpurorubeus. Reddish purple Oriental Iacinth.







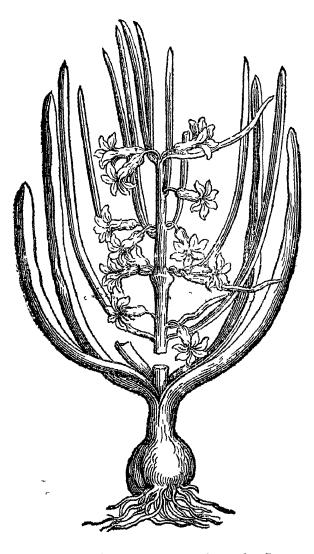
9 Hyacinthus Brumality
Winter Iacinth,

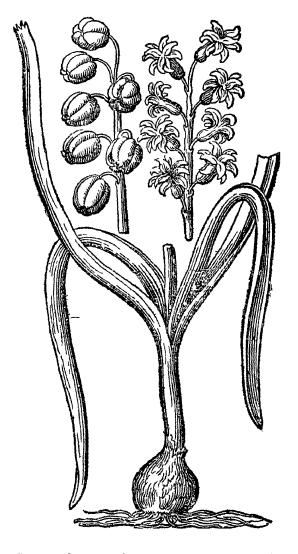


The Description.

- 4 The Orientall Iacinth hath great leaues, thicke, fat, and full of juyce, deepely hollowed in the middle like a trough from the middle of those leaues riseth vp a stalke two hands high, bare without leaues, very smooth, soft, and sull of juice, loden toward the top with many faire blew Floures, hollow like a bell, greater than the English Iacinth, but otherwise like them. The root is great, bulbous, or Onion fashion, couered with many scaly reddish silmes or pillings, such as couer Onions.
- The Iacinth with many Floures (for so doth the word *Polyanthos* import) hath very many large and broad leaves, short and very thicke, fat, or full of slimy juyce from the middle whereof risc vp strong thicke grosse stalkes, bare and naked, set from the middle to the top with many blew or skie coloured Floures growing for the most part vpon one side of the stalke. The root is great, thicke, and full of slumy juyce.
 - † 10 Hyacini hus Orientalis caule folioso
 Orientall Iacinth with leaues on the stalke.

‡ 11 Hyacinthus Orientalis flore pleno.
The double floured Oriental Iacinth.





† 6 There is another like the former in each respect, saving that the floures are wholly white on the inside, and white also on the outside, but three of the out-leaves are of a pale whites he yellow. These floures smell sweet as the former, and the heads wherein the seeds are contained are of a lighter greene colour. ‡

7 There is come vnto vs from beyond the seas divers other forts, whose figures are not extant with vs, of which there is one like vnto the first of these Oriental Iacinths, saving that the floures

thereof are purple coloured, whence it is termed Hyacinthus purpuro rubeus.

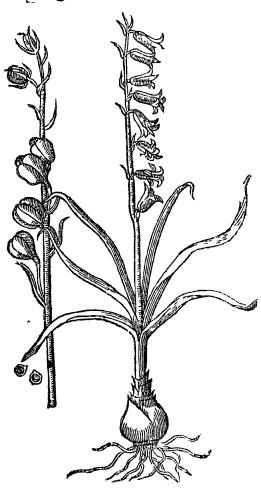
8 Likewise there is another called *orientals albus*, differing also from the others in colour of the floures, for that these are very white, and the others blew.

9 There is another called Hyacimbus Brumalis, or winter Iacinth: it is like the others in shape,

but differeth in the time of flouring.

‡ to There is another Hyacinth belonging rather to this place than any other, for that in root, leaves, floures, and feeds it refembles the first described Oriental Iacinth; but in one respect it differs not onely from them, but also from all other Iacinths: which is, it hath a leave stalke, having sometimes one, and otherwhiles two narrow long leaves comming forth at the bottome of

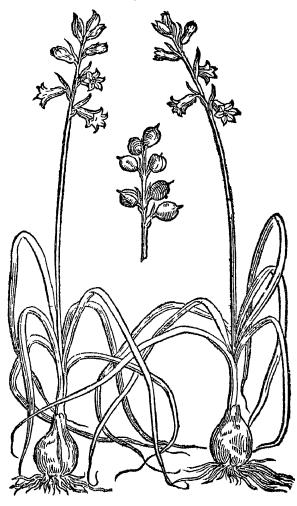
Hyacinthus obsoleto flore Hispanicus major.
Thegreater dusky floured Spanish Iacinth.



16 Hyacinthus Indicus tuberosus? The tuberous rooted Indian Iacinth?



‡ 15 Hyacinthus minor Hispanicus.
The lesser Spanish lacinth.



the setting on of the floure. Whereupon Clufius calls it Hyacinthus orientals caule foliosa. That is, the Oriental Hyacinth with leaves on the stalke.

of double floured Oriental Hyacinths.

Of this kindred there are two or three more varieties, whereof I wil give you the description of the most notable, and the names of the other two, which, with that I shall deliuer of this, may ferue for fufficient description. The first of these (which Clusius calls Hyacinthus 0rientalis subvirescente flore, or, the greenish floured double Orientall Iacinth) hath leaues, roots, and feeds like vnto the formerly described Oriental Iacinths, but the floures (wherin the difference confists) are at the first, before they be open, greene, and then on the out fidenext to the stalke of a whitish blew; and they confift of fix leaves whose tips are whitish, yet retaining some manifest greenes then out of the midst of the floure comes forth another floure confifting of three leaves, whitish on their inner fide, yet keeping the great veine or fireakevpon the outer fide, each floure hauing in the middle a few chiues with blackish pendants. It floures in Aprill.

- This varieties fithe last described is called Hy winthus orient ils place cart length in The cities ble blew Orientall Tacinth
- This, Hy went has Orientalis candidificances flore pleno, The milke-white double Ocientall to cinth.
- 14 This, which Clusius calls Hyacinthis obsolution Hispanicus, hath leaves somewhat namower, and more flexible than the Musian, with a white veine running along st the inside of them among these leaves there is seeing a stalke of some foot high, bearing some sisteene or sixteene stances, more or leffe, in shape much like the ordinarie English, consisting of fix leaves, three standing much out and the other three little or nothing. These slowers are of a very dusky colour, as it were mixt with purple, yellow, and greene they have no fmell. The feed, which is contained in triangular heads, is smooth, blacke, scaly, and round It floures in Iune

The leffer Spanish Hyacinth hath leaucs like the Grape-floure, and small sloures shaped like the Ouentall Iacinth, some are of colour blew, and other some white. The seeds are contain ned in three cornered feed-veffels. I have gruen the figure of the white and blew together, with

their feed-veffels.

This Indian Iacinth with the tuberous 100t (faith Clufius) hath many long narrow that pe pointed leaves spicad vpon the ground, being somewhat like to those of Garlicke, and in the middest of these user p many round sixme stalkes of some two cubits high, and oftrimes higher some times exceeding the thicknesse of ones little singer, which is the reason that oftentimes, will see they be borne up by something, they lie along upon the ground. These stalkes are at containe spaces inguitivith leaves which end in sharpe points. The tops of these stalkes are adouted with many white floures, fomewhat in shape resembling those of the Orientall Lacinth. The reore are knotty of tuberous, with divers fibres comming out of them. ‡ of The place.

These kindes of Lacinths have beene brought from beyond the Seas, some out of one countrey, and some out of others, especially from the East countries, whereof they tooke their names orien tales.

The time.
"I cy some from the end of Ianuarie vnto the end of Aprill.

The nature.

The Hyacinths mentioned in this Chapter do lightly eleanse and binde, the seeds are dry in the third degree; but the roots are dry in the first degree, and cold in the second.

The vertues.

The Root of Hyacinth boyled in Wine and diunke, floppeth the belly, provoketh viine, and helpeth against the venomous bitings of the field Spider.

The seed is of the same vertue, and is of greater force in slopping the laske and bloudy flix. Be-

ing drunke in wine it prevaileth against the falling sicknesse.

The 100ts, after the opinion of Diofiorides, being beaten and applied with white Wine, hinder or keepe backe the growth of haues.

The feed given with Southerne-wood in Wine is good against the laundice. ‡

CHAP. 80. Of Faire haired Iacinth.

The Description.

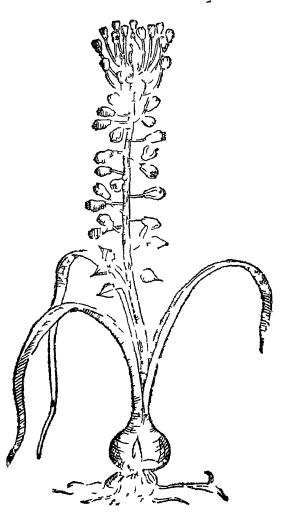
"He Faire haired Iacinth hath long fat leaues, hollowed alongst the inside, trough sa thion, as are most of the Hyacinths, of a darke greene colour tending to rednesse. The stalkeriseth out of the middest of the leaves, bare and naked, soft and full of slimie juyce, which are beset found about with many small floures of an ouerworne purple colour: The top of the spike consisteth of a number of faire shining purple floures, in manner of a tust or bush of haues, whereof it tooke his name Comosus, or faire haired. The seed is contained in small bullets, of a shining blacke colour, as are most of those of the Hyacinths. The roots are bulbous or Onion fashion, full of slimy juyce, with some hairy threads fastned vnto rheir bottome.

2 White haired Iacinth differeth not from the precedent in roots, stalkes, leaves, or feed. The floures hereof are of a darke white colour, with some blacknesse in the hollow part of them, which

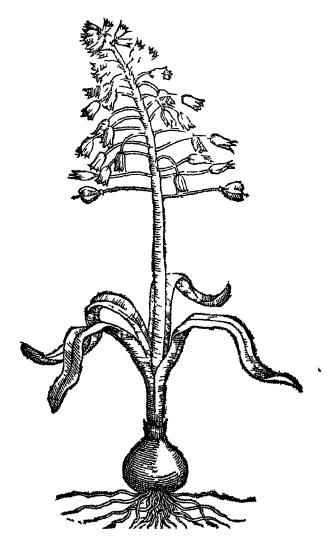
fetteth forth the difference.

3 Of this kinde I received another fort from Constantinople, resembling the first hairy Hyacintlivery horably: but differeth in that, that this is altogether greater, as well in leaves, roots, and floures, as also is of greater beauty without all comparison.

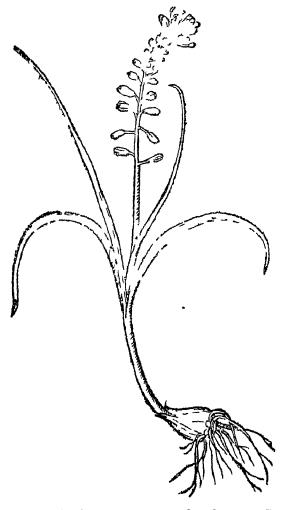
Hyacinthus comosus
Faire haired lacinth.



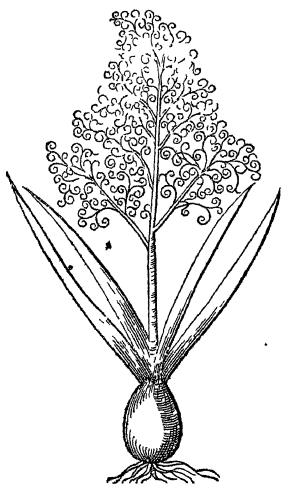
Faire-haired Iacinth of Constantinople.



2 Hyacinthus comosus allus White haired Iacuith.



‡ 5 Hyacinthus comosus ramosus elegantior. Fane cuild-haired branched lacinth,



R3

†4 There

There are two orber more beautifull baned I acinths nourished in the gardens of our The first of these both 100ts and leaves resembling the last described the stalke prune Floriffs Commonly tile that the height of a foot, and it is divided into many branches on every fide, which are small and threddy, and then at the end as sewere of these threddy branches there come forth many finaller thirds of a darke purple colour, and these spread and dinamente themselves diver wayes, much after the manner of the next described, yet the thicks are neither of so pleasing a colour, neither to many in number, nor formely curled. This is called Hyacinthus comofus comofus

perpurces. The faire haired branched Lacint's.

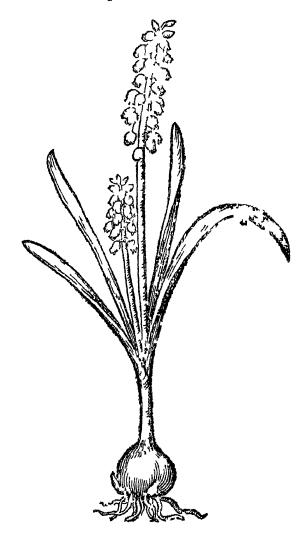
This is a most beautiful and elegant plant, and in his leaues and 1001s he differs little stone the last described, but his stalke, which is as high as the former, is divided into very many slender branches, which subdituided into great plenty of curled threads variously spread abroad, make a very pleasant shew. The colouralso is a light blew, and the slowes viually grow so, that they are most dilated at the bottome, and so straiten by little and little after the manner of a Pyramide. These floures keepe then beautie long, but are succeeded by no seeds that yet could be obserned. This by Fabrus Columna (who first made mention hereof inwriting) is called Hyacinthes Sanachus panniculosa coma By others, Hyacini hiis comosus ramosus elegantion, The faire curld-haire sacinth.

These floure in May. 7

6 Hyacinthus botryoides caruleis. Blew Grape-floure.



7 Hy 10 athus botryoides caruleus major. Great Grape-House.



The small Grape floure hath many long fat and weake leaves trailing vpon the ground, hollow in the middle like a little trough, full of flimie juyce like the other Iacinths; amongst which come forth thicke fost smooth and weake stalkes, leaning this way and that way, as not able to stand vpright by reason it is surcharged with very heavy floures on his top, consisting of many little bottle-like blew floures, closely thrust or packed together like a bunch of grapes, of a strong fmell, yet not unpleasant, somewhat resembling the sauour of the Orange. The 100t is round and bulbous, set about with infinite young cloues or roots, whereby it greatly increase th.

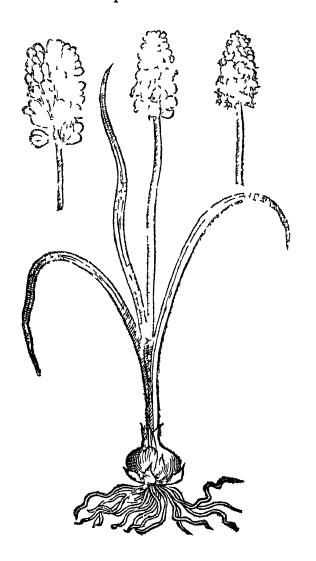
The great Grape-floure is very like vnto the smaller of his kinde. The difference consisteth,

in that this plant is altogether greater, but the leaves are not so long.

8 Thesky-coloured Grape-floure hath a few leanes in respect of the other Grape-floures, the which are illiorier, fuller of juyce, stiffe and vpright, whereas the others traile vpon the ground.

The floures grow at the top, thrust of packt together like, bunch of Gimes, of a plot for a bright sky colour, every little bottle-like floure set about the hollow entrance with small white spots not case to be perceived. The roots are like the former.

8 Hyacinthus Botryoides carulcus major. Great Grape-floure.



9 The white Grape-floure diffe.cih not from the sky-coloured I conth, but in colour of the floure for this I acoust is of a pleasant white colour tending to yello was, tipped about the hollow part with VV hite, whiter than VV hite it selfe, otherwise there is no difference.

of The Place.

These plants are kept in gardens for the beautie of their floures, wherewith our London gardens do abound.

The Time.
They floure from Februarie to the end of May.

The Names

The Grape-floure is called Hymenthus Entry ordes, and Hymenthus Neoteonum Dolonar of some, Bull us I seulentus, Hymenthus sylvestris cond, Hymenthus executes Trage. Some sudge them to be It ilbs a, of Plany

The fure have detaunth described in the first place esthe Hyacinthus of D osconides and the Auterts.

of The Nature and Vertues

† The vertue set downe in the precedent Chapter properly belong to that kinde of Hyacinth which is described in the first place in this Chapter,

CHAP. 81. Of Muscari, or Musked Grape-flourc.

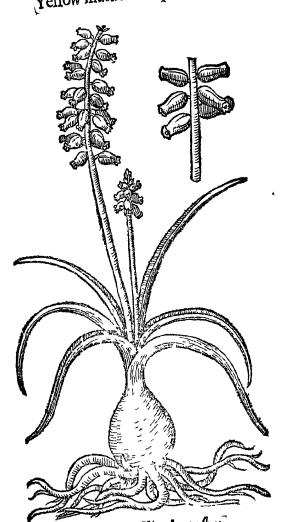
The Description.

Fillow Muscarie hath five or fix long leaves spread vpon the ground, thicke, fat, and full of slinnie juyce, turning and winding themselves crookedly this way & that way, hollowed along st the middle like a trough, as are those of faire haired Iacinth, which at the first budding or springing vp are of a purplish colour, but being growne to perfection, become of a darke greene colour, among st the which leaves rise vp naked, thicke, and fat stalkes, infirme and weake in respect of the thicknesse and greatnesse thereof, lying also vpon the ground as do the leaves; set show the middle to the top on every side with many yellow floures, everie one made like a small pitches or little box, with a narrow mouth, exceeding sweet of smell like the savor of muske, whereof it tooke the name Muscari. The feed is inclosed in pussed or blowing vp cods, consused without order, of a fat and spongeous substance, wherein is contained round blacke seed. The root is bulbous or onion fashion, whereunto are annexed certaine sat and thicke strings like those of Dogs grasse.

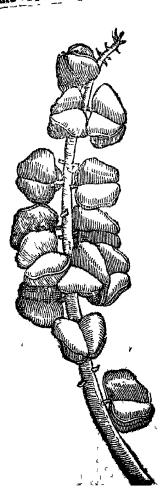
2 Ash-coloured Muscare or grape-floure, hath large and fat leaves like the precedent, not differing in any point, saving that these leaves at their first springing vp are of a pale dusky colour like ashes. The floures are likewise sweet, but of a pale bleake colour, wherein confisteth the different states are likewise sweet, but of a pale bleake colour, wherein confisteth the different states are likewise sweet, but of a pale bleake colour, wherein confisteth the different states are likewise sweet, but of a pale bleake colour, wherein confisteth the different states are likewise sweet, but of a pale bleake colour, wherein confisteth the different states are likewise sweet, but of a pale bleake colour, wherein confisteth the different states are likewise sweet states.

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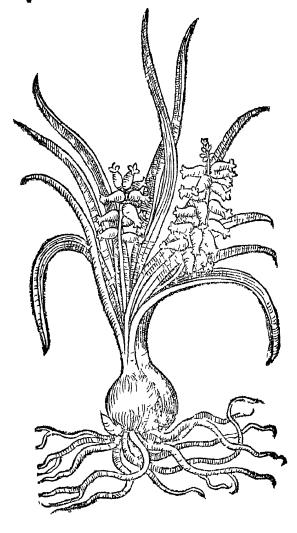
1 Muscari stavum. Yellow musked Grape-floure.



Muscari caulis siliquis onustus. The stalke of Muscari hanged with the seed-vessels.



2 Mustari Clusij. Ash-coloured Grape-flouie.



The Place.

These Plants came from beyond the Thracian Bosphorus, out of Asia, and from about Constantinople, and by the meanes of Friends haue been brought into these parts of Europe, whereofour London gardens are possessed.

The Time.

They floure in March and Aprill, and sometimes after

The Names.

They are called generally Muscar: In the Turky Tongue, Muschoromi, Muscurimi, Tipcadi, and Dipcadi, of their pleasant sweet smell: Of Mattholus, Bulbus Vomstoreus These plants may be referred vnto the Iacinths, whereof vndoubtedly they be kindes.

The Nature and Vertues.

There hath not as yet any thing beene touched concerning the nature or veitues of these Plants, onely they are kept and maintained in gardens for the pleasant smell of their floures, but not for their beauty, for that many stinking field floures do in beautie farre thepasse them. But it should feem that Mathiclus called them Vomitorius, in that he supposed they procure vomiting; which of other Authors hath not bin remembred.

CHAP. 82. Of Woolly Bulbus.

Bulbus Eriophorus.
Woolly Iacinth.



The Description

Here hath fallen out to be here inserted a bulbous plant confifting of many Bulbes, which hath passed current among stall our late Writers The which I am to fet foith to the view of our Nation, as others have done in fundry languages to theirs, as a kind of the Iacinths, which in roots and leaues it doth very wel refemble, called of the Grecians, Econoper in Latine, Lamferus, because of his aboundance of Wooll-refembling fubstance, wherewith the whole Plant is in euery part full fraught, as well roots, leaues, as stalkes The leaves are broad, thicke, far full of juyce, and of a spider-like web when they be broken Among these leaves rifeth vp a stalke two cubits high, much like vnto the stalke of Squilla of Sea-Onion, and from the middle to the top it is befet round about with many small starre-like blew floures without smell, very like to the floures of Asphodill, beginning to floure at the bottome, and so vpwaid by degrees, whereby it is long before it hath done flouring: which floures the learned Physitian of Vienna, Iohannes ArcholZim, defired long to fee, who brought it first from Constantinople, and planted it in his Garden, where he nours shed it tenne yeares with great currofitie which time being expired, thinking it to be a barren plant, he fent it to Carolus Clustus, with whom in some few yeies it did beare fuch floures as before described, but never since to this day. This painefull Herbarist would

gladly haue seene the seed that should succeed these floures; but they being of a nature quickly subject to perish, decay, and sade, began presently to pine away, leauing onely a few chassie and idle seed-vessels without fruit. My selfe hath beene possessed with this plant at the least twelve yeares, whereof I have yearely great encrease of new roots, but I did never see any token of budding or flouring to this day notwithstanding I shall be content to suffer it in some base place or other of my garden, to stand as the cipher oat the end of the sigures, to attend his time and leisure, as those men of samous memorie have done. Of whose temperature and vertues there hath not any thing beene said, but kept in gardens to the end aforesaid.

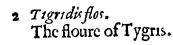
Снар. 83. Of two feigned Plants.

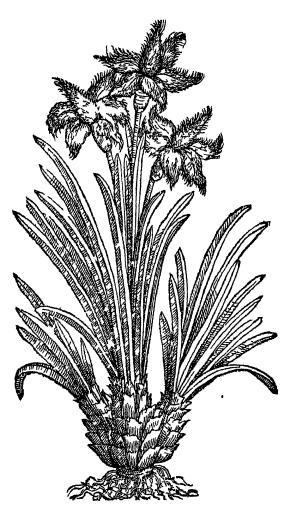
The Description.

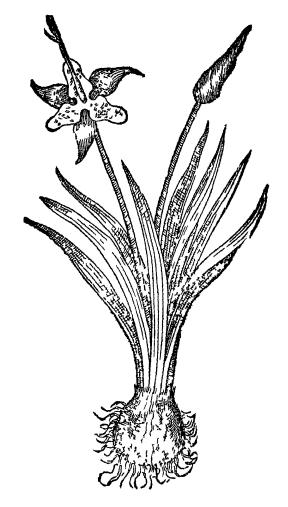
Have thought it convenient to conclude this historie of the Hyacinths with these two bulbous Plants, received by tradition from others, though generally holden for seigned and adulterine. Their pictures I could willingly have omitted in this historie, if the eurious eye could elsewhere have sound them drawne and described in our English Tongue but because I finde them in none, I will lay them downe here, to the end that it may serve for excuse to others who shall come after, which list not to describe them, being as I fairle condemned for seited and adulterine, nakedly drawne onely. And the first of them is called Bulbus wiesens by others, need and adulterine, nakedly drawne onely. And the first of these points, wiz. The floures shall bulbus bumbicinus Commentative. The description consistent of these points, wiz. The floures shall be Author) are no lesse than wonderfull. The leaves and roots are like to those of Hyacinths.

cinths, which hath caused it to occupie this place. The floures resemble the Dassodils or Nar cissus. The whole plant consistent of a woolly or flockie matter. which description with the Picture was sent vnto Dodonaus by Iohannes Archolzius. It may be that Archolzius iecciued instructions from the Indies, of a plant called in Greeke which groweth in India, whereof Theophrass and Athenaus do write in this manner, saying, The floure is like the Narcissus, consisting of a flockie or woolly substance, which by him seemeth to be the description of our bombast Jacinth.

n Bulbus Bombicinus Commentitius. False bumbaste Iacinth.







The second seigned picture hath beene taken of the Discouerer and others of later time, to be a kinde of Dragons not seene of any that have written thereof; which hath moved them to thinke it a seigned picture likewise; notwithstanding you shall receive the description thereof as it hath come to my hands. The root (saith my Author) is bulbous or Onion sashion, outwardly blacke; from the which spring vp long leaves, sharpe pointed, narrow, and of a fresh greene colour: in the middest of which leaves rise vp naked or bare stalkes, at the top whereof groweth a pleasant yellow shoule, stained with many small red spots here and there consusedly cast abroad: and in the middest of the floure thrusteth forth a long red tongue or stile, which in time groweth to be the cod or seed-vessell, crooked or wreathed, wherein is the seed. The vertues and temperature are not to be spoken of, considering that we assured persuade our selues that there are no such plants, but meere sisting and devices, as we terme them, to give his friend a gudgeon.

‡ Though these two have beene thought commentitious or seigned, yet Baubinus seemeth to vindicate the latter, and Iohn Theodore de Bry in his Florilegium hath set it forth. He gives two Figures thereof, this which we here give you being the one; but the other is farre more elegant, and better resembles a naturall plant. The leaves (as Baubine saith) are like the sword-slag, the root like a leeke, the floures (according to De Bries Figure) grow sometimes two or three of a stalke: the floure consists of two leaves, and a long stile or pestill: each of these leaves is divided into three parts, the vitermost being broad and large, and the innermost much narrower and sharper: the tongue or stile that comes forth of the midst of the floure is long, and at the end divided into three crooked sorked points. All that De Bry saith thereof is this; Flos Tigridus rubet egregiè circa medium tunen pallet, albusque est & maculatus; ex Mexico à Casparo Baubino. That is; Flos Tigridus is wondrous red, yet is it pale and whitish about the middle, and also spotted; it came from about Mexico, I had it from Caspar Baubino. ‡

Chap.

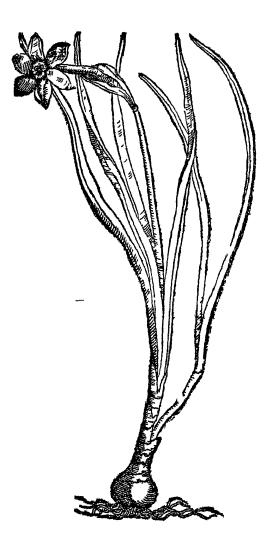
Снар. 84. Of Daffodils.

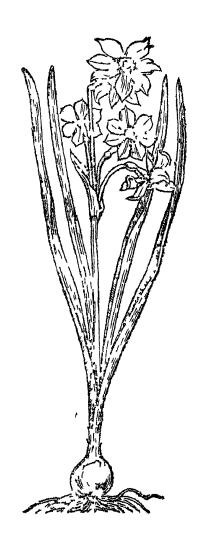
The Kindes.

Affodill, or Narcissus, according to Dioscorides, is of two forts the floures of both are white, the one having in the middle a purple circle or coronet; the other with a yellow cup circle or coronet. Since whose time there hath been fundry others described, as shall be fet forth in their proper places.

n Narcissus medio purpureus.
Purple circled Daffodill.

‡ 4 Narcissus medio crocens for otinus Polyant is. The late many floured Daffodull with the Sattern-coloured middle.



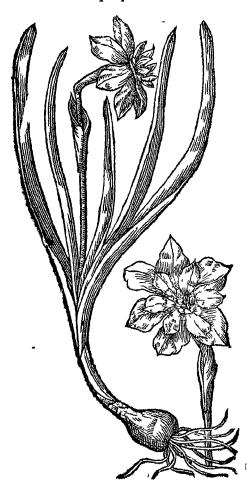


The Description.

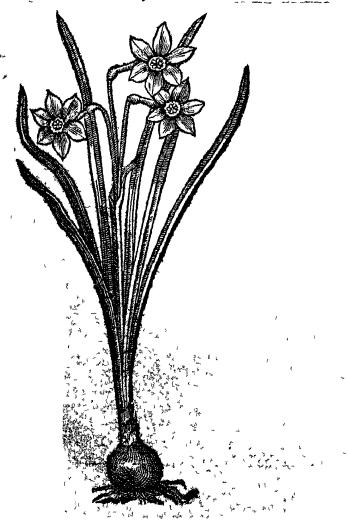
He first of the Dassodils is that with the purple crowne or circle, having small narrow leaves, thicke, fat, and full of slimie juyce; among the which riseth up a naked stalke, smooth and hollow, of a foot high, bearing at the top a saire milk-white sloure growing forth of a hood or thinne silme, such as the floures of onions are wrapped in . in the middest of which sloure is a round circle or small coronet of a yellowish colour, pursled or bordered about the edge of the said ring or circle with a pleasant purple colour; which beeing pass, there solloweth a thicke knob or button, wherein is contained blacke round seed. The root is white, bulbous or Onion sashion.

The second kunde of Daffodill agreeth with the precedent in every respect, suring that this Daffodill floureth us the beginning of Februarie, and the other not vntill Aprill, and is somewhat lesser. It is called Nareifus medio purpurius pracox, That is, Timely purple ringed Daffodill. The next may have the addition pracocior, More timely: and the last in place, but first in time, pracociffinus, Most timely, or very early flouring Daffodill.

‡ 5 Narcissus medio-purpurcus flore pleno. Double floured purple circled Daffodill.



7 Narcissus medioluteus.
Primrose Pearles, or the common white Dassodill.



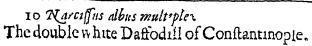
6 Narcissus minor serotinus.
The late flouring small Dassodill.

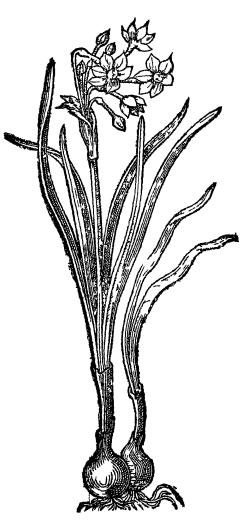


8 Narcissus medioluteus polyanthos. French Dassodill.

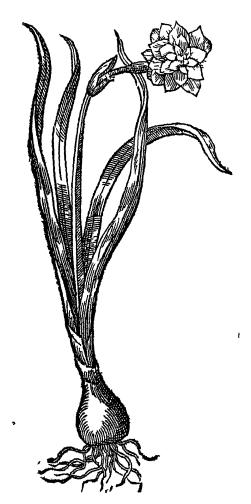


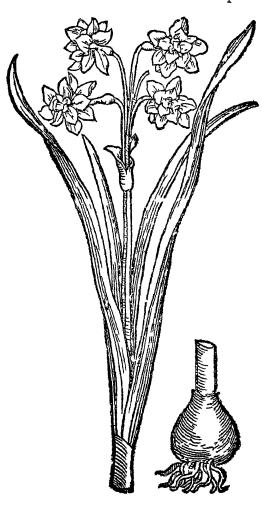
9 Narcissus Pisanus Italian Daffodill.





‡ 11 Narcissus flore pleno albo.
The other double white Dassodill.





† 12 Narcissus flore pleno, medio luteo.

Double white Dassodil with the middle yellow.



3 The third kind of Daffodil with the purple ring or circle in the middle, hath many finall at row leaves, very flat, crookedly bending toward the top, among which rifeth vp a ilender backflake, at whose top doth grow a faire and pleasant flome, like vnto those before described, but les ser, and floureth sooner, wherein consistent the difference.

† There is also another somewhat lesse, and slowing somewhat earlier than the last described

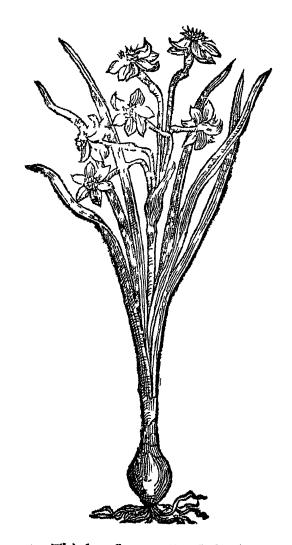
This in 100ts, leaves, and stalkes differeth very little from the last mentioned kindes; but it beares many sloures upon one stalke, the out-leaves being like the former, white, but the cup or ring in the middle of a faffron colour, with divers yellow thirds contained therein.

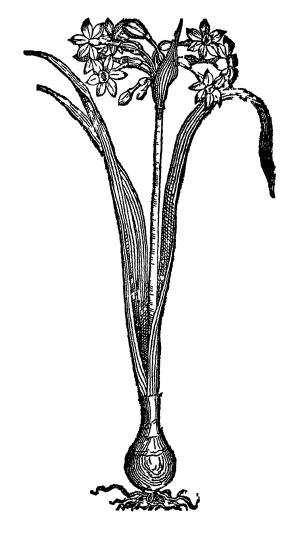
To these may be added another mentioned by Clusus, which differs from these onely in the floures for this hath floures consisting of six large leaves sairely spread about, within which are other six leaves not so large as the souner, and then many other little leaves mixed with threds comming forth of the middle. Now there are purple welts which runne betweene the first and second ranke of leaves, in the sloure, and so in the rest. This floures in May, and it is Narces pleno flore quintus, of Clusus. †

t 13 Narcissus flore pleno, inchio versicolore.

Double Dasfodill with a divers colonied middle

14 Na cissus tours albus.
Milke white Daffodill.





6 This late flouring Daffodill hath many fat thicke leaves, full of juice, among the which rifeth vp a naked stalke, on the top whereof groweth a faire white floure, having in the middle a ring or yellow circle. The seed groweth in knobby seed vessels. The root is bulbous or Onion fashion. It floureth later than the others before described, that is to say, in Aprill and May.

The seventh kinde of Dassodill is that fort of Narcissus or Primerose peerelesse that is most common in our countrey gardens, generally knowne every where. It hath long sat and thicke leaves, full of a sliming suice; among which riseth up a bare thicke stalke, hollow within and full of juice. The slowe growth at the top, of a yellowish white colour, with a yellow crowne or circle in the middle; and sloweth in the moneth of Aprill, and sometimes sooner. The root is bulbous sathern.

8 The high Daffodill hath many broad and thicke leaves, fat and full of juice, hollow and fpongeous. The halkes, floures, and roots are like the former, and different in that, that this plant bringerh

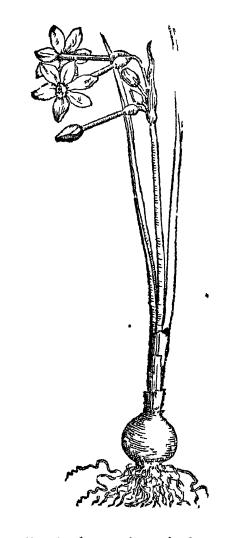
bringeth forth many Houres upon one stalk, and the other fewer, and not of so perfect a sweet sinel, but more offensive and stuffing the head. It hath this addition, Polyanthos, that is, of many foure, wherein especially consistent the difference

The Italian Daffodill is very like the former, the which to distinguish in words, that they may be knowne one from another, is impossible. Their floures, leaves, and roots are like, saving

that the floures of this are sweeter and more in number.

15 Narcissus suncifolius pracox. Rush Dassodill, or sunquilia. I ate flouring Rush Daffor!





The doublewhite Daffodill of Constantinople was sent into England vinto the right hosourable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed floures, whose 1001s when they were planted in our London gardens, did bring forth beautifull floures, very white and double, with some yellownesse mixed in the middle leaues, pleasant and sweet in smell, but since that time we neuer could by any industrie or manuring bring them vinto flouring againe. So that it should appeare, when they were discharged of that birth or burthen which they had begotten in their owne country, and not finding that matter, soile, or clymate to beget more floures, they remaine euer since barren and fruitlesse. Besides, we found by experience, that those plants which in Autumne did shoot forth leaues, did bring forth no floures at all, and the others that appeared not virtill the Spring, did flourish and beare their floures. The stalks, leaves, and roots are like vinto the other kindes of Daffodils. It is called of the Turks, Guil Catamer lale; That is, Narcisses with double floures Notwithstanding we have received from beyond the seas, as well shoon the Low Countries, as also from France, another fort of greater beautie, which from yeare to yeare doth yeeld forth most pleasant double floures, and great encrease of roots, very like as well in stalkes as other parts of the plant, vinto the other fort, of Daffodils. It differes honely in the floures, which are very double and thicke thrust together, as are the floures of our double Primose, having in the middle of the floure some few chiues or welts of a bright purple colour, and the other mixed with yellow as aforesaid.

‡ II This also with double white floures, which Clusius sets forth in the fixth place, is of the same kinde with the last described, but it beares but one or two floures upon a stalke, whereas the other bath many.

This, which is Clusius his Narcissus flore pleno 2. is in roots, leaves, and stalkes very like the L 2 precedent,

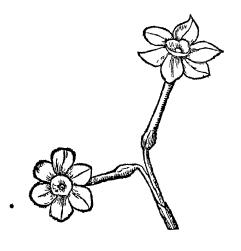
precedent, but the floures are composed of six large white out-leaves; but the middle is filled with many faire yellow little leaves much like to the double yellow wall-floure. They simel sweet like as the last mentioned.

This differs from the last mentioned onely in that it is lesse, and that the middle of the floure within the yellow cup is filled with longish narrow little leaues, as it were crossing each other. Their colour is white, but mixed with some greene on the outside, and yellow on the in-

14 The milke white Daffodill differeth not from the common white Daffodill, or Primrosc pecrelesse, in leaves, stalkes, roots, or floures, saving that the floures of this plant hath not any other colour in the floure but white, whereas all the others are mixed with one colour or other.

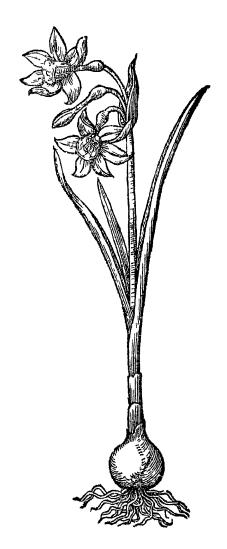
† 17 Narcessus junctifolius Reseeluteus
Rose or round floured sunquelea.

† 18 Narcissus juncifolius amplo calice. White Iunquilia with the large cup.



The white reflex lunquilia.





- The Rush Dassodill hath long, narrow, and thicke leaues, very smooth and slexible, almost round like Rushes, whereof it tooke his syrname Iuncifolius or Rushie. It springeth up in the beginning of Ianuarie, at which time also the floures doe shoot forth their buds at the top of small rushy stalkes, sometimes two, and often more upon one stalke, made of six small yellow leaues. The cup or crowne in the middle is likewise yellow, in shape resembling the other Dassodills, but smaller, and of a strong sweet smell. The root is bulbed, white within, and couered with a blacke skin or silme.
- This Rush Daffodil is like vnto the precedent in each respect, sauing that it is altogether lesser, and longer before it come to flouring. There is also a white sourced one of this kinde.

‡ 17 There

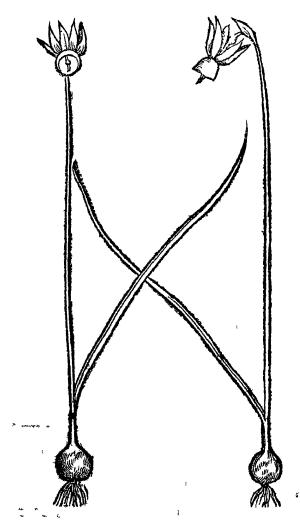
There is also another Rush Dassodill or Iunquilia, with sources not sharpe pointed, but 17 round with a little cup in the middle the colour is yellow or elsewhite This is Lobels Narcissus juncifolius flore rotunda circinitatis roseo.

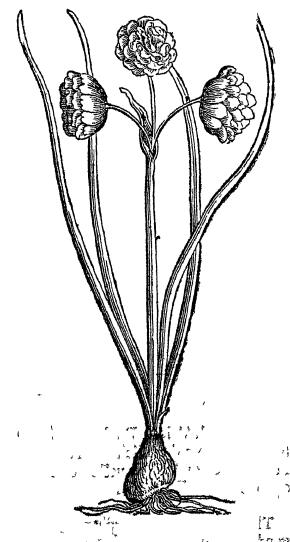
There is also another Iunquilia whose leaves and stalkes are like those of the first described Rushy Daffodill, but the cup in the middest of the floure is much larger. The colour of the floure

is commonly white. Clusius calls this Narcessus 1 luncifolius amplo calice.

- There are three or foure reflex lunquilia's, whose cups hang downs, and the fixe incompasfing leaves turne vp or backe, whence they take their names. The floures of the first are yellow; those of the second all white, the cup of the third is yellow, and the reflex leaves white. The fourth hath a white cup, and yellow reflex leaves. This feemes to be Lobels Narcissus montanus minimus coronatus.
- This is like to the ordinarie lesser Iunquilia, but that the floures are very double, consisting 20 of many long and large leaves mixed together, the shorter leaves are obtuse, as if they were clipt off. They are wholly yellow. ‡
- ‡ 19 Narcissus Iuncifolius reflexus minor. The lesser reflex Iunquilia.

‡ 20 Narcissus juncifolius multiplex. The double Iunquilia.





21. The Persian Dassodill hath no stalke at all, but onely a small and tender foot stalke of an inch high, fuch as the Saffron floure hath : vpon which short and tender stalk doth stand a yellowish floure consisting of six small leaves; of which the three innermost are narrower than those on the out side. In the middle of the floure doth grow forth a long stile or pointall, set about with many small chives or threds. The whole floure is of an ynpleasant smel, much like to Poppy. The leaues risevp a little before the floure, long, smooth, and shiring. The root is bulbed, thicke, and grosse, blackisse on the out side, and pale within, with some threds hanging at the lower part.

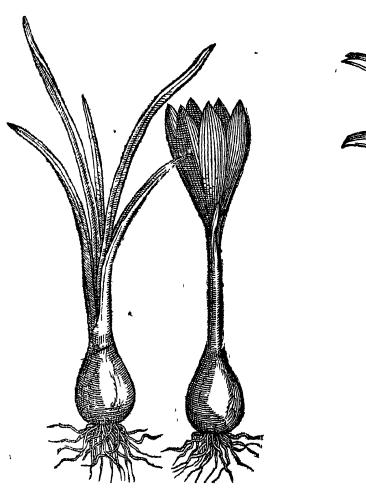
The Autumne Daffodill bringeth forth long fmoorth, glittering leanes, of a deepe greene colour: among which rifeth was short stalke, bearing at the top one floure and no more, resem-ling the floure of Mead Section or common Sassion, consisting of six leaves of a bright shining yellow colour; in the middle whent stand six threads or chiues, and also a pestell or clapper yel-low likewise. The root is thick the state of the precedent.

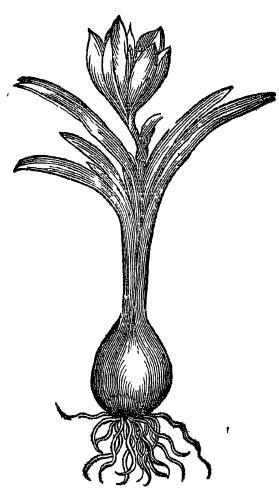
Leave the state of this last may be adjourned another which in shape somewhat resembles it. The

leaues are smooth, greene, growing straight vp, and almost a singers breadth, among which riseth vp a stalke a little more than halfe a foot in height, at the top of which groweth forth a yellow floure not much vnlike that of the last described Autumne Narcisse: it consistent of sixe leaues some inch and halfe in length, and some halfe inch broad, sharpe pointed, the three inner leaues being somewhat longer than the outer. There grow forth out of the middest of the floure three whitish chiues, tipt with yellow, and a pestell in the midst of them longer than any of them. The root consists of many coats, with sibres comming forth of the bottome thereof like others of this kinde. It floures in Februarie. ‡

21 Narcissus Persicus.
The Persian Dassodill.

22 Narcissus Autumnalis major.
The great Winter Daffodill.





Small Winter Daffodill hath a bulbous root, much like vnto the root of Rush Daffodil, but lesser: from the which riseth vp a naked stalke without leaves, on the top whereof groweth a small white sloure with a yellow circle in the middle, sweet in smell, something stuffing the head as do the other Daffodils.

The Daffodils with purple coroners do grow wilde in fundry places of France, chiefly in Bour-

gondie, and in Suitzerland in medowes.

The Rush Daffodill groweth wilde in sundry places of Spaine, among grasse and other herbes. Dissources saith, That they be especially found upon mountaines. Theoretes affirmeth the Daffodils to grow in medowes, in his nineteenth Eidyl. or twentieth, according to some editions: where he writeth, That the faire Ladie Europa entring with her Nymphs into the medowes, did gather the sweet smelling Daffodils; in these Verses:

Ast, with the We have English thus:

But when the Girles were come into
The medowes flouring all in fight,
That Wench with thefe, this Wench with thofe
Trim floures, themselves did all delight:
She with the Narcisse good in sent,
And she with Hyacissels content.

But it is not greatly to our purpose particularly to seeke out their places of growing wilde, seeing that we have them all and every of them in our London gardens, in great aboundance The common white Daffodill groweth wilde in fields and fides of Woods in the West parts of England.

The Time.

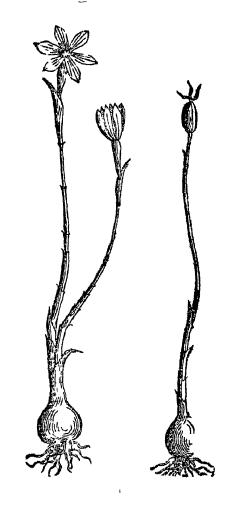
They floure for the most part in the Spring, that is, from the beginning of Februarie vnto the end of Aprill.

The Persian and Winter Dassodils do floure in September and October.

‡ 23 Narcissus vernus præcocior flaue flore The timely Spring yellow Daffodill.

24 Narcessus Autumnalis miner. Small Winter Daffodill.





The Names.

Although their names be set forth in their seuerall titles, which may serue for their appellation ons and distinctions; notwithstanding it shall not be impertinent to adde a supply of names, as also the cause why they are so called.

The Persian Dassodill is called in the Sclauonian or Turkish tongue, Zaremeada Persiana, and Zaremeatea, as for the most part all other sorts of Dasfodils are, Notwithstanding the double slowred Daffodill they name Goul catamer lale. Which name they generally give vinto all double

The common white Daffodil with the yellow circle they call Serin Gade, that is to fay, the kings Chalice; and Dene bobini, which is to fay, Camels necke, or as we do fay of athing with long fpindle shinnes, Long-shankes, viging it from the long necke of the source.

The Rush Dastodill is called of some Ionquillias, of the similitude the leaves have with Rushes.

Of Dioscorides, Bulbus Pamiterius, or Vomiting Bulbe, according to Dedonaus.

Generally all the kindes are comprehended under this name Narcessus, called of the Grecians waster in Dutch, Practites of Spanish, tements in English, Dasfodilly, Dasfodowndilly, and Primerose peerelesse.

Sophoeles nameth them the garland of the infernal gods because they that are departed and dulled with death, should worthing becomed with a dulling floure.

Of the first and second Daniel and particular mention in the third booke of his Metamor.

phosis, where hee describeth the transformation of the faire boy Narcessus into a floure of his own name, saying,

Nusquam corpus erat, croceum pro corpor e florem Inuenunt, folys medium cingentibus albus. ut as for body none remain'd - in flead whereof

But as for body none remain'd; in stead whereof they found A yellow flouie, with milke white leaves ingitting of it round.

Plany and Plutarch affirme, as partly hath been touched before, that their narcoticke quality was the very cause of the name Narcossus, that is, a qualitie causing sleepinesse; which in Greekes is or of the fish Torpedo, called in Greeke was, which benummes the hands of them that touch him, as being hurtfull to the sinewes, and bringeth dulnesse to the head, which properly belongeth to the Naicisses, whose smell causeth diowsinesse.

of The Nature.

The roots of Narcissus are hot and dry in the second degree.

The Vertues.

A Galen faith, That the 100ts of Narcifies have such wonderfull qualities in drying, that they confound and glew together very great wounds, yea and such gashes or cuts as happen about the veins, sinewes, and tendons They have also a certaine cleansing and attracting facultie.

The roots of Norce flus stamped with honey, and applied plaister-wise, helpeth them that are bur-

ned with fire, and ioyneth together finewes that are cut in funder.

Being vsed in manner aforesaid, it helps that great wrenches of the ankles, the aches and pains of the roynts.

The fame applied with hony and nettle feed helpeth Sun burning and the morphew.

The same stamped with barrowes grease and lever of the bread, hasting the to maturation hard impostumes, which are not easily brought to tipenesse.

Being stamped with the meale of Darnell and honey, it draweth forth thornes and slubs out of

any part of the body.

The root, by the experiment of Apuleius, stamped and strained, and given in drinke, helpeth the

cough and collicke, and those that be entied into a ptisicke.

The roots whether they be eaten or drunken, do moue vomit, and being mingled with Vineger and nettle feed, taketh away lentiles and spots in the face.

CHAP. 85. Of the Bastard Dasfodill.

I The Description.

He double yellow Daffodill hath small smooth narrow leaues, of a darke greene colour; among which riseth vp a naked hollow stalke of two hands high, bearing at the
top a faire and beautifull yellow floure, of a pleasant sweet smell: it sheddeth his
floure, but there followeth no seed at all, as it hapneth in many other double floures. The root is
small, bulbous, or onion fashion, like vnto the other Daffodils, but much smaller.

The common yellow Daffodill or Daffodowndilly is fowell knowne to all that it needeth

no description.

We have in our London gardens another fort of this common kind, which naturally groweth in Spaine, very like vnto our best knowne Dassodill in shape and proportion, but altogether

fairer, greater, and lasteth longer before the floure doth fall or fade.

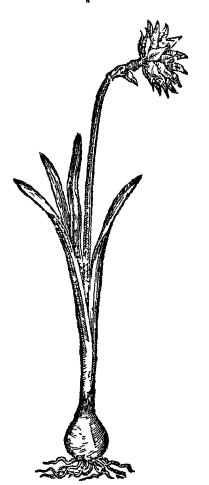
‡ 4 This hath leaves and roots like the last described, but somewhat lesse, the sloure also is in shape not valike that of the precedent, but lesse, growing upon a weake slender greene stalke, of some singers length: the seed is contained in three cornered, yet almost round heads. The root is small, bulbous, and blacke on the outside.

This hath a long is bulbous root, somewhat blacke on the outside, from which rise vp leaves not so long nor broad as those of the last described: in the midst of these leaves springs vp a stalk, slender, and some halfe foot in height; at the top of which, forth of a whitish filme, breakes forth a floure like in shape to the common Dassoull, but lesse, and wholly white, with the brim of the cup welted about. It sloures in Aprill, and ripens the seeds in Iune.

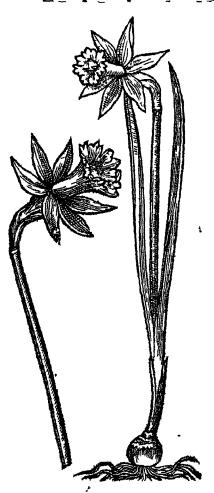
The Place.

The double yellow Daffodill I received from Robinus of Paris, which he procured by meanes of friends from Orleance and other parts of France.

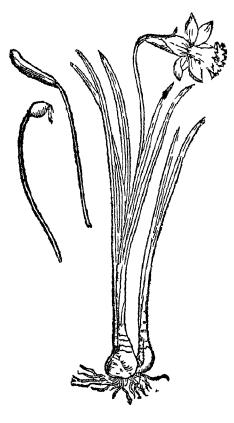
x Pseudonarcissus luteus multiplex. Double yellow Dassodill.



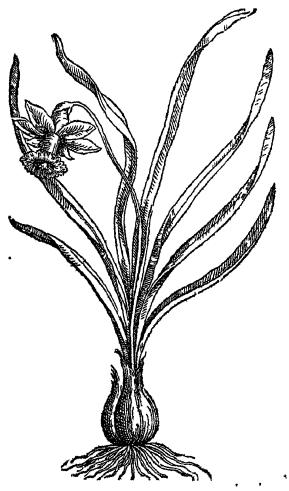
7 3 Pseudonareissus Hispanicus.
The Spanish yellow Dassodill.



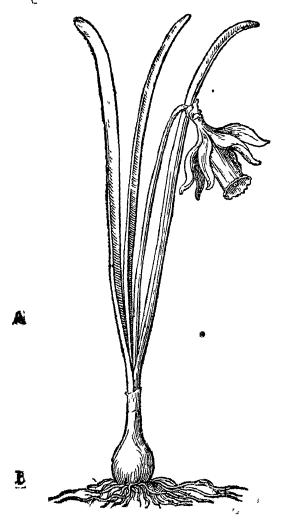
2 Pseudonarcissus Anglicus. Common yellow Dasfodill.



† 4 Pseudonarcissus minor Hispanicus The lesser Spanish Dassodill.



‡ 5 Pseudonarcissus albo flore. White Bastard Dasfodill.



The yellow English Daffodill groweth almost eucrie where through England. The yellow Spanish Daffodill doth likewise decke vp our London Gardens, where they increase infinitely.

The time.

The double Daffodill sendeth forth his leaves in the beginning of Februarie, and his floures in Aprill The Names.

The first is called Pseudonarcissus multiplex, and Nar cissus luteus Polyanthos in English, the double yellow Daffodill, or Narcissus.

The common fort are called in Dutch, Geel Sporckel bloemen: in English, yellow Daffodill, Daffodilly, and Daffodowndilly.

The Temperature.

The temperature is referred vnto the kindes of Nar-

The Vertues.

Touching the vertues hereof, it is found out by experiment of some of the later Physicians, that the decoction of the roots of this yellow Daffodill do puige by fiege tough and flegmaticke humois, and also waterish, and is good for them that are full of raw lumors, especially if there be added thereto a little amse feed and ginger, which will correct the churlish hardnesse of the working.

The distilled water of Dassodils doth cure the Palfie, if the Patient be bathed and rubbed with the fayd liquor by the fire It hath beene proued by an especiall and trusty Friend of myne, a man learned, and a diligent searcher of nature, M Nicholas Belson, sometimes

of Kings Colledge in Cambridge 🕛

Of diners other Daffodils or Narcisses. Снар. 86.

Here are besides the forementioned sorts of Dassodils, sundry others, some of which may be referred to them; other some not. I do not intend an exact enumeration of them, it being a thing not so fitting for a historie of Plants, as for a Florilegie, or booke of floures. Now those that require all their figures, and more exact descriptions, may finde satisfaction in the late Worke of my kinde friend M. John Parkinson, which is intitled Paradisus terrestris for in other Florilegies, as in that of De Bry, Swertz, &c. you have barely the names and figures, but in this are both figures, and an exact historie or declaration of them. Therefore I in this place will but onely briefely describe and name some of the rarest that are preserved in our choice gardens, and a few others whereof yet they are not possest.

The Descriptions.

The first of these, which for the largenesse is called Nonpareslle, hath long broad leaves and roots like the other Daffodils. The floure confifts of fix very large leaves of a pale yellow colour, with avery large cup, but not very long: this cup is yellower than the incompassing leaves, narrowe also at the bottome than at the top, and vneuenly cut about the edges. This is called Narciffur the maximus, or Non parcille; the figure well expresses the floure, but that it is somewhat too line. There is a varietie of this with the open leaves & cup both yellow, which makes the difference. There is also another Non paralle, whose floures are all white, and the six leaves that stand spredable where you ally a little folded, or turned in at their ends.

2 Besides the former there are source or sine double yellow Dassodis, which I cannot passe ouer in silence. Which is vulgarly amongst Florists knowned by the name of Robins.

Narcusse.

Narcisse, and it may be was the same our Author in the precedent chapter mentions he received from Robine, but he giuing the figure of another, and a description not well fitting this, I can affirme nothing of certaintie This double Narcisse of Robine growes with a stalke some foot in height, and the floure is very double, of a pale yellow colour, and it seemes commonly to divide it selfe into some six partitions, the leaves of the floure lying one vpon another even to the middle of the floure. This may be called Narcessus palledus multiplex Robins, Robines double pale Narcesse.

I Narcissus omnium maximus. The Nonpareille Daffodill. ‡ 3 Pseudonarcessus flore pleno The double yellow Daffo lill,



The next to this is that which from our Author, the first observer thereof is vulgarly called Gerrards Narcisse: the leaves and root do not much differ from the ordinarie Daffodill, the stalk is scarce a foot high, bearing at the top thereof a floure very double; the fixe outmost leaves are of the same yellow colour as the ordinarie one is; those that are next are commonly as deepe as the tube or trunke of the single one, and amongst them are mixed also other paler coloured leaves, with iome green stripes here & there among those leaves these floures are somtimes all contained in a trunk like that of the fingle one, the fixe out-leaves excepted: other whiles this inclosure is is broke, and then the floure stands faire open like as that of the last described. Lobel in the second part of his Adversaria tells, That our Author Master Gerrard found this in Wiltshire, growing in the garden of a poore old woman, in which place formerly a Cunning man (as they vulgarly terms him) had dwelt.

This may be called in Latine, according to the English, Narcissus multiplex Gerardi, Gerrards double Narciffe.

The figure we here give you is expressed somewhat too tall, and the floure is not altogether so double as it ought to be.

There are allow to out three double yellow Dassodils yet remaining. The first of these is called Wilmers Navarille 18

Jed Wilmors Narcisse, (from Master Wilmor, late of Bow) and this hath a very saire double & large yellow floure composed of deeper and paler yellow leaves orderly mixed.

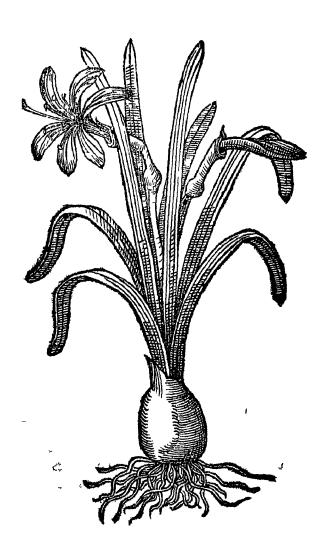
The second (which is called ** Additional Marcisse, from Master Gardes and of South-Lambeth) is the largest and statellist of the second wilmors, which otherwise the second state state second wilmors. which otherwise it much resembles to the state leaves whereof the floure confists are sharp point

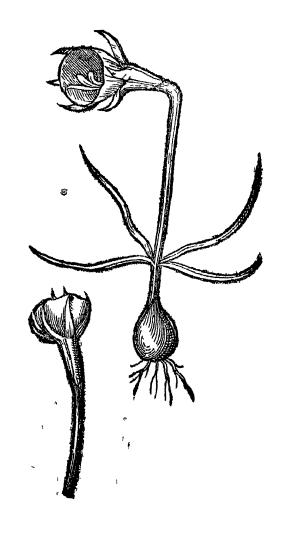
tcd, and these are of a paler colour; other some are much more obtuse, and these are of a deeper and famer yellow

This may be called Narcissus Roseus Tradescanti, Tradescants Rose Daffodill.

The third M. Parkinson challengeth to himselfe, which is a floure to be respected, not so much for the beautie, as for the various composure thereof, for some of the leaues are long and sharpe pointed, others obtuse and curled, a third fort long and narrow, and vsually some scw hollow, and in shape resembling a horne; the vimost leaves are commonly streaked, and of a yellowish green; the next to them fold themselues vp round, and are vsually yellow, yet sometimes they are edged with greene. There is a deepe yellow pestill divided into three paits, vsually in the midst of this floure. It floures in the end of March. I vsually (before M Parker fon set forth his Florilegie, or garden of floures) called this floure Narcissus making on by reason of its various shape and colour: but since I thinke it fitter to give it to the Author, and terme it Narcissus multiplex varius Parkinfoni, Parkinfons various double Narcisse.

‡ 5 Narcissus Iacobaus Indicus. The Indian or Iacob an Narcisse. ‡ 6 Narcissus juncifolius montanus minimus. The least Rush-leaued Mountaine Marcisse.





Now come I to treat of some more rarely to be found in our gardens, if at all. That which akes the first place is by Clusius called Narcissus Iacobaus Indicus, the Indian or Iacobaan Narrisse. The root hereof is much like to an ordinarie onion, the leaves are broad like the other Narrisses, the stalke is smooth, round, hollow, and withour knots, at the top whereof, out of a certaine kinny huske comes forth a faire red floure like that of the flouring Indian reed, but that the leaues This are somewhat larger, and it hath fix chiues or threds in the middle thereof of the same colow as the floure, and they are adorned with brownish pendants; in the midst of these there stands farther out than the rest, a three forked stile, under which succeeds a triangular head, after he talke of the floure.

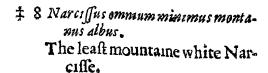
Narcifle: Narcifus montanus juncifolius minimus, The least Rush leased mountaine Narcifle: leanes of this are like the Iunquilia; the stalke is short, the floure yellow, with the six winged lease and land paler coloured, the cup open and large to the bignesse of the floure.

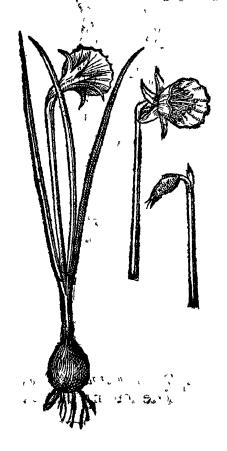
7 This

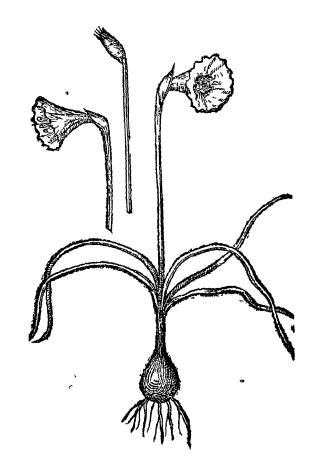
7 This also is much like the former, but the fix incompassing leaves are of a greenish faint yellow colour, the cup is indented, or vnequally curled about the edges, but yellow like the precedent. Lobell calls this Narcissus montains juncifolius flore simbriato, The mountaine Rush-leaved Narcisse with an indented or curled cup.

‡ 7 Narcissus montanus juncifolius flore fimbriate.

The mountaine Rush leaved Narcisse with an indented or curled cup.







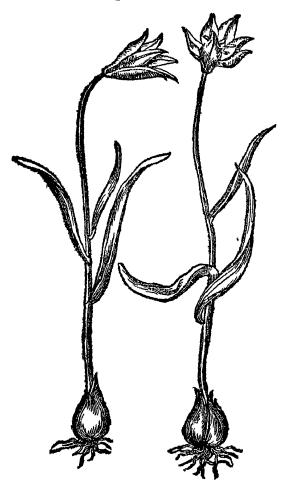
8 The leaves of his areas small as the Autumne Iacinth, the stalke some handfull high, and the floure like the last described, but it is of a whitish colour. Lobell calls this last described, Naressfus omnium minimus contanus albus, The least mountaine white Narcisse. These three last vivially floure in Februarie. ‡

CHA. 87. Of Tulipa, or the Dalmattan Cap.

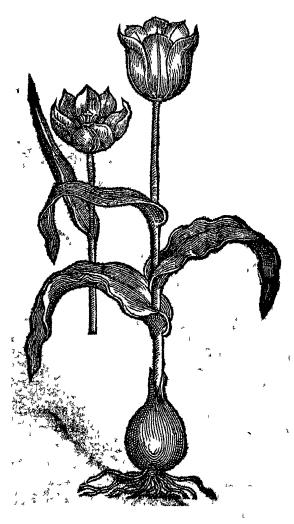
¶ The Kindes.

bed floures, wheref there be fundry forts, some greater, some lesser, with which all studious and painefull Herbrists desire to be better acquainted, because of that excellent diversitie of most brave floures whin it beareth. Of this there be two chiefe and generall kindes. viz. Praces and Servina; the one of beare his floures timely, the other later. To these two we will adde another fort called the did do proceed, which are almost minite in number. Notwithstanding, my louing friend M. Italian and a clusious searcher of Simples, and seamed Apothecary of London, hath undertaken to simple. It was possible, the infinite sorts, by diligent sowing of their seeds, and by planting those this company.

I Tulipa Bononiensis.
Italian Tulipa.



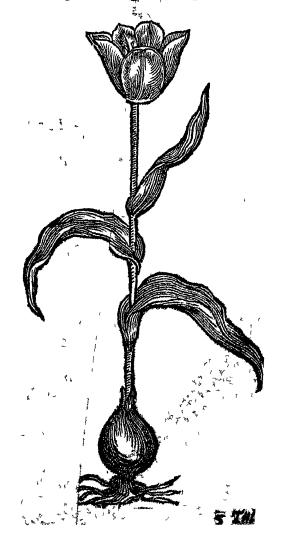
Tulipa pracon tota lutea.
Timely flouring Tulipa.



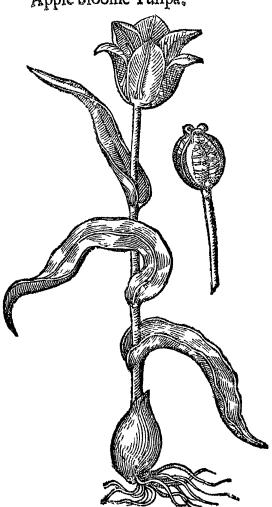
2 Tulipa Narbonensis. French Tulipa.



4 Tilipa Coccinea ferotina. Lete flouring Tulipa.



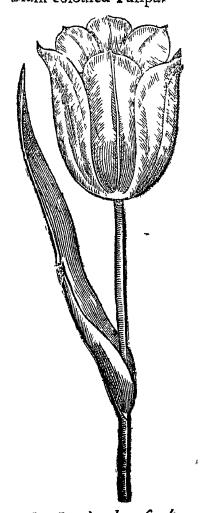
5 Tulipa media sanguinea albis oris, Apple bloome Tulipa,



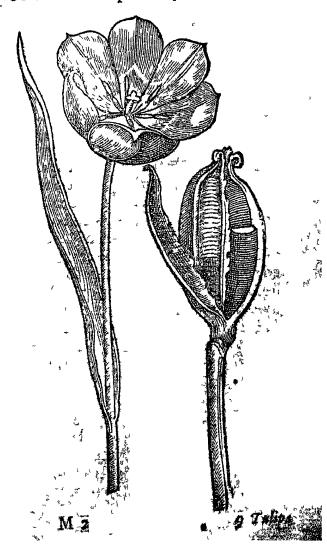
7 Tulipa bulbifera.
Bulbous stalked Tulipa.



6 TulipaCandida suace rubentikus oris. Blush coloured Tulipa.



‡ 8 Tulipa sanguinea luteo fundo. The bloud-red Tulip with a yellow bottome.



beyond the seas for the space of twenty yeares, not being yet able to attaine to the end of his trauell, for that each new years bringeth forth new plants of sundry colours, not before seene all which to describe particularly were to roll sasphus stone, or number the sands. So that it shall sufsice to speake of and describe a few, referring the rest to some that meane to write of Tulipa a particular volume.

‡ 9 Tulipa purpurea
The purple Tulip

‡ 10 Tuliparubra amethistina, The bright red Tulip

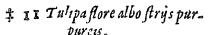


The Description.

He Tulipa of Bolonia hath fat, thicke, and grosse leaves, hollow, surrowed or chanelled, bending a little backward, and as it were folded together: which at their first comming up seeme to be of a reddish colour, and being throughly growne tuine into a whitish greene. In the middest of those leaves riseth up a naked fat stalke a foot high, or something more, on the top whereof standeth one or two yellow floures, sometimes three or more, consisting of six small leaves, after a fort like to a deepe wide open cup, narrow about, and wide in the bottome. After it hath beene some sew dayes floured, the points and brims of the floure turne backward, like a Dalmatian or Turkish cap, called Tulipan, Tolepan, Turban, and Turfan, whereof it tooke his name. The chiues or threads in the middle of the floures be sometimes yellow, otherwhiles blackish or purplish, but commonly of one ouer-worne colour or other, Nature seeming to play more with this floure than with any other that I do know. This floure is of a reasonable pleasant smell, and the other of his kinde have little or no smell at all. The feed is flat, smooth, shining, and of a gristly substance. The root is bulbous, and very like to a common onion of Saint Omers.

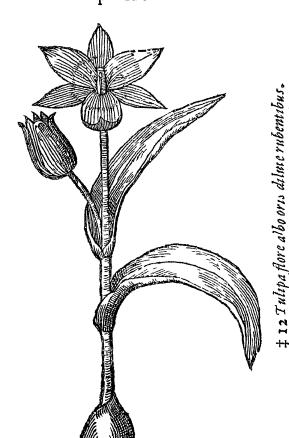
The French Tulipa agreeth with the former, except in the blacke bottome which this hath in the middle of the floure, and is not so sweet of smell, which setten forth the difference.

The yellow Tulipa that floureth timely hath thicke and groffe leaves full of inyce, long, hollow, or gutter fashion, set about a tender stalke, at the top whereof doth grow a faire and pleafant shining yellow floure, consisting of six small leaves without smell. The root is bulbous or steam onion.



puress.

The white Tulip with purple streakes.



Then hite Tulip with light red edges

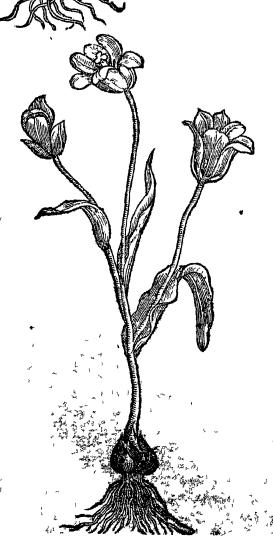
Tulpa flore palledo The straw-coloured Tulip

Tulpa flammes frys flaue fentibus.

The flame coloured Tulip with vellowish streakes

The flame colouised Tulipwith yellowith flreakes,

† 16 Tulipa serotina polyclados major flod flano fundo nigro, Clusij. Clusius his greater many branched Tulip with a yellow floure, and blacke bottome





‡ 15 Tallyapolyclonos minor ferotina flore rubro vel flano, Clussi.

17 Tulpspumi to of fewerubensors to stibus.

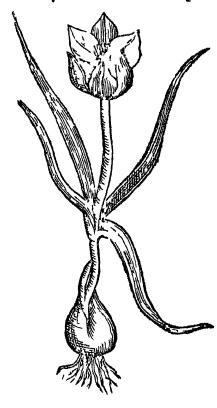
The divarie Tulip with darke red doures coged with greete.

18 Tulpspumite flore purp infections in standado

The Dwarfe Tulip with a purplish floure, white within.



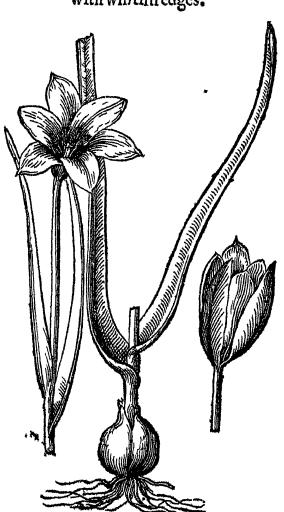
† 19 Tulipapumilio lute i.
The yellow Dwaife Tulip.

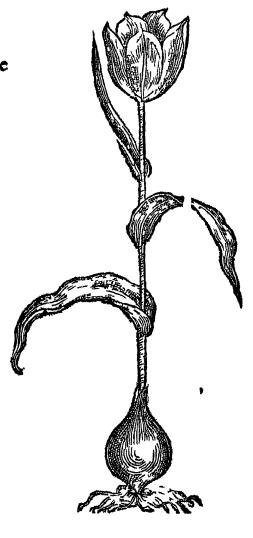


† 21 Tulipa aurea oris rubentibus.
The gold yellow with red edges.

‡ 20 Tulipa Persica flore rubro, oris albidis elegans.

The pretty Persian Tulip having a red floure with whilish edges.

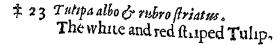


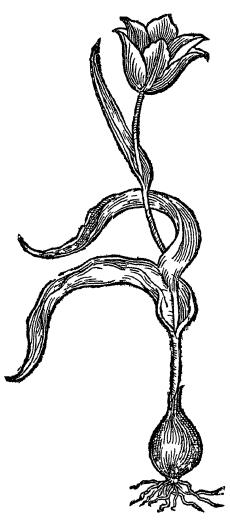


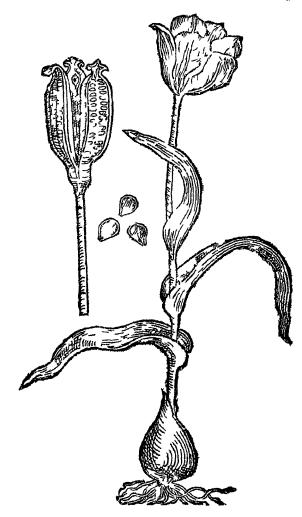
22 Tulipa

The fourth kinde of Tulipa, that floureth later, hath leaves, stalks, and roots like vnto the precedent. The floures bereof be of a skarlet colour, we lied or bordered about the edges with red. The middle part is like vnto a hart tending to whitenesse, spotted in the same whitenes with red speckles or spots. The seed is contained in square cods, flat, tough, and sinewie.

‡ 22 Tulipa miniata.
The Vermilion Tulip.







The fift fort of Tulipa, which is neither of the timely ones, not of the later flouring fort, but one that buddeth forth his most beautifull floures between both. It agreeth with the last described Tulipa, in leaves, stalkes, 100ts, and feed, but different in floures. The floure consistent of fix small leaves 100 ned together at the bottome the middle of which leaves are of a pleasant bloudy colour, the edges be bordered with white, and the bottome next vito the stalke is likewise white; the whole floure resembling in colour the blossomes of an Apple tree.

6 The fixth hath leaves, roots, stalkes, and feed like vnto the former, but much greater in every point. The floures hereof are white, dasht about the brimmes of edges with a red or blush colour. The middle part is stripped consuledly with the same mixture, wherein is the difference.

7 Carolus Clusius setteth sorth in his Pannonicke historie a kinde of Tulipa that beareth faire red floures, blacke in the bottome, with a pestell in the middle of an ouer-worne greenish colour; of which for there happeneth some to have yellow floures, agreeing with the others before touched but this bringeth sorth encrease of 100t in the bosome of his lowest lease next to the stalke, contrarie to all the other kindes of Tulipa.

8 Lobelius in his learned Observations hath set forth many other sorts; one he callerh Tulipa Chalcedonica, or the Turky Tulipa, saying it is the least of the small kindes or Dwarfe Tulipa's, whose floure is of a sanguine red colour, vpon a yellow ground, agreeing with the others in roote,

leafe, and stalke

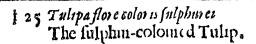
9 He hath likewise set forth another; his floure is like the Lilly in proportion, but in colour of a fine purple.

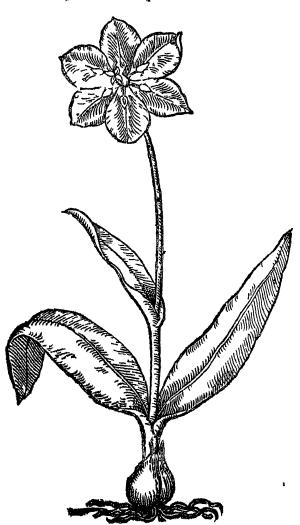
in colour like the stone called Americs, not valike to the floures of Peonie.

11 We have likewise another of greater beauty, and very much desired of all, with white sources dasht on the backside, with a light wash of watchet colour.

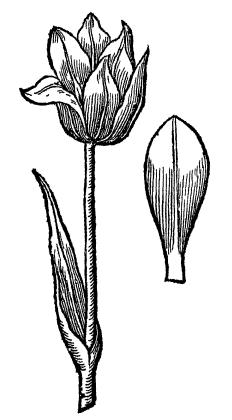
12 There

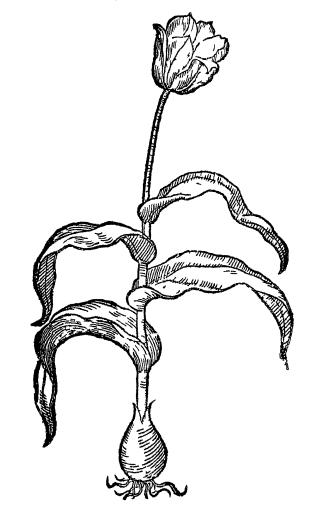
† 24 Tulipa luico & rubro striatus.
The red and yellow I ooles coat.





† 26 Tuliparubra oris pallidis.
The red Tulip with pale edges.





- dens, of a fnow white colour, the edges flightly washt ouer with a little of that we call blush colour.
- 13 We have another like the former, faring that his floure is of a straw colon.
- 14 There is another to be scene with a floure mixed with streaks of red and yellow, resembling a flame of fire, wherupon we have called it Flambant.

There be likewise so many more differing so notably in colour of their flories, although in leaves, stalke, and roots so the most part one like another, that (as I said before) to speake of their severally would require a peculiar volume.

† Therefore not to thouble you any further, I have given you onely the figures and names of the notablest differences which are in shape, as, the dwarfe Tulipa's, and the branched ones, together with the colour of their floures, contained in their titles, that you need not far to seeke it. †

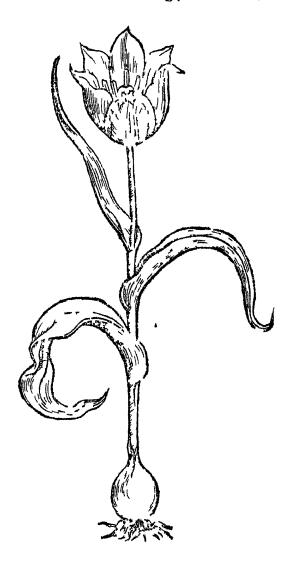
There be a fort greater than the rest, which in forme are like; the leaves whereof are thicke, long, broad, now and then somewhat folded in the edges; in the middest whereof doth rise vp a stalk a foothigh, or somthing higher, vpon which standeth onely one floure bolt vpright, consisting of six leaves after a fort like to a deepe wide cup of this forme, viz. the bottome turned vpwards, with threads

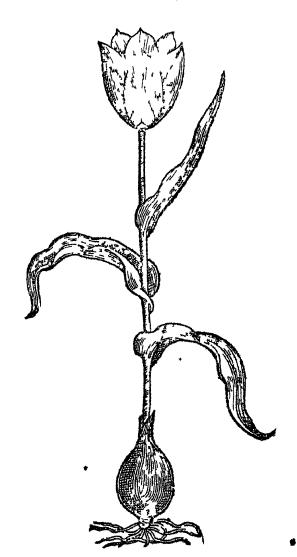
thieds of chines in the middle, of the colour of S affron. The colour of the floure is for etimes yellow, cometimes white, now and then as it acre of a light purple, and many times ited, and in this there is no finall varieties of colours, for the edges of the flaues, and oftentimes the railes of lower part of the leaves are now & then otherwise coloured than it eleaues theinfeliums, and in my times there doth innine all along these streakes some other colours. They have no similar at all that can be perceived. The roots of these are likewise bulbed, or Opion sashion, every of the which to set forth severally would trouble the writer, and weard the Reader, so that, what at a bin said shall suffice touching the description of Tulipa's. ‡ The it is that our Author here affirmes, The varieties of these slowes are so infinite, that it would both tyre the Writer and Reader to recount them. Yet so that some are more in love with floures than with Plants in generall, I have thought good to direct them where they may finde somewhat more at large of this Plant. Let such therefore as desire further statisfaction herein have recourse to the Floulegies of De Bry, Smerts, Robin, or to M. Parkinson, who hath not onely largely treated of the slowes in particular, but also of the ordering of them. ‡

† 27 Tulipa lutea serotina.
The late flouring yellow Tulip.

‡ 28 Tulipa serotina lutea guttis sanguineus fundo nigro.
The late Yellow with sanguine spots

Include Yellow with languine lipots and a blacke bortome.





The Place.

Tulipa groweth wilde in Thracia, Cappadocia, and Italy, in Bizantia about Constantinople, at Tripolis and Alepo in Sylia. They are now common in all the gardens of such as affect floures, all ouer England.

They floure from the end of Februarie vnto the beginning of May, and somewhat after; although Augerus Busbequess in his journey to Constantinople, saw between Hadrianople and Constantinople, great aboundance of them in floure every where, even in the middest of Winter, in the month of Ianuarie, which that warme and temperate climate may seeme to performe.

The Names:

The later Herbarists by a Turkish and strange name call it Tulipa, of the Dalmatian Cap cal

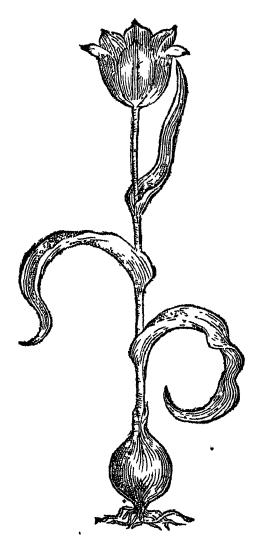
led Tulipa, the forme whereof, the floure when it is open feemeth to reprefent.

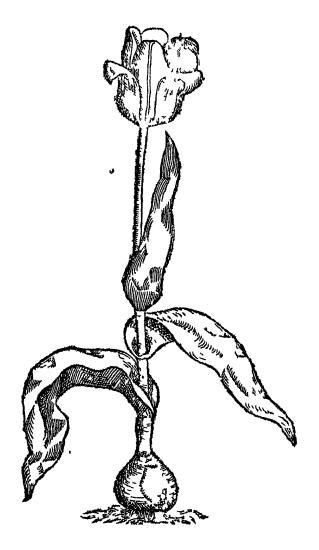
It is called in English after the Turkith name Tulipa, or it may be called Dalmatian Cap, or the Furkes Cap. What name the antient Writers gave it is not certainly knowne. A man might fuspect it to be work, if it were a Bulbe that might be eaten, and were of force to make milke cruddy, for Theophrastus reckoneth it among those Bulbes that may be eaten and it is an herbe, as Hespolius saith, wherewith milke is crudded. Com adus Gesarrus and divers others have taken Tulipa to be that Satyrium which is symamical English on sum, because one kinde hath a red flower, or altogether a certaine kinde of Satyrium with which it doth agree reasonable well, if in Disservites his description we may in stead of Authors, but in writing and printing. In the Turky Tongue it is called Casé lalé, Canále lalé, and likewise Turban and Turfan, of the Turks Cap so called, as before said of Lobelius.

The vinte Holias with fanguine spots and streakes.

† 30 Tulipamedia sature pui pui ea fundo subcaruleo.

A middle Tulip of a deepe Puiple colour with a blewish bottome.





I do verily thinke that these are the resulting, the Lillies of the field mentioned by our Sauiour, Mal. 6.28,29. for he saith, That Solomon in all his royaltie was not arayed like one of these. The reasons that induce me to thinke thus are these: First, their shape; so their sloures resemble Lillies, and in these places whereas our Sauiour was conversant they grow wilde in the sields. Secondly, the infinite varietie of colour, which is to be found more in this than any other fort of floure: and thirdly, the wondrous beautie and mixtures of these floures. This is my opinion, and these my reasons, which any may either approve of or gainsay as he shall thinke good. ‡

There hash not beene any thing fet downe of the antient or later Writers as touching the Nature or Vertues of the Tulipa's, but they are essemed especially for the beauty of their floures.

± The

‡ The 100ts preferred with sugar, or otherwise dressed, may be eaten, and are no unpleasant A nor any way offensive meat, but rather good and nourishing. ‡

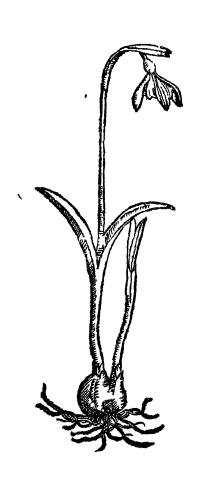
CHAP. 88. Of Bulbous Violets.

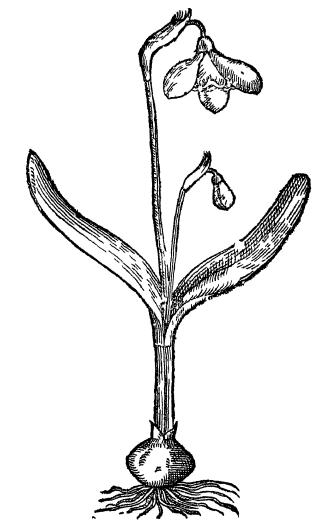
The Kindes.

Heophrastus hath mentioned one kinde of bulbous Leucoson, which Gaza translates Viola alba, or the white Violet. Of this Viola Theophrastus, or Theophrastus his Violet, we have observed three sorts, whereof some bring forth many floures and leaves, others sewer, some floure very early, and others later, as shall be declared.

Leucoium bulbosum pracox minus.
Timely souring bulbous Violet.

‡ 2 Leucosum bulbosum pracox ByZantinum. The Byzantine early bulbous Violet.





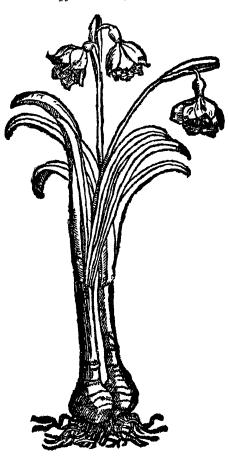
The Description.

He first of these bulbous Violets riseth out of the ground, with two small leaves flat and crested, of an overworne greene colour, betweene the which riseth vp a small and tender stalke of two hands high; at the top whereof commeth forth of a skinny hood a small white sloure of the bignesse of a Violet, compact of six leaves, three bigger, and three lesser, tipped at the points with a light greene: the smaller are fashioned into the vulgar sorme of a heart, and pretily edged about with greene; the other three leaves are longer, and sharpe pointed. The whole sloure hangeth downe his head, by reason of the weake soot stalke whereon it groweth. The root is small, white, and bulbous.

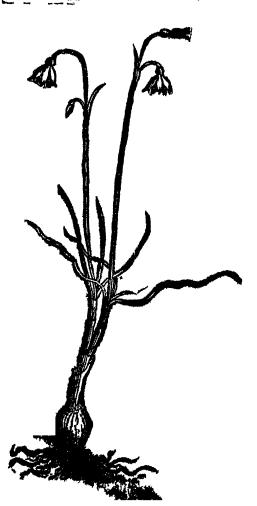
‡ 2 There are two varieties of this kind which differ little in shape, but the first hath a floure as bigge againe as the ordinarie one, and Clusius calls it Leucosum bulbosum pracox Byzantinum, The greater early Constantinopolitan bulbous Violet. The other is mentioned by Lobel, and differs onely in colour of floures; wherefore he calls it Leucosum triphy sum flore careleo, The blew floured bulbous Violet.

a The

3 Leucosum bulbosum serotinum. Late flouring bulbous Violet.

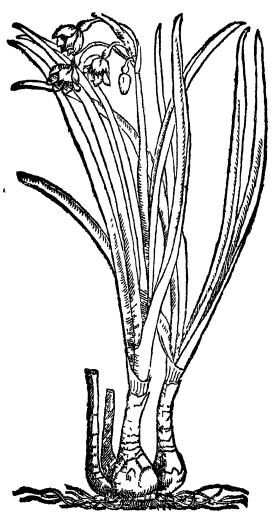


f 3 Leucoium bulbosum Autumnale minamum. The least Autumne bulbous Violes:



4 Leucosum bulbosarimajus polyantherium.

The many floured great bulbous violes.



The third fort of bulbed Violets hath narrow leaves like those of the leeke, but lesser and smoother, not valike to the leaves of the bastard Dassodill. The stalks be slender and naked, two hands high, whereupon doe grow saire white sloures, tipped with a yellowish greene colour, with many small chiues or threds in the middest of the sloure. The seed is contained in small round buttons. The root is white and bulbous.

The great bulbed Violet is like vnto the third in stalke and leaves, yet greater and higher. It bringeth forth on every stalke not one floure onely, but five or fix, blowing or flouring one after another, altogether like the other floures in

forme and bignesse.

‡ 5 This simall bulbous plant may be annexed to the former, the root is small, compact of many coats: the leaves are also small, and the stalke an handfull high, at the top whereof there hang downe one or two small white floures consisting of six leaves a piece, much resembling the last described, but farre lesse. It floures in Aurumne.

6 Besides these, Clusius makes mention of a small one much like this, and it floures in the Spring, and the floures are somewhat reddish night he stalke, and smell sweet. Classus cals this, Leucoium bulbosum vernum minimum. The smallest Spring bulbous Violet. ‡

The

9 2h 1 1

These plants do grow wilde in Italy and the places ideache. Now ith standing our Lordon gardens have taken possession of most of them many years part.

of The Sime.

The first floureth with beginning of Lamuary the fecond in September, and the thin his his the rest at their stasons mentioned in their descriptions.

The Names

The first is called of Theophrassus, A vois, which G. Za ienders Violentia, and i is of y, of Bulbed Violet. Lobelius hath from the colour and shape called it L usus exceptables, and that very properly, considering how it doth as it were participate of two sundry plants, that is to say, the root of the Narcessus, the leaves of the small Lilly, and the white colour, taking the first part Lieco, of his whitenesse, Narcesso, of the likenesse the roots have vnto Narcessus, and I in the leaves of Lillies, as aforesaid. In English we may call it the bulbous Violet, or after the Durch name, Somet sottekens, that is, Sommer sooles, and Dangshens. Some call them also Snow drops. This name Leavours, without his Epithite Bulbosum, is taken for the Wall-slowe, and stock Gillostoure, by all modeine Writers.

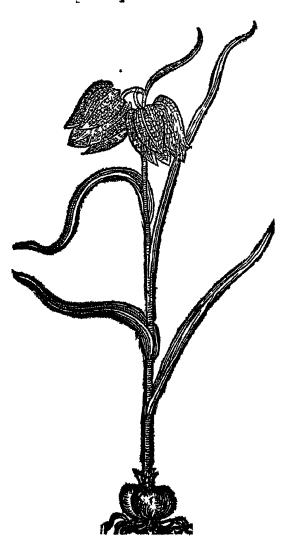
The Nature and I eriues.

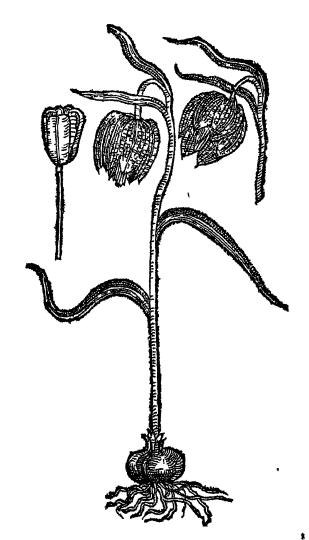
Touching the faculties of these bulbous Violets we have nothing to tay, seeing that nothing is set downe hereof by the antient VV riters, nor any thing observed by the modderne, only they are maintained and cherished in gardens for the beautic and rarenesse of the floures, and sweetnesse of their smell.

CHAP. 89. Of Turkie or Ginny-ben Floure.

* Frittillaria. Checquered Daffodill.

2 Frittsllarsa varsegara.
Changeable Checquered Daffodsl.





The Description

He Checquered Daffodill, or Ginny-hen Floure, hath small narrow grassic leaues, among which there riseth up a stalke three hands high, having at the top one of two floures, and sometimes three, which consistent of six small leaues checquered most strangely wherein Nature, or rather the Creator of all things, hath kept a very wonderfull order, surpassing (as in all other things) the currousess painting that Artean set downe One square is of a greenish yellow colour, the other purple, keeping the same order as well on the backside of the floure, as on the inside, although they are blacksish in one square, and of a Violet colour in an other, insomuch that every lease seemeth to be the feather of a Ginny hen, whereof it tooke his name. The root is small, white, and of the bignesse of halse a garden beane.

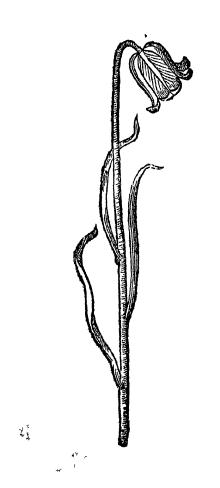
The second kinde of Checquered Daffodill is like vnto the former in each respect, saving that this hath his floure dasht ouer with a light purple, and is somewhat greater than the other,

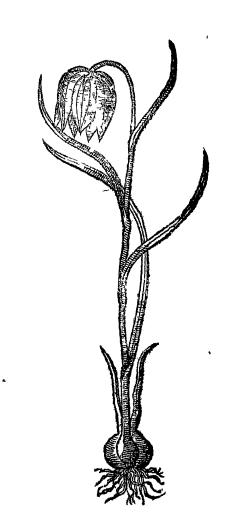
wherein confisteth the difference.

‡ 3 Frittellaria Aquitanica minor flore luteo obfoleto.

The leffer darke yellow Fritillaric.

† 9 Frittillarea alba pracox.
The early white Frittillarie.





‡ There are fundry differences and varieties of this floure, taken from the colour, largenes, doublenesse, earlinesse and latenes of flouring, as also from the many or sew branches bearing floures. We will onely specifie their varieties by their names, seeing their forme differs little from those you have here described.

4 Fritillariamaximaramosapurpurea. The greatest branched purple checquered Daffodill.

5 Fritillaria flore purpures plens. The double purple floured checquered Daffodill.

6 Fritillaria polyanthos flauoviridis. The yellowish greene many floured checquered Daffo-dill.

Fruillarialurea Someri. Somers his yellow Checquered Daffodill.

Fritillaria alba purpureo tessulata. The white Fritislarie checquered with purple.

risellaria minor flore luteo absoleto. The lesser darke yellow Fritillarie,

variega. Maria angustifolia lutea variegata paruo slore, & altera slore majore. Nation leaved yellow variegas. Illarie with small floures, and another with a larger floure. Aminima pluribus floribus. The least Fritillarie with many floures.

Fritillaria Hispanica vimbellifira. The Spanish Fritillarie with the floures standing as it were in an ymbell. ‡

Th. Names.

The Ginny hen floure is called of Dodonaus, Flos Meleagre of Lobelius, Lilio-narciffus variegata, for that it hath the floure of a Lilly, and the root of Narcifus it hath been called Fritillaria, of the table or board vpon which men play at Chesse, which square checkers the floure doth very much resemble, some thinking that it was named Fritillus whereof there is no certaintie, for Martialus seemeth to call Fritillus, Abacus, or the Tables whereat men play at Dice, in the fifth Booke of his Epigrams, writing to Galla.

Iam trifts, nucibus puer relictis,
Clamoso renocatur à magistro
Et blando malè proditus Fritillo
Arcinamodò rapius è popina
Ædilem rogai vidus aleator &c
The sad Boy now his nuts cast by,
Call'd vnto Schole by Masters cry
And the drunke Dicei now betray'd
By flatting Tables as he play'd,
Is from his secret tipling house drawne out,
Although the Officer he much besought. &c.

In English we may call it Turky-hen or Ginny-hen Floure, and also Checquered Daffodill, and Fritillarie, according to the Latine

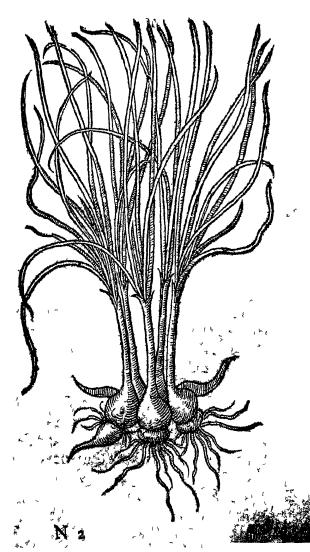
The Temperature and Vertues.

Of the facultie of these pleasant floures there is nothing set downe in the antient or later Writer, but are greatly esteemed for the beautifying of our gardens, and the bosoms of the beautifull.

CHAP. 90. Of true Saffron, and the wilde or Spring Saffrons.

Crocus florens & fine flore. Saffronwith and without floure.





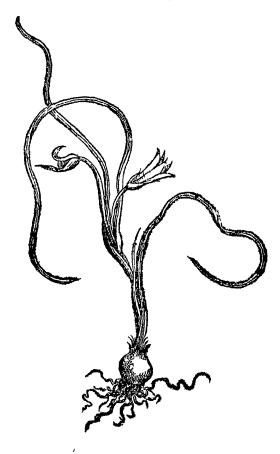
The Description.

Lthough I have expressed two pretures of Saffrons, as you see, yet are you to vinderstand that these two do but set forth one kinde of plant, which could not so easily be perceived by one picture as by two, because his floure doth first rise out of the ground nakedly in September, and his long smal grassly leaves shortly after the floure never bearing floure and leafe at once The which to expresse, I thought it convenient to set downe two pictures before you, with this description, vil. The root is small, round, and bulbous The floure consisteth of sixe small blew leaves tending to purple, having in the middle many small yellow strings or threds; among which are two, three, or more thicke fat chiues of a fierre colour somewhat reddish, of a strong smell when they be dried, which doth stuffe and trouble the head. The first picture setteth forth the Plant when it beateth floures, and the other expresseth nothing but leaves.

1 Crocus vermus. Early flouring wilde Saffion.



2 Crocus vernus minor. Smallwilde Saffron.



The Place.

Common, or the best knowne Saffron groweth plentifully in Cambridge-shire, Saffron-Waldens and other places thereabout, as come in the fields.

The Time. Saffron beginneth to floure in September, and presently after spring vp the leaues, and remaine greene all the Winter long.

The Names.

Saffron is called in Greeke, xpues: in Latine, Crocus in Mauritania, Saffaran: in Spanish, Acafron · in English, Saffron: in the Arabicke tongue, Zahafaran.

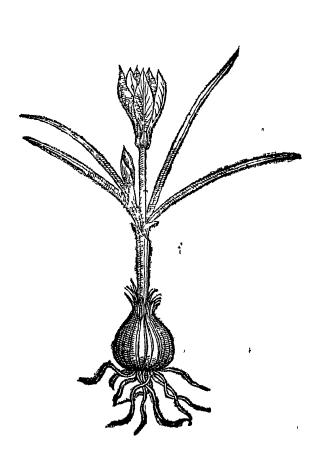
¶ The Temperature.

Saffron is a little aftringent or binding, but his hot qualitie doth fo ouer-rule in it, that in the whole effence it is in the number of those herbes which are hot in the second degree, and drie in the first: therefore it also hath a certaine force to concoct, which is furthered by the small astriction that is in it, as Galen faith.

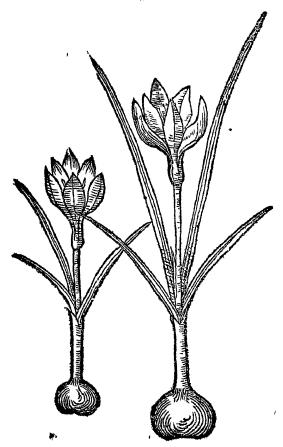
The Vertues. doing affirmeth that it canfeth head-ache, and is hurtfull to the braine, which it cannot do by it now and then, but by too much vsing of it: for too much vsing of it cutteth of sleepe, to trant whereof the head and sences are out of frame. But the moderate vse of it is good to and maketh the sences more quicke and liuely, shaketh off heavy and drow se sleepe, and make the merry.

Also Sale afterngthneth the heart, concocteth crude and raw humors of the cheft, openeth the lungs; and should be firections.

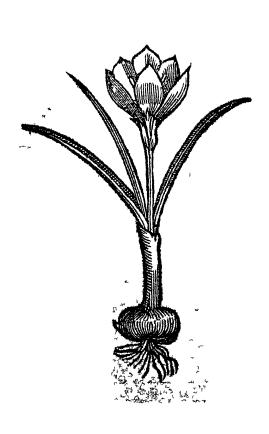
‡ 3 Crocus vernus flore luteo.
Yellow Spring Saffron.



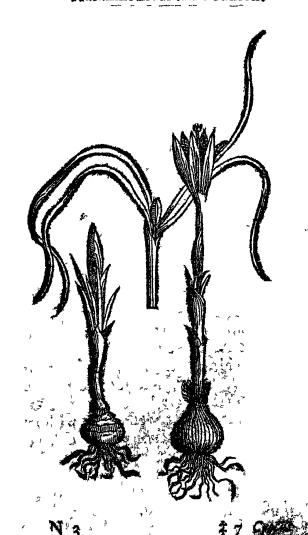
‡ 4 Crocus veraus flore albo.
White Spring Saffron,



3 5 Crocus wernus flore purpures.
Purple Spring Saffrons



\$ 6 Crocus montanus Autumnalis.
Autumne mountaine Saffron.



It is also such a special remedie for those that have consumption of the lungs, and are, as week terme it, at deaths doore, and almost past bleathing, that it bringeth breath again, and prolongeth life for certaine dayes, if ien, or twentie graines at the most be given with new or sweet VV ine. For we have found by often experience, that being taken in that soit, it presently and in a moment remove the away difficultie of breathing, which most dangerously and suddenly hapneth.

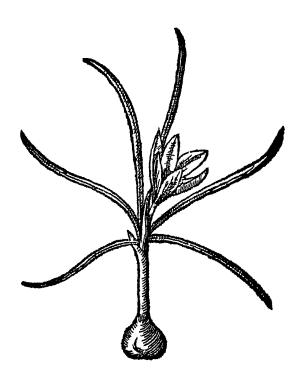
Dioscorides teacheth, That being given in the same fort it is also good against a surfet.

It is commended against the stoppings of the liver and gall, and against the yellow Laundise: And hereupon Dissertes writeth, That it maketh a man well coloured. It is put into all drinkes that are made to helpe the diseases of the intrailes, as the same Authour assirmeth, and into those especially which bring downe the floures, the birth, and the after burthen. It provoketh vrine, stirreth slethly lust, and is vsed in Cataplasmes and pultesses for the matrix and sundament, and also in plaisters and sease-cloaths which serve for old swellings and aches, and likewise for hot swellings that have also in them S. Anthonies sire.

† 7 Crocus montanus Autumnalis flore majore albido carulco. Autumne mountaine Saffron with a large whitish blew floure.



1 8 Crocus Autumnalis flore albo White Autumne Saffron.



It is with good successe put into compositions for infirmities of the eares.

G The eyes being annointed with the same dissolued in milke, or fennell or rose water, are preserued from being hurt by the small pox and measels, and are defended thereby from humours that would fall into them.

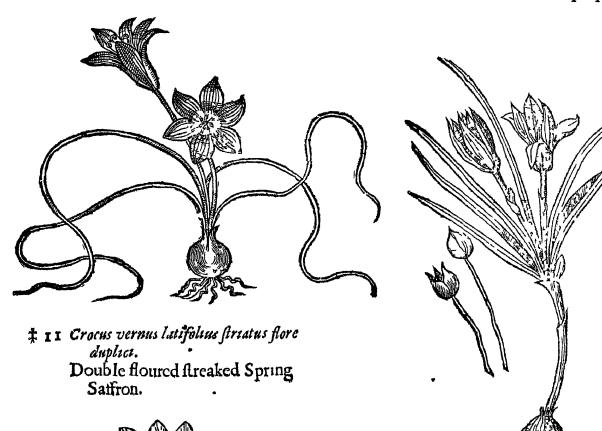
The chines steeped in water, serue to illumine or (as we say) limne pictures and imageric, as also to colour fundry meats and confections. It is with good successe given to procure bodily suft. The confections called *Crocomagna*, Oxycroceum, and Diacurcuma, with divers other emplaisters and electuaries cannot be made without this Saffron.

The weight of tenne grames of Saffron, the kernels of Wall-nuts two ounces, Figges two ounces, Minhridate one dram, and a few fage leaves, stamped together with a sufficient quantitie of Pimperior pater, and made into a masse or lumpe, and kept in a glasse for your vse, and thereof twelve graines given in the morning fasting, preserveth from the Pestilence, and expelleth it from those that are infected.

† 9 Crocus verms angustifolius flore violaceo.
Narrow leaued Spring Saffron
with a violet floure.

t 10 Crocus vernus latifolius flore flavo ftrys violaceu.

Broad leaved Spring Saffron with a yellow floure & purple freaks.



The Kindes of Spring Saffron

F wilde Saffrons there be fundry forts, differing as well in the colour of the floures, as also in the time of their flouring. Of which, most of the figures shall be set forth vnto you.

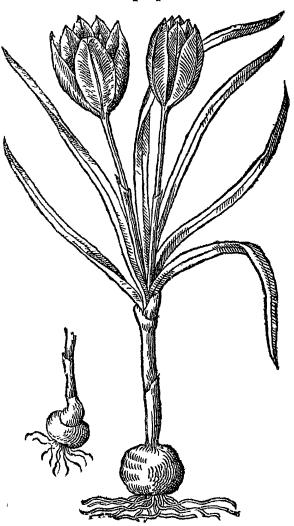
The Description of wilde Saffron

I He first kind of wilde Saffron hath small short grassic leaues, surrowed or chanelled downe the midst with a white line or streake among the leaues risk up small floures in shape like vnto the common Saffron, but differing in colour; for this hath floures of mixt colours; that is to say, the ground of the floure is white, stripped upon the backe with purple, and dasht ouer on the inside with a bright shining murrer or cur; the other not. In the middle of the stripped upon the many yellowish chiues.

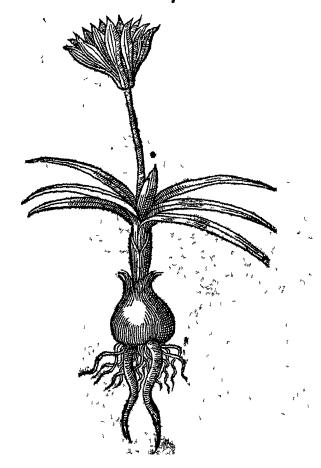
from a rall. The root is small round, and couered with a browne skinne or the like vnto the roots of common Saffron.

The second wilde Samron in leases, spots, and floures is like onto the precedent, but altomether lesser, and the floures of this are of a purple violet colour.

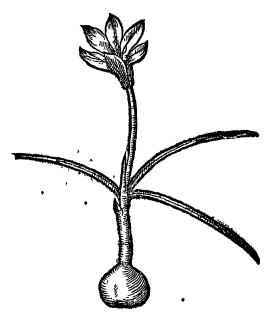
No have likewise in our London surdens another for like vito the other wilde Samron. ‡ 12 Crocus vernus latifolius flore purpureo. Broad leaued Spring Saffron with the purple floure.



‡ 14 Crocus vernus latifolius flore flauovario duplici. Broad leaved Spring Saffron with a double floure yellow & streaked.



‡ 13 Crocus vernus flore cinereostriato. Spring Saffron with an Afh-com loured streaked floure.



in every point, faving that this hath floures of a most perfect shining yellow colour, seeming a far off to be a hot glowing cole of fire, which maketh the difference.

There is found among Herbarists another fort, not differing from the others, fauing that this hath white floures, contrarie to all the rest.

Louers of Plants have gotten into their gardens one forthereof with puiple or Violet coloured floures, in other respects like vnto the other.

Of these we have another that floureth in the fall of the leafe, with floures like to the common Saffron, but destitute of those chaues which yeeld the colour, finell, or taste that the

right manured Saffron hath.

And of this last kinde there is another with broader leaves, and the floure also is larger, with the leaves thereof not so sharpe pointed, but more round; the colour being at the first whitish, but afterwards intermixt with fome blewnesse. ‡

There is also another of Autumne wild Saffrons with white floures, which fets forth

the distinction.

Many forts there are in our gardens besides those before specified, which I thought needlesse to entreat of because their vie is not great. ‡ Therefore I will only give the figures and names of some of the chiefe of them, and refer fuch as delight to see or please themselues with the varieties (for they are no specificke differences) of these plants, to the gardens and the bookes of Florists, who are onely the preservers and admirers of the evarieties, not sought after for any vse bundlight. ‡

The Place.

All these wilde Sastrons we have growing in our London Gardens. Those which doe source in Autumne do grow upon certaine craggy rockes in Portugall, not far from the sea side. The other have been sent ouer unto us, some out of Italy, and some out of Spaine, by the labour and diligence of that notable learned Heibarist Carolus Clusus, out of whose Observations, and partly by seeing them in our owne gardens, we have set downe their descriptions

That pleasant plant that bringeth forth yellow floures was sent vnto me from Robinus of Paris,

that painfull and most cursous scarcher of Simples.

The Time

They floure for the most part in Ianuarie and Februarie, that of the mountain excepted, which sourceth in September.

The Names.

All these Saffrons are unprofitable, and therefore they be truly said to be Cross sylvestres, or wild Saffrons in English, Spring Saffrons, and vernall Saffrons.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Of the faculties of these we have nothing to set downe, for that as yet there is no knowne vse of them in Physicke

CHAP. 91. Of Medow Saffron.

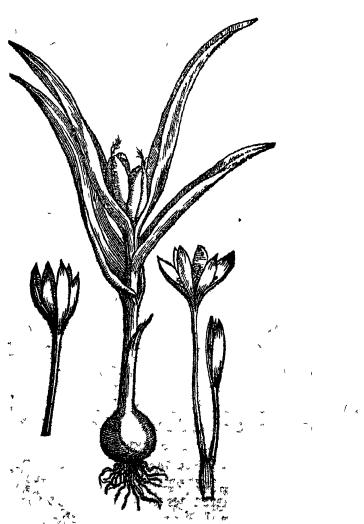
The Kindes.

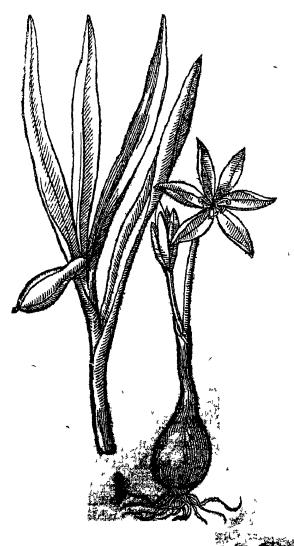
There be fundry forts of Medow Saffions differing very notably as well in the colour of their floures, as also in stature and Countrey, from whence they had their being, as shall be declared.

g Golchicum Anglicum Purpureum.

Purple English Medow Saffron.

2 Colchicum Anglicum album. White English Medow Saffron?

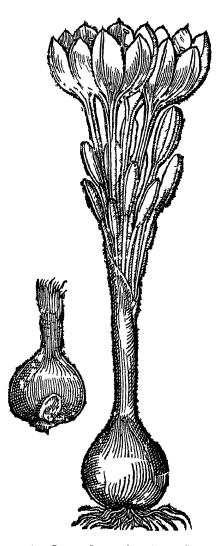


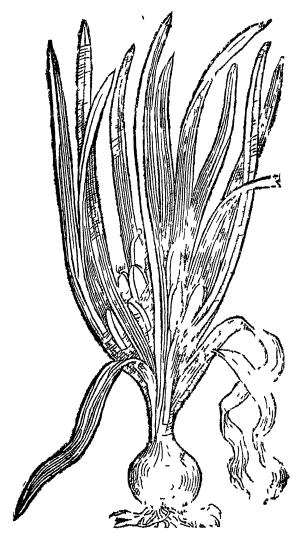


The Description.

I dow Saffion hath three of foure leaves using immediately loch of the ground long, broad, smooth, fat, much like to the leaves of the white I fly in forme and smoothnesse in the middle whereof spring up three of some thicke code of the big nesse of a small Wall-nut, slanding upon short tender soot-stalkes three square, and open of the inscludes when they be tipe, full of seed something round, and of a brekish red colour and when this seed is tipe, the leaves together with the stalkes doe sade and sall away. In September the stomes bud forth, before any leaves appeare, standing upon short tender and whitish stemmes, like in some and colour to the stowes of Saffion, having in the middle small chives or threads of a pale yellow colour, altogether unsit so meatione. The root is round or bulbous, sharper at the one end than it the other, slat on the one side, having a deepe clist or surrow in the same slat side when it slowest, and not at any time else it is covered with blackish coats or filmes, it for death down conto the lowest pair certaine strings or threads. The root it selse is sull of a white substance, ye elding a juyce life milke, while still it is greene and newly digged out of the earth. It is in taste sweet, with a little bitternesse following, which draweth water out of the mouth.

3 Colchium Pannomium florens & fine flore.
Hungary mede Saffion with and without Floure





2 The second kinde of Mede Sassion is like the precedent, differing onely in the colour of the floures, for that this plant doth bring forth white leaves, which of some hath beene taken for the true Hermodaltylus; but in so doing they have committed the greater error.

The setwo figures expresse both but one and the selfe same plant, which is distinguished because it never beareth floures and leaves both at one time. So that the siist figure sets it forth when it is in leaves and seed, and the other when it floureth; and therefore one description shall suffice for them both. In the Spring of the years it bringeth soith his leaves, thicke, sat, shining, and smooth, not valike she leaves of Lillies, which do continue greene vato the end of June; at which time the leaves do wither away, but in the beginning of September there shooteth forth of the ground naked milke white floures without any greene lease at all: but so soone as the Plant lighth done bearing of floures, the root remaines in the ground, not sending forth any thing vatility the leaves following.

‡ It beares plentifull store of reddish seed in loose triangular heads. The root hereof is big.

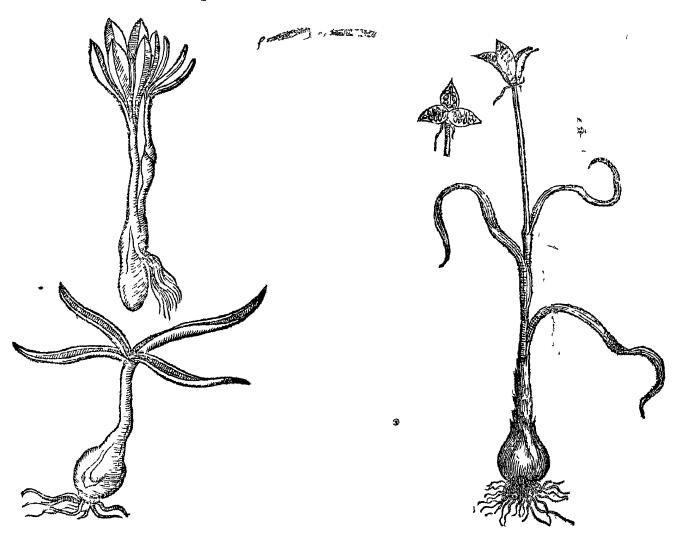
ger than that of the last described ‡

The small medow Saffion hath three or foure thicke fat leaves narrower than any of the rest. The floure appeareth in the fall of the lease, in shape, colour, and manner of growing like the common mede Saffron, but of a more reddish purple colour, and altogether leffer. The leaves in this, contrarie to the nature of these plants, presently follow after the floure, and so continue all the Winter and Spring, even vntill May or Iune. The root is bulbous, and not great, it is couered with many blackish red coats, and is white within.

† 5 This medow Saffron hath roots and leaves like to those of the last described, but the leaves of the floure are longer and narrower, and the colour of them is white on the infide, greene This medow Saffron hath roots and leaves like to those of the last described, but the

on the middle of the backe part, and the rest thereof of a certaine sless colour.

A Colchicum montanum minus Hispanicum cum flore & sem nc. Small Spanish medow Saffron in floure and seed.



6 The medow Saffron of Illy 11a hath a great thicke and bulbous root, full of substance. from which rifethypa fat, thicke, and groffe stalke, set about from the lower part to the top by equall distances, with long, thicke, and grosse leaves, sharpe pointed, not valike to the leaves of leckes; among which leaves do grow yellowish floures like vnto the English medow Saffron, but smaller.

The Affyrian medow Saffron hath a bulbous root, made as it were of two pieces; from the middle cleft whereof rifeth vp a foft and tender stalke set with faire broad leaves from the middle to the top: among which commeth forth one single floure like vnto the common medow Sastrons or the white Anemone of Matthiolis description.

The mountaine wilde Saffron is a base and low plant, but in shape altogether like the common medow Saffron, but much leffer. The floures are smaller, and of a yellow colour, which fet-

teth forth the difference. ‡ The leaves and roots (as Clusius affirmes) are more like to the Narcisses, and therefore he calls this Narcissus Autumnalisminor. The lesser Autumne Narcisses. ‡

This, whole figure we here give you is by Clusius called Colling in Autumnalisminor. The leaves of this are a few forme and magnitude much valike to those of the white Hellebor, neither lesser many floures in Autumne, to that there come fornetimes the state of the thicker stalkes. The colour are much like the ordinarie fort, but that these are larger and have thicker stalkes.

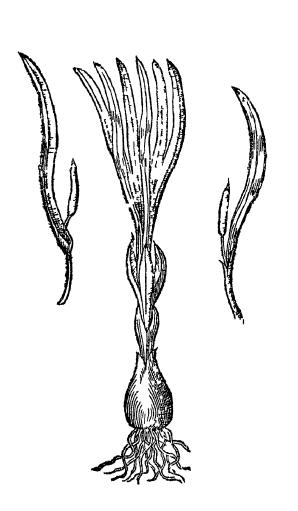
are of a lighter purple without, and of a deeper on the infide, and they are marked with certains vernes running along fithe se leanes. The roots and seeds of this plant are thrice as large as these of the common kinde.

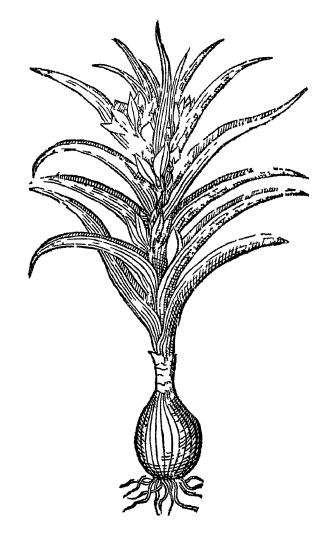
- This hath roots and leaves like to the first described, but the floure is shorter, and grower vpon a shorter stake, so that it i sees but little about the earth the three inner leaves are of a relatish purple, the three out leaves are either wholly white, or purplish on the middle in the inside or sheaked with faire purple veins, or spotted with such coloured spots all the leaves of the sloure are blunter and rounder than in the common kinde.
- This in leaucs, toots, manner and time of growing, as also in the colour of the floures, differs not from the first described, but the floures, as you may perceive by the figure here expicited are very double, and confist of many leaves.
 - † 5 Colchicum montanum minus versico.

 lore flore.

 The leffer mountaine Saffron with a various coloured floure.

6 Colchicum Illyricum. Greeke medow Saffion,





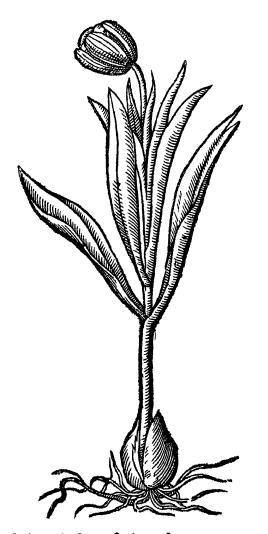
This Colchicum differs little from the first ordinarie one, but that the floures are somewhat lesse, and the three out-leaves are somewhat bigger than the three inner leaves; the colour is a little deeper also than that of the common one; but that wherein the principall difference consists, is, That this floures twice in a yeare, to wit, in the Spring and Autumne: and hence Clustus hath called it Colchicum bissorum, Twice-flouring Mede Saffron.

13 This also in the shape of the root and leaues is not much different from the ordinary, but the leaues of the floure are longer and narrower, the colour also when they begin to open and shew themselves, is white, but shortly after they are changed into a light purple each lease of the floure hath a white thread tipt with yellow growing out of it, and in the middle stands a white three forked one longer than the rest. The floure growes vp between three or source leaves narrower than those of the ordinarie one, and broader than those of the small Spanish kinde. Clusius, to whom we are beholden for this, as also for most of the rest, calls it Colchicum vernum, or Spring Mede-Saffron, because it then floures together with the Spring Saffrons and Dogs Toch.

14 There are other Mede-Saffrons besides these I have mentioned, but because they may be

referred

7 Colchicum Syriacum Alexandriaum. Assyrian Mede Sassron.

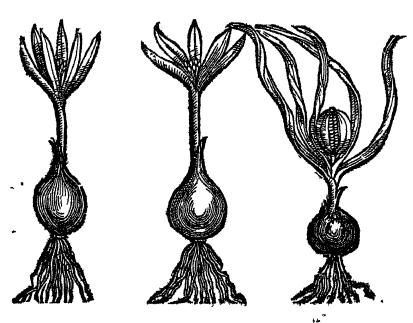


referred easily to some of these, for that their disference chiefely confifts e ther in the doublenesse or colour of the flomes, whereof some are striped, some standed, others variegated, I will not intil spon them, but referre such as desire their suither acquaintance to look into theg ildens of our Flo-11sts, as M Parkinsons, M Tungics, &c oreseinto the booke of floures fet forth not long fince by M. Pukinson, where they shall finde them largely treated of. Yet I caunot passe over in silence that curious Colchicum which is called by ione, Colchicum v irregatum Chienfe. The floure thereof is very beautiful, confifting of fix pietty broad and sharp pointed leaves, all curiously checkered over with deepe blew or purple, the rest of the sloure being of a light whitish colour the leaves, that rise vp in the Spring, are not very long, but somewhat broad and sharpe pointed, the root is like others of this kinde. I haue giuen you an exact and large figure of this, as I tooke it from the growing floure force three yeares agone, it being at that time amongs her Maieffies floures kept at Edgeombe in Suny, in the garden of my much honoured friend Sir Iohn Tunstall, Gentleman Vsher unto her Maie

modactill of the shops, which probably by all is adjudged to this Tribe, though none can certainly say what sloures or leaves it beares the Roots are onely brought to vs, and from what place I cannot tell, yet I conjecture from so he part of Syria or the adjacent countries. Now how hard

it is to indge of Plants by one part or particle, I shall shew you more at large when I come to treat of Pistolochia, wherefore I will say nothing thereof in this place. These noots, which wanting the maligne qualitie of Colchicum, either of their owne nature, or by drinesse, are commonly about the bignesse of a Chesnut, smooth, slat 1sh, and sharpe at the one end, but so newhat full at the other, and on the one side there is a little channell or hollownesse, as is in the roots of Mede-Sassfon where the stalke of the floure comes vp. Their colour is either white, browne, or blackish on the outside, and very white within, but those are the best that are white both without and within, and may easily be made into a fine white meale or pouder. ‡

8 Colchicum parvum montanum luteum. Yellow mountaine Saffron.



The Place

Medow Saffron, or Colchicum, groweth in Messinia, and in the Isle of Colchis, whereof it tooke his name. The titles of the rest do set forth their native countries, notwithstanding our London

gaidens are possessed with the most part of them.

I he two first do grow in England in great aboundance, in fat and fertile medowes, as about Vilford and Bathe, as also in the incoowes neere to a small village in the West part of England, called Shepton Mallet, in the medowes about Bristoll, in Kingstroppe medow neere vnto a Water-mill as you go from Northampton to Holmeby House, vpon the right hand of the way, and likewise in great plenty in Nobottle wood two miles from the faid towne of Northampton, and many other places. 4 The rest for the most part may be found in the gardens of the Florists among vs. ‡

‡ 9 Colchicum latifolium. Broad leaued Mede Saffron.



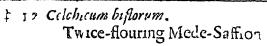
The leaves of all the kindes of Mede-Saffron do begin to shew themselves in Februarie; The feed is ripe in Iune. The leaves, stalkes, and feed do perish in Iuly, and their pleasant floures doe come forth of the ground in September.

The Names.

Diojeorides calleth Medow Saffron Keanger's fome, Hopping notwithstanding there is another Ephemeron which is not deadly. Divers name it in Latine Bulbus agrestu, or wild Bulbe in high Dutch it is called Zeitloofen : in low Dutch, Etiteloofen : in French, Mort au Chien. Some haue taken it to be the true Hermodactyl, yet falsely. Other some call it Filius ante Patrem, although there is a kinde of Lysimachia or Loose-strife so called, because it first bringeth forth his long cods with feed, and then the floure after, or at the same time at the end of the said cod. But in this Mede-Suffron 11 1s far otherwise, because it bringeth forth leaves in Februarie, seed in May, and floures in September, which is a thing cleane contrarie to all other plants what soeuer, for that they do first floure, and after feed; but this Saffron seedeth first, and soure moneths after brings forth floures: and therefore some have thought this a fit name for it, Filius ante Patrem: and we accordingly may

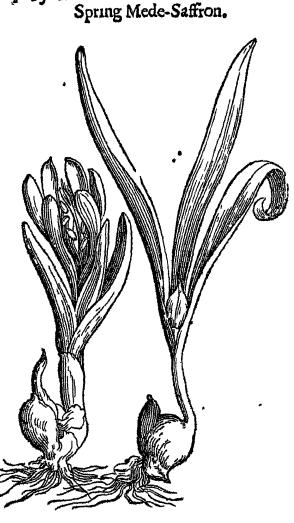
‡ 11 Colchicum flore pleno.

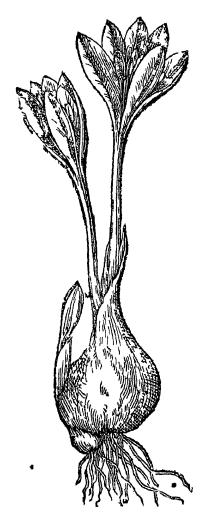
Double floured Mede-Saffron.



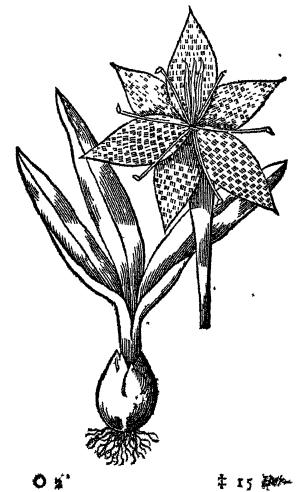


‡ 13 Colchicum vernum.
Spring Mede-Saffron.

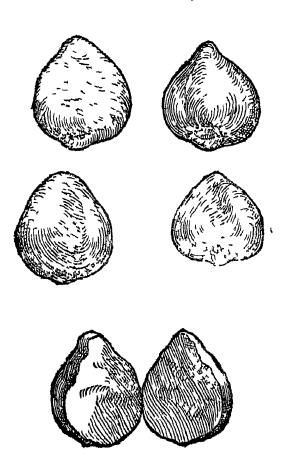




‡ 14 Colchicum variegatum Chrense.
Checquered Mede Saffron of Chio.



1 15 Hermodaciyti Officinarum.
The true Hermodactyls of the floops.



call it, The Sorne before the l'idei

Our Author in this chipier was of many mindes, for first, in the description of Colche cur Inglicem, being the second, hec reprones fuch as make that white floured Go'e terms the tine Heimodady!. Then in the description of the eighth he hath thefe words, which being omitted in that place I here fet downe of all the se kindes (faith he) of Oledow Saff. o.18 it I athi not beene certainly knowne which liath been the tre Hermodactyll, notwithstanding wee have certaine knowledge that the Illy raw Colcheum is the Phylical Hermodiciall. Yet when he comes to speake of the names, after that out of Dodon in he had fer downe the truth in these words, But not with stan ding that Hermodallyllwhichwe do efermion pent medicines, differeth from the (towit, Colchien) in many not able points, for that the true Hermodast, hath a bulbe or round root, which being dried corti nucth very white within, and without not northled at all, but full and smooth, of a means har due ffe, and that he had out of the same Authoricalledged the words of toloring Cordus and duccing (which are here omitted) he concludes contiance to the truth, his first admonition, and second after tion, That the white Medow Saffron which we haue in the West part of England, growing especially about Shepton Mallet, is the Heimodactyll vled in shops.

Those we have in shops seems to be the Her moda Elyls of Paulus Agineta, yet not those of Nicholaus and Actuarius, which were cordial, and

increasers of sperme; the which the Authors of the Aduersaria, pag. 55 thinke to be the Echen of bum & rubrum of the Arabians. And to these viknowing ones are the vertues set down by our Author in the third place under C, to be referred. ‡

¶ I he Temperature.

Medow Saffron is hot and dry in the second degree.

† The roots of Hermodactyls are of force to purge, and are properly given (faith Paulus) those that have the Gout, even then when the humors are in flowing. And they are also huitful to the stomacke.

The fame stamped, and mixed with the whites of egges, barley meale, and crums of bread, and applied plaisterwise, ease the paine of the Gout, swellings and aches about the roynts

The same strengthneth, nourisheth, and maketh good suyce, encreaseth sperme or natural seed, and is also good to cleanse vicers or rotten fores.

The correction.

The pouder of Ginger, long Pepper, Annife feed or Cumine feed, and a little Maffiel e, correcteth the churlish working of that Hermodaciyll which is vied in Shops. But those which have eaten of the common medow Saffron must drinke the milke of a cow, or else death presenting ensures.

The Danger.

The roots of all the forts of Mede Saffrons are very huntfull to the stomacke, and hong eaten they kill by choaking, as Mushromes do, according vnto Dioscorides; whereupon some have called it Colchicum strangulatorium.

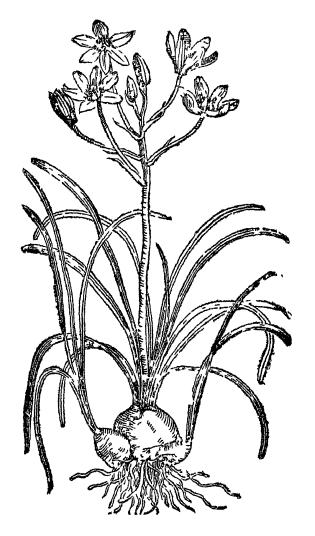
[†] That which was fet for the by our Author in the fourth place, under the riele of Culchicum montanum mir us, was nothing but the former Colchicum manus expressed in seed. The mind and tenth were the same with the first and second. The sixth and second, which are Colchicum Illyreum and Syricum. I have sest with their sequests and historie, though they be suspected to be counterfeired; and Cluster probably gesses, that the latter is the Apenniae Tulip, the Painter making the seases of the slower or cound, and those of the plant too broad and short. †

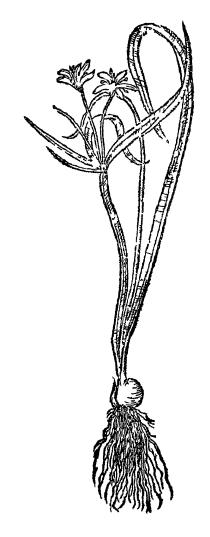
CHAP. 92. Of Starre of Bethlem.

The Kindes.

Here be funding forts of wilde field Onions called Starres of Bethlehem, differing in stature, taste, and imell, as shall be declared.

1 Ornahogalum. Star of Bethleheni. 2 Ornsthogalum luteum, sine Cepa agraria Yellow, or wilde Star of Bethlehem.





The Description.

Vr common Starre of Bethlehem hath many narrow leaues, thicke, fat, full of suyce, and of a very greene colour, with a white streake downe the middle of each leafe: among the which rife vp small naked stalkes, at the top whereof grow floures compact of fix little leaves, stripped on the backefide with lines of greene, the infide being milkewhite. These floures open themselves at the rising of the Sunne, and shut againe at the Sun setting; whereupon this Plant hath beene called by some, Bulbus Solsequius. The floures being past, the seed doth follow inclosed in three cornered husks. The root is bulbous, white both within and without,

The fecond fort hath two or three graffy leaves proceeding from a clouen bulbous root. The stalke riseth vp in the middest naked, but toward the top there doe thrust forth more leaves like vnto the other, but finaller and shorter, among which leaves do step sorth very small, weake, and tender foot-stalkes. The floures of this are on the backefide of a pale yellow stripped with greene, on the infide of a bright shining yellow colour, with Saffron coloured threds in their middles. The feed is contained in triangular veffels.

This Star of Hungarie, contrarie to the custome of other plants of this kinde, fendeth forth before Winter fine or fix leanes spread upon the ground, narrow, and of some fingers length, somewhat whit is greene, and much resembling the leaves of Gillosoures, but somewhat rough-1sh. In Aprill the leaves beginning to decay, amongst them rifes vpa stalke bear in 3 at the top a

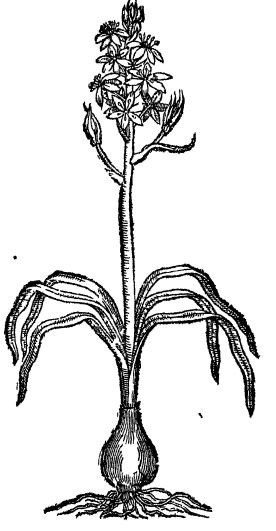
fooke of floures, which confifting of fix leaues apiece fliew themselues open in May, they in colour are like the first described, as also in the greene streake on the lower side of each lease. The feed is blacke, round, and contained in triangular heads. The root is bulbous, long, and white.

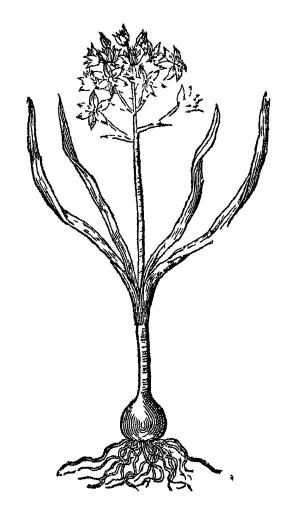
4 This fourth, which is the Orathogalum Hispanicum numus of Clusius, hath a little white 100t which fends forth leaves like the common one, but narrower, and deflitute of the white line where with the other are marked. The stalke is some two handfulls high bearing at the top there of some feuen or eight floures growing each aboue other, yet so, as that they seeme to make an vinbell. each of these floures hath six leaves of a whitish blew colour, with so many white chiues or threeds, and a little blewish vimbone in the midst. This floures in Aprill.

This fifth first sends up one onely leafe two or three inches long, narrow, and of a whitish colour, and of an acide tafte nighwhereto rifeth vpa small stalke some inch of two high, having one or two leaves thereon, betweene which come forth small stai-floures, yellow within, and of a greenish purple without. The seed, which is reddish and small, is contained in triangular heads. The root is white, round, and coursed with an Ash-coloured films.

3 Ornithogalum Pannonicum. Star of Hungary.

‡ 4 Ornithogalum Hispanicum minus The leffer Spanish Star floure.

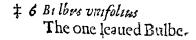




6 I thinke it notamisse, hereto to adde another small bulbous plant, which Clusius calls Bulbus motioned. The one leaved Bulbe. This from a small root sends forth one rush-lease of some foot in length, which about two inches aboue the earth, being somewhat broader than in the other places, and guttered, sends forth a little stalke some three inches long, whose top is set with three little floures, each standing aboue other, about the bignesse here presented vnto your view in the figure: each of those consisteth of six very white leaves, and are not much valike the floures of the graffe of Parnassus, but yet without leaves to sustaine the floure, as it hath: six white threds tipt with yellow, and a three square head with a white pointall possesse the middest of the floure; the smell thereof is somewhat like that of the sources of the Haw-thorne. It sources in the midst of Iune.

Hauing done with these two small plants, I must acquaint you with three or source larger. belonging also to this Classis. The first of these is that which Dodonau calls Ornithogalum majus, and Clusius, Ornithogalum Arabicum: This by Lobel and some others is called Lilium Alexandrinum,

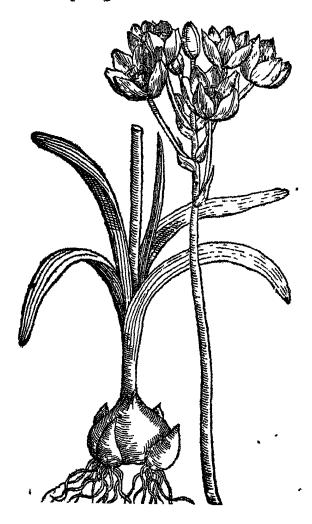
† 3 Or nithogolum luieum parvum. Dwarft yellow Star of Bethlehem.







The great Arabicke Star-floure.



or the Lilly of Alexandria, as our Author calls it in the chapter of Cotton-graffe. This faire, but tender plant, hath broad greene leaues comming from a large white flat bottomed 100t, among it which rifeth vpa stalke some cubit high, whose top is garnished with sundry pretty large floures made of sixe very white leaues, with a shining blackish head, ingirt with six white threds tipt with yellow. This floures in May.

8 This, which is commonly called ornithe-galum spicatum, hath large leaues and roots, and the flalke growes some cubit or more high, wheron grow many starre-floures in shape and colour like those of the ordinarie, but larger, and they begin to floure below, and floure vpwards to the top. There is a larger fort of this Spicatum, whose floures are not streaked with greene on their backes. There is also a lesser, differing from the first of these onely in bignesse.

This Neapolitan hath three or foure long leaves not much valike those of the Hyacinths, but narrower, the stalke is pretty thicke, some foot high, and hath vsually growing therous some sine or six floures hanging one way, though their stalkes grow alternately out of each side of the maine stemme. These sloures are composed of six leaves, being about an inch long, and some quarter of an inch broad, white within, and of an Ash-coloured greenewithout, with white edges.

the middle of the floure is possessed by another little floure, consisting also of fix little leaves, having in them fix threads headed with yellow, and a white pointall. A blacke winkled feed is contained in three coincid heads, which by reason of their bignesse weigh downe the stalke. This floures in Aprill. ‡

† 8 Ornsthog alum spicatum.

Spike fashioned Star-flouie

1 9 Orn thog alum Neapolitanum. The Neapolitan Star-flouic.





The Place.

Stars of Bethlehem, or Star-floures, especially the first and second, grow in sundry places that lie open to the are, not onely in Germany and the Low-countries, but also in England, and in our gardens very common. The yellow kinde Lobell found in Somerset-shire in the corne fields. The rest are strangers in England; yet we have most of them, as the third, sourth, eighth, and nintis, in some of our choice gardens.

¶ The Time.

These kindes of bulbed plants do floure from Aprill to the end of May.

The Names.

Touching the names, Dioscorides calls it Omedianer Pliny, Ornithogale. in high Dutch it is called feld withel, Ackers withel: as you should say, Cepa agraria. in English, Stars of Bethlehem.

† The rest are named in their titles and history, but Clusius questions whether the Bullius vni folius be not Bulbine of Theophrassus, 7. hist. 13. Bauhinus seemes to affirme the Spicatum to be Moly of Dioscorides and Theophrassus, and Epimedium of Pliny.

The Nature.

These are temperate in heate and drinesse.

The Veriues.

A The vertues of most of them are vnknowne; yet Historymus Tragus writeth, That the root of the Star of Bethlehem rosted in hot embers, and applied with honey in manner of a Cataplasme or pultesse, healeth old eating vicers, and softens and discusses hard tumors.

The foots, faith Diescorides, are eaten both raw and boyled.

That which was the fecord of our Auchor, under the title of fees agrees, and the third under Onnthogolum larges were figures of the fame plant, but in the later, as Radine oblines, distortome leaves are omitted, because they fall away, when as it is growne up to floure. T

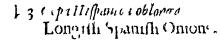
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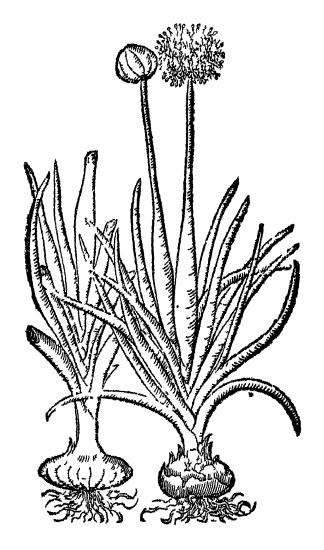
CHAP. 93, Of Onion.

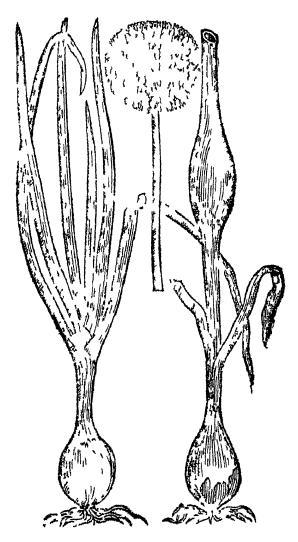
of The Kindes.

THere be, land 71, phrapes, divers forts of Onions, which have then for names of the places where they grow formealfoleffer, others greater, forme be round and diners others long, but none wilde, as Plany writeth.

I Cepa alba. Whate Our an







I The Description.

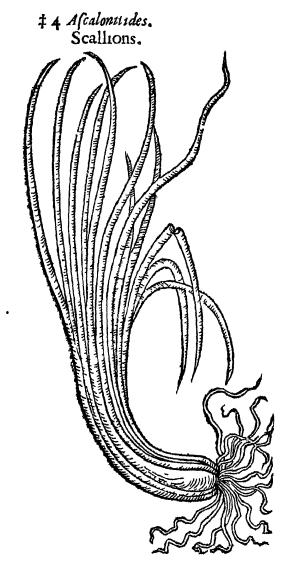
He Omon hath narrow leanes, and hollow within; the stalke is single, round, biggest in the middle, on the top whereof groweth around head couesed with a thinne skin or filme, which being broken, there appeare little white floures made up in forme of aball, and afterward blacke feed three countred, wrapped in thinne white skinnes. In flead of the root there is a bulbe or found head compact of many coats, which oftentimes becommeth great in manner of a Turnep, many times long like an egge. To be briefe, it is concied with very time skinnes for the most part of a whitish colour.

2 The red Omondiffereth not from the former but in shaipnesse and rednesse of the roots, in

other respects there is no difference at all. # 3 There is also a Spanish kinde, whose root is longer than the other, but in other respects

very little different. 4 There is also another small kinde of Onion, called by Lobel, Ascalonatis Antiquorum, or Scallions; this hath but freal focus, growing many together: the leanes are life to Unions, but leffe. It feldome beares either stalke, floure, or feed. It is vied to be eaten in fallad. The Place.

The Onion requireth a fat ground well digged and dunged, as Palladius faith. It is cherished everywhere in kitchen gardens it is now and then in beds sowne alone, and many times mixed with other herbes, as with Lettuce, Parseneps, and Carrets. Palladius like thwell that it should be sownewith Sauory, because, saith Pliny, it prospereth the better, and is more whole some



I The Time.

It is fowne in Maich or Apull, and fomtimes in September.

The Names.

The Onion is called in Greeke, Keeppior in Litine, Cepa, and many times Cepe in the neuter gender the shops keepe that name. The old Writers have given vnto this many fyr-names of the places where they grow, for some are na med Cipria, Sardia, Cretica, Samo bracia, Afraloma, of a towne in Iudea, otherwise called Pomperana in English, Onions. Moreouer, there is one named Marifia, which the Countrey-men call Vmo, faith Columella, and thereupon it commeth that the French men call it O guon, as Ruellius thinketh and peraduenture the Low-Dutch men name it Auguin, of the liench word corrupted . they are called Setanie which are very little and fweet, and thefe are though to be thosewhich Palladius nameth Cepulla, as though he called them parva Cepa, or little ()nions.

There is an Onion which is without an head or bulbe, and hath as it were a long necke, and spends it selfe wholly in the leaves, and it is often cropped or cut for the pot like the Leekes. This Theophrastus names room of this Pluny also writeth, in his nineteenth booke, and sixt chapter. There is with vs two principall forts of Onions, the one-serving for a sauce, or to season meate with, which some call Gethyon, and others

Pallacana. and the other is the headed or common Onion, which the Germanes call Dnion zwiz bel: the Italians, Cipolla. the Spaniards, Cebolla, Ceba, and Cebola.

The Temperature.

All Onions are sharpe, and moue teares by the smell. They be hot and dry, as Galen saith, in the fourth degree, but not so extreme hot as Garlick. The iuyce is of a thin waterie and airy substance the rest is of thicke parts.

The Vertues.

A The Onions do bite, attenuate, or make thinne, and cause drinesse: being boyled they doe lose their sharpenesse, especially if the water be twice or thrice changed, and yet for all that they doe not lose their attenuating qualitie.

they also breake winde, prouoke vrine, and be more soluble boyled than raw; and raw they nou-

rish not at all, and but a little though they be boyled.

They be naught for those that are cholericke, but good for such as are replete with raw and flegmaticke humors; and for women that have their termes stayed upon a cold cause, by reason they open the passages that are stopped.

Galen writerh, That they prouoke the Hemorrhoides to bleed if they be laid vnto them, either

by themselues, or stamped with vineger.

E The iuyce of Onions sniffed vp into the nose, purgeth the head, and draweth sorth raw slegmaticke humors.

Stamped with falt, rew, and honey, and so applied, they are good against the biting of a mad Dog.

Rosted in the embers, and applied, they riper and breake cold Apostumes, Biles, and such like.

The myce of Omons mined with the decoction of Pennitrall, and announted upon the goutie. H member with a fearlier, or relovil wet therein, and applied, easieth the same very much.

The nuce announced upon a pild or bald head in the finne, bringing agains the hanc very spec

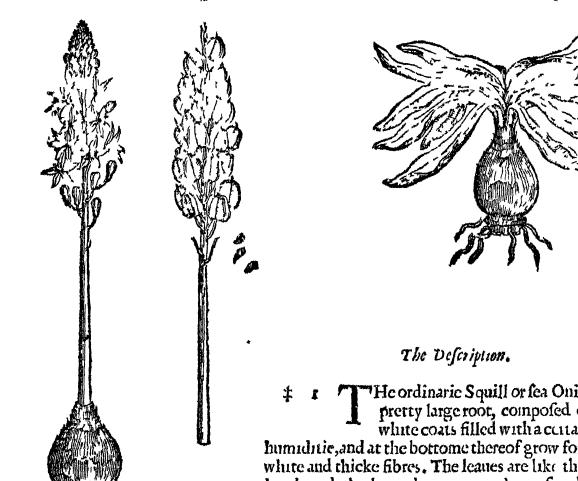
The myce take thaway the heate of fealding with water or oyle, as also buining with fire and K gun pouder, as is fet forth by a very skilfull Chiurgion named Mull will it at clorus, one of the Queens Chirungions, and before him by Ambrofe Parey, in his Treatile or wounds made by gain

Onions fliced, and dipped in the myce of Soirell, and given into the ficke of a terrian Aguesto 1. cate, take away the fit in once or twice fo tal mg them

The Onion being caten, yearhough it be boyled, e which head iche, huiteth the eyes, ind ma kethaman dimme lighted, dulleth the fences, ingendieth windux-fle, and pronoked outsmuch tleepc, especially being cateniaw

CHAP. 94. Of Squils, or Sea-Onions.

1 I Scill i Helparica Julgaris. The common Spanish Squill.



He ordinarie Squill or sea Onion hath a pretty large root, composed of fundrie white coats filled with a certain viscous humiditie, and at the bottome thereof grow forth fundry white and thicke fibres. The leanes are like those of Lillies, broad, thicke, and very greene, lying fored vpon the ground, and turned up on the fides. The flalke groweth fome cubit or more high, straight, naked without leaves,

beautified at the top with many starte fullioned floures, very like those of the bigger or hithegatum. The feed is contained in chattie three cornered feed-veffels, being it felfe also black, smooth, and chaffie. It floures in August and September, and the seed is tipe in October. The leaves ipring vp in Nouember and December, after that the feed is ripe, and stalke decayed. ‡

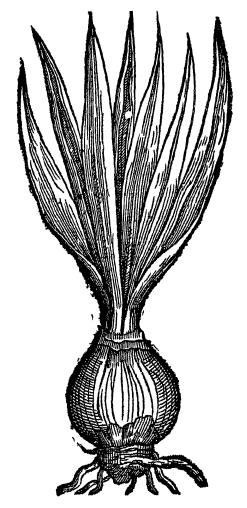
2. The great Sea Onion, which Clusius hath set sorth in his Spanish historie, hath very great and broad leaves, as Dioseorides saith, longer than those of the Lilly, but narrower. The bulbe or headed root is very great, confishing of many coats or scaly filmes of a reddish colour. The floure is sometimes yellow, sometimes purple, and sometimes of a light blew. # clustus faith it is like that of the former, I thinke he meanes both in shape and colour. ‡

The sea-Onion of Valentia, or rather the sea Dassodill, hath many long and far leaves, and narrow like these of Narcissis, but smoother and weaker, lying upon the ground; among which reset up a stalke a foothigh, base and naked, bearing at the top a tust of white sloures, in shape like vnto our common yellow Daffodil. The feed is inclosed in thicke knobby huskes, blacke, flat, and thicke, very fost, in shape like vnto the feeds of Aristolochia longa, or long Buth-wort. The 100t is great, white, long, and bulbous.

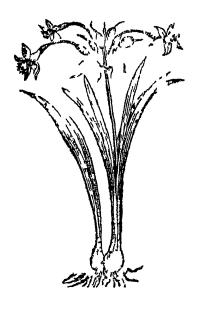
4 Red floured Sea Daffodill, or fea Onion, hath a great bulbe or root like to the precedent the leaves long, fat, and sharpe pointed, the stalke bare and naked, bearing at the top fundry fair

red floures in shape like to the last described.

2 Pancratium Clusij. Great Squill, or Sea Onion.



3 Pancratium Marinum. Sea Onion of Valentia,



- The yellow floured sea Dassodill, or sea Onion, hath many thicke far seaves like vnto the common Squill or sea Onion, among which riseth vp a tender straight stalke sull of suyce, bearing at the top many floures like the common yellow Dassodill. The seed and root is like the precedent.
- ‡ 6 To these may sitly be added that elegant plant which is knowne by the name of Narcissistertim of Matthiolus, and may be called White Sea Dassodill. This plant hath large 100ts, as
 bigge sometimes as the ordinarie Squill; the leaves are like those of other Dassodils, but broader, rounder pointed, and not very long. The stalke is pretty thicke, being sometimes round,
 otherwhiles cornered, at the top whereof grow many large white floures: each floure is thus compossed; it hath six long white leaves, in the midst growes forth a white pointall which is incompassed by a welt or cap divided into six parts, which six are againe by threes divided into eighteen
 lagges or divisions, a white thred tipt with greene, of an inch long, comming forth of the middle
 of each division. This sloureth in the end of May. It is said to grow naturally about the sea
 coast of Illyria. ‡

The first is found in Spaine and Italy, not far from the sea side.

The second also neere vnto the sea, in Italy, Spaine, and Valentia. I have had plants of them brought me from sundry parts of the Mediterranean sea side, as also from Constantinople, where it is nignified among the kindes of Narcissus.

The third groweth in the sands of the sea, in most places of the coast of Narbone, and about

Montpellier.

I he fourth groweth plentifully about the coasts of Tripolis and Aleppo, necreso the sea, and also in the salt marshes that are sandse and lie open to the aire.

The Time.

They floure from May to the end of July, and their feed is ripe in the end of August.

The first is called of the Grecians, man of the Latines also Scalla the Apothecaries name at Squilla Diners, Cepamuris the Germanes, Aper mittel: the Spaniards, Cebolla albarrana the Frenchimen, Organized mer in English, Squill, and Sca Onion.

The second is called Panguinor, and Scillarubra major.

figure of the Adversaria, where it is called Panci atium marinum Dodonaus calls it Narcissus marinus and Clusius, Hemicocalus Valentina, and it is sudged to be the image was of Theoporasius, Lib. 6 Hist. sap. 1 The Spaniards call this Amores miss the Turkes, Con zambach the Italians, Giglio marino These three (as I said) differ no otherwise than in the colour of their floures.

The fixth is Nat cissus streeties, or Constantinopolitants, of Mattheolus Cliffins calls it Lilionarcissus

Hemerocalledes face. ‡

4 Pancratium floribus rubris.
Red floured sea Dassodill.

† 6 Narcissus tertius Matthioli.
The white sea Dassodill.



The Temperature.

The sea Onion is hot in the second degree, and cutterh very much, as Galen saith. It is best when it is taken baked or rosted, for so the vehemencie of it is taken away.

The Vertues of Squills.

The root is to be couered with paste or clay, (as Dioscorides teacheth) and then put into an ouen to be baked, or else buried in hor embers till such time as it be throughly rosted: for not being so

baked or rosted it is very hurtfull to the inner parts. •

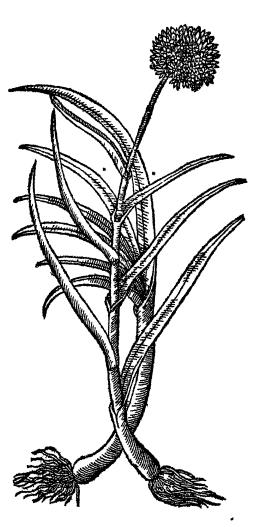
It is likewise baked in an earthen pot close couered and set in an ouen. That is to be taken pespecially which is in the midst which being cut in pieces must be boyled, but the water is still to be changed, till such time as it is neither bitter nor sharpe; then must the pieces be hanged on a thread, and dried in the shadow so there is no one piece touch another. I Thus yied it loseth most of the strength; therefore it is better to yie it lightly dried, without any other preparation. I These

G

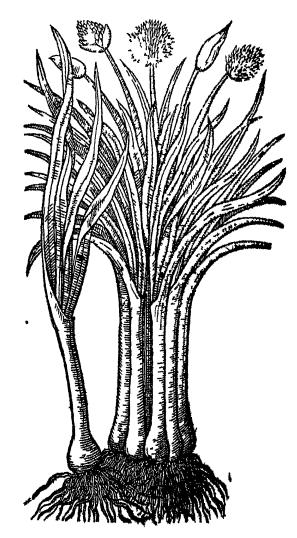
- C These shies of the Squill are vied to make oyle, with ejor vineger of Squill. Of this vineger of Squill is made an Oxymel. The view hereof is to cut thicke, tough, and clammy I umors, as also to be vied in vonits.
- This Onion tofted or baked is mixed with potions and other medicines which provoke vrine, and open the ftoppings of the liver and fpleene, and is also put into treacles. It is given to those that have the Diopsie, the yellow I aundise, and to such as are tormented with the griping, sof the belly, and is yield in a licking medicine against an old totten cough, and so shortnesse of breasts
- One part of this Onion being mixed with eight parts of falt, and taken in the moining failing to the quantitie of a spoonefull or two, look the belly.
- The inner part of Squilla boyled with oyle and turpentine, is with great profit applied to the chaps or chil-blanes of the feet or heeles.
 - It driveth forth long and round wormes if it be given with honey and oyle.
 - ‡ The Pancratium marinum, or Hemerocallis I alentina (faith Clusium) when as I lived with Rondeleiums, at Montpellier, was called Scilla, and the Apothecanies thereof made the trochifees for the composition of Treacle. afterwards it began to be called Pancratium flore Liby Rondeleiums also was wont to tell this following flory concerning the poysonous and maligne qualitie thereof. There were two Fishermen, whereof the one lent vnto the other (whom he hated) his knife, poysoned with the ruyce of this Heinerocallis, for to cut his meate withall; he suspecting no treachery cut his victuals therewith, and so eat them, the other abstaining therefrom, and saying that he had no stomacke. Some few dayes after, he that did eate the victuals died; which shewed the strong and deadly qualitie of this plant. which therefore (as Clusius saith) cannot be the Scilla Epin enidia of Pliny, which was catable, and without malignitie ‡

CHAP. 95. Of Leekes.

Fleaded, or fet Leeke.



† 2 Porrum sectivum aut tonsile. Cut, or vnset Lecke.



of The Description.

He leaves of the blades of the Leeke be long, formewhat broad, and very many, having a keele or each in the backtide, in finell and taffe liter the Onion. The fealks, if the blades be not out in our, do in the feetond or third years now vpround, bringing forth out top floures made vp in a round head or bail as doth the Onion. The feeds are like. The bulbe or root is long and floride, especially or the viset Leeke. That of the other Leeke is thicker and greater.

tobal graces these two signies wherewith we here present you. Now both these grow of the same seed, and they differ onely in culture, for that which is often cut for the vsc of the kitchen is called sections. The other, which is headed, is not cut, but spaced, and removed in Autumne, ‡

MI The Pluce

It require that is cancenth, fat, well dunged and droged. It is very common enery where in other countries, is well as in Ingland.

The Time.

It may be found in March or Aprill, and it to be removed in September or October.

I he Names.

The Greening cill it was the Latines, Porrum. The Emperous Nero had great pleasine in this root, and there forche was called in scorne, Porrophagus. But Palladus in the masculine gender called it Porus the Germanes, Laurh: the Brabanders, Porreus the Spaniards, Puerro the French, Porreus the English-men, Lecke, or Leckes.

The Temperature

The Leeke is hot and dry, and doth attenuate of make thinne as doth the Onion.

The Vertues.

Being boyled it is leffe huitfull, by reason that it loseth a great part of his sharpenesse and yet being so vsed it yeeldeth no good suyce. But being taken with cold herbes his too hor quality is rempered.

Being boyled and caten with Ptilanaor barley creame, it concode thand bringeth up raw hir- A more that he in the cheft. Some affirment to be good in a loch or licking medicine, to clenfe the pipes of the lungs

The mivee drunke with honey is profitable against the bitings of venomous beasts, and likewise B

the leaves stamped and laid thereupon.

The same myce, with vineger, stankineense, and milke, or oyle of roses, diopped into the eares, C

mitigateth their paine, and is good for the noyfe in them.

Two drams of the feed, with the like weight of myrtall berried drund along the feed, with the like weight of myrtall berried drund, from the feed, with the like weight of myrtall berried drund, from the fame, as divers write. It cutteth and attenuate the groffe and tough humors.

† Lobel commends the following Loch as very effectuall against phic grantick Squinances, and F other cold catairhes which are like to cause sufficiention. This is the description thereof; Take blanched almonds three ounces, source sigges, soft Bdellown halse an ounce, suyce of Liquorice, two ounces, of sugar candy distoluted in a sufficient quantitie of suyce of Leekes, and boyled in Balaco to the height of a Syrup, as much as shall be requisit to make the rest into the some of an Li legma. ‡

The Hurts.

It heateth the body, ingendreth naughty bloud, causeth troubleso ne and terrible dicame, offendeth the eyes, dulleth the fight, hurteth those that are by nature hot and cholericke, and is noysome to the stomacke, and breedeth windinesse.

Снар. 96.

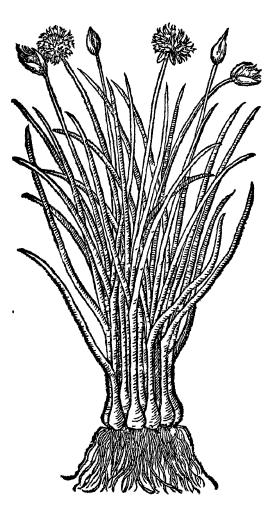
Of Ciues or Chiues, and wilde Leekes.

The Kindes.

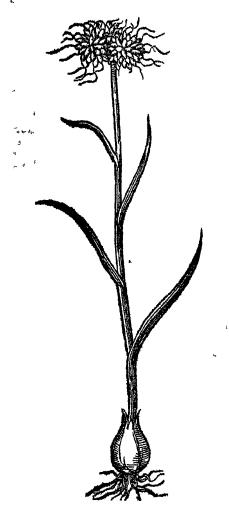
There be divers kindes of Leekes, some wilde, and some of the garden, as shall be declared. Those called Cives have beene taken of some for a kinde of wilde Onion bur all the Authors that I have been acquainted with, do accord that there is not any wild Onion.

P. 2

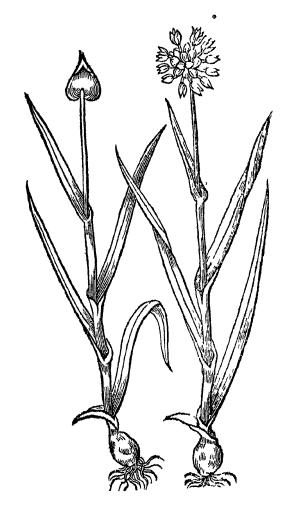
I Schænoprason.
Ciues of Chiues.



3 Ampeloprason sine porrum siluestre. Wilde Lecke.



2 Porrum vitigineum. French Leekes, or Vine Leekes.



The Description.

like to little rushes; amongst which grow vp small and tender stakes, sending forth certaine knops with floures like those of the Onion, but much lesser. They have many little bulbes or headed roots fastned together; out of which grow downe into the earth a great number of little strings, and it hath both the smell and taste of the Onion and Leeke, as it were participating of both.

z The Vine Leeke or French Leeke groweth vp with blades like those of Leekes the stalke is a cubit high, on the top whereof standeth a round head or button, couered at the first with a thinne skinne, which being broken, the sloures and seeds come forth like those of the Onion. The bulbe or headed root is round, hard, and sound, which is quickly multiplied by fending forth many bulbes.

‡ 3 The wilde Leeke hath leaves much like vnto those of Crow-garlicke, but larger, and more acride. The floures and seeds also resemble those of the Crow-garlicke, the seeds feing about the bignesse of comes of wheat with small strings comming forth at their ends. ‡

The Tree und Place.

of Winter They are cut and polled often, 1, 15 the vufet Lecke.

2 The Vine-lecke groweth of it felle in Vineyards, and necre vinto Vines in hot regions, whereof it both tooke the name Vine-Lecke, and French Lecke. It beareth his greene leaves in VVin-

ter, and with rich iway in the Sommer Ir growth in most gardens of England

Thus faire on Author describes and immates to you a garden Lecke, much like the ordenate mall respect, but som what la ger. But the following hames belong to the wilde Leeke, which here we gate you to the third place.

Crues are called in Greel Gramman, Sharuprafi m in Dutch, Bictioack, as though you should fay, Inneam Porran, on Ruth Lecke in 1 months, Chues, Chines, Chines, Chines, Erelles.

† 2. The Vine-leel e, or inther wild Leel e, is called in Greeke, Aparagon, of the place where it naturally groweth in may be called in Livine, Poissin Pittum, or Vitigineum Porrum in English, after the Greeke and Latine, Vine Leeke, or French Leeke

The Temperature

Cines are like in facultic virio the Leeke, hor and dry. The Vide leeke heateth more than doth the orlier Leeke.

of The Vertues.

Crues attenuate or mike thanne, open, prouoke vrine, ingender hot and groffe vapours, and are. A hurfull to the eye, and braine. They cause trouble some dreames, and workeall the offers that the Lecke doth

The Vinc-locke, or Ampelopraton, prouoleth vrine mightily, and bringeth downe the floures. Be It cut the bitings of cenomous beatls, as Diofeoridis writeth.

I The byene of Ampelop num wi who had place, in the Chapter ne to but one, by the name of Allum & ueftre

CHAP. 97. Of Garlicke.

The Description.

If the bulbe or head of Garlieke is couered with most thinne skinnes or filmes of avery light white purple colour, confishing of many cloues scienced one from another, under which in the ground below groweth a tassell of threddy sibres; it both long greene leaves like those of the Lecke, among which riseth up a stalke at the end of the second or third yeare, whereupon doth grow a tust of floures couered with a white skinne, in which being broken when it is tipe, appeareth round blacke feeds.

‡ 2 There is also another Garlicke which growes wilde in some places of Germanie and France, which in shape much resembles the ordinarie, but the cloues of the roots are smaller and

redder. The floure is also of a more duskie and darke colour than the ordinarie. ‡

The Place and Times.

Garlick is feldome fowne of feed, but planted in gardens of the small cloues in Nouember and December, and sometimes in Februarie and March.

The Names.

It is called in Latine, Allium in Greeke, whose : The Apothecaries I cope the Latine name: the Germanes call it knoblauch: the Low Durch, Look: the Spaniards, Also, Also the Italians, Aglio: the French, All or Aux the Bohemians, Czesnek. the English, Garlicke, and poore mans Treacle.

The Temperature.

Garlicke is very tharpe, hot, and dry, as Galen faith, in the fourth degree, and exulcerateth the skinne by raifing blifters.

Being eaten, it heateth the body extremely, attenuateth and maketh thinne thicke and groffe A humors, cutteth fuch as are tough and clammy, digesteth and consumeth them; also openeth obstructions, is an enemie to all cold poylons, and to the bitings of venomous beasts, and therefore Galen nameth it Theriaca Rusticerum, or the husbandmans Treacle.

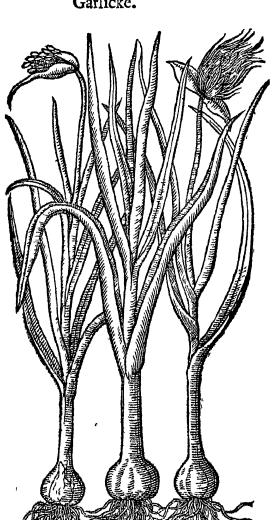
It yeeldeth to the body no nourishment at all, it ingendially faighty and sharpe bloud. The

fore fuch as are of a hot complexion must especially abstaine from it. But if it be boyled in waster vntill such time as it hath lost his sharpenesse, it is the lesse forcible, and retaineth no longer his euill suyce, as Galen faith.

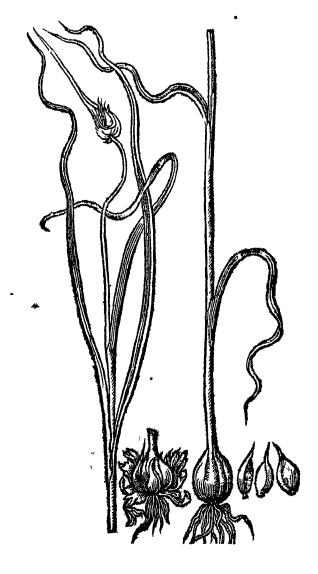
It taketh away the roughnesse of the throat, it helpeth an old cough, it provoketh vrine, it breaketh and consumeth winde, and is also a remedie for the Dropsie which proceedeth of a cold

It killeth wormes in the belly, and driveth them forth. The milke also wherein it hath beene D fodden is given to yong children with good fuccesse against the wormes.

> I Allium. Garlicke.



‡ 2 Allium Gluestre rubentibus nucleis. Wilde Garlickewith red clones.



It helpeth a very cold stomacke, and is a preservative against the contagious and pestilent E aire

The decoction of Garlick vsed for a bath to sit oner, bringeth downe the floures and secondance F or after-burthen, as Dioscorides saith.

It taketh away the morphew, tetters, or ring-wormes, scabbed heads in children, dandraffe and scurse, tempered with honey, and the parts anounted therewith;

With Fig leaves and Cumin it is laid on against the bitings of the Mouse called in Greeke, main: in English, a Shrew,

CHAP. 98. Of Crow-Garlicke and Ramfons.

The Defer pt on.

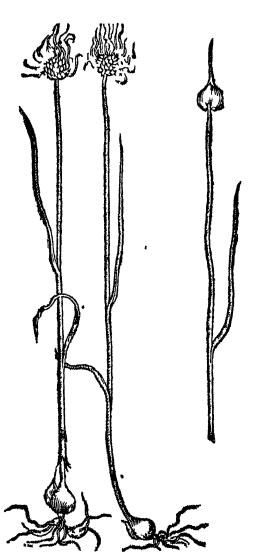
He wilde Gailicke of Crow-gailicke hath finall tough le uies like into in the soft mooth and hollow within, among which groweth vpa naked stalke, round, shippene, hard and found on the top whereof, after the sloures be gone, grow little feeds made vp in a round cluster like small kernels, having the small and raste of Gulick In stead of a root there is a bulbe or round head without any cloues at all

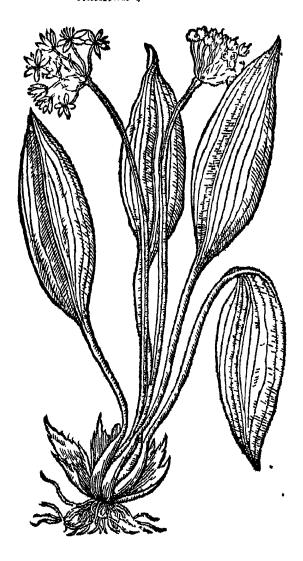
2 Ramfons do fend forth two of three broad long of he leaves thrupe pointed, smooth, and of a light greene colour. The stalke is a span high, smooth and slender, bearing at the top a cluster of white star-fashroned flowers. In stead of a root it hath a long stender bulbe, which sendeth downer

amultatude of frangs, and is conered with skinnes of thicke coars

† I Alleum sylvestre.
Crow Garlicke.

? Allum vi fuum. Ramfons.





They fpring vp in Aprill and May. Their feed is ripe in August.

The Place.

The Crow Garlicke groweth in fertile pastures in all parts of England. I found it in great plentie in the fields called the Mantels, on the backside of Islington by London.

Ramsons grow in the Woods and borders of fields under hedges, among the bushes. I so and it in the next field unto Boobies barne, under that hedge that borderesh upon the lune; and also upon the less thand, under an badge additioning to a lane that leaders to Hampsted, both places neere London.

I The Names

Both of them be wilde Garlicke, and may be called in Latine, Allina syluction in Greeks of the first, by Dodonaus and Lobell is called Allium filuestreinins of the first, by Dodonaus and Lobell is called Allium filuestreinins.

Ramsons are named of the later practioners, Allium V rsimum, or Beares Garlicke Allium latifularm, and Moly Hippocraticum in English, Ramsons, Ramsics, and Buckrams.

¶ The Nature. •

The temperatures of the sewilde Garlickes are referred into those of the gardens.

The Vertues.

A Wilde Gailicke, or Crow-Gailicke, as Galen faith, is stronger and of more force than the gail den Garlicke.

B The leave, of Ramfons be flamped and eaten of divers in the Low-countries, with fifth for a fauce, even as we do eate greene-fluce made with forcell.

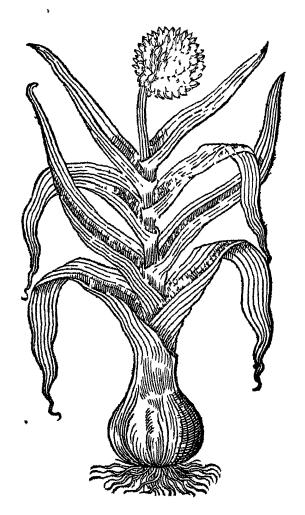
The same leaves may very well be eaten in April and May with butter, of such as are of a strong constitution, and labouring pien.

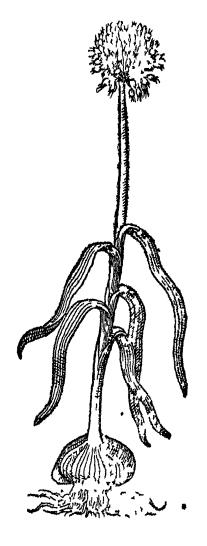
D The diffilled water drunks breaketh the stone, and dructh it forth, and provoketh vine.

CHAP. 99. Of Mountaine Garlicks.

I Scorodoprasum
Great mountaine Garlicke.

| 2 Scorodoprafum primum Clufy Clufius his great mountaine Garlice.





¶ The Description.

He great Mountaine Garlicke hath long and broad leaves like those of Leekes, but much greater and longer, embracing or classing about a great thicke stalke, so fost and full of juyce, bigger than a mans singer, and bare toward the top; voon which is set a great head bigger than a tennise ball, covered with a skinne after the manner of an Onion. The skinne when it commets to perfection breaketh, and discovereth a great multitude of whitish sloures; which being past, blacke seeds follow, inclosed in a three cornered huske. The ioot is bulbous, of the bignesse of a great Onion. The whole plant smelleth very strong like vito

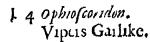
Garlicke, and is in thew a Leeke, whereupon it was called Scorodoprafum, as if we should say, Garlicke Lecke, participating of the Lecke and Garlicke, or talk if a degenerate Garlicke movine moultious.

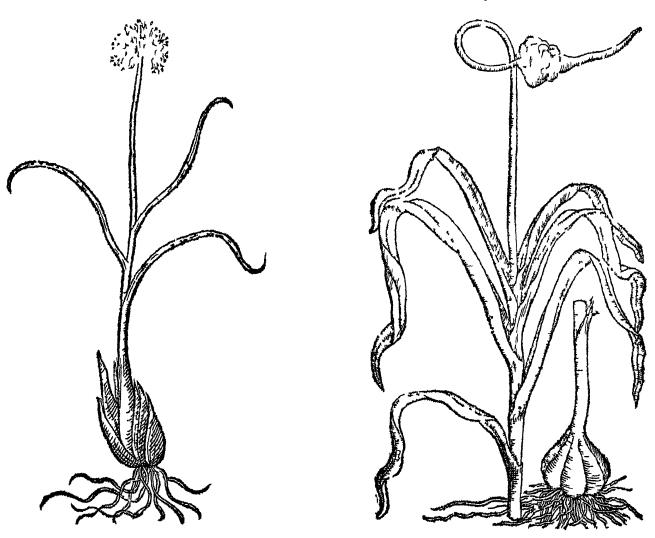
I cannot certain ly determine what difference there in ty behetweene the plants expicifed by the first figure, which is our Authors, and the second figure which is taken out of c'el. Now the historic which Cluster Places is to the second, the same is (out of him) guien by our Authorito the first fothat by this is a son they are of one and the same plant. To the which opinion I farher ancline, than affirme the contrarie with Bailing, who diffinguishing, them, puts the fir i monoft the Leckes, under the name of Porrum folio latifimo following I aben, montaining who fift it eth s figure, under the name of Parrum Syriacum

I his plant is leffer in all the parts than the former, the root is fer about with longer. flenderer bulbes wrapped in brownish skinnes, the flonies and leanes are like, yet finaller the

Garlicke

1 3 Scorodopr fum minus. The leffer lecke-leaved Garlicke.



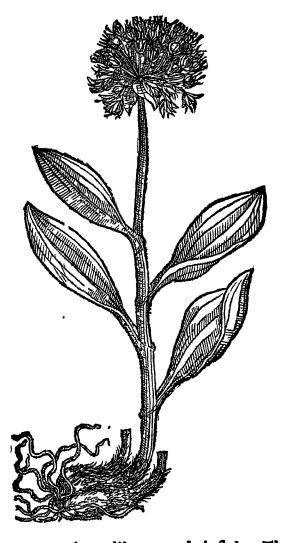


The third, which Clufius makes his fecond Scorodoprafum, hath stalkes some two cubits high, having many leaves like those of Leekes from the bottome of the stalke to the middle thereof; their finell is betweene that of Leekes and Garlicke; the rest of the stalke is naked, green, smooth, fustaining at the top a head composed of many bulbes, couesed with awhitith skinne ending in a long greene point; which skinne by the growth of the bulbes being broken, they them felues, being first of a purplish, and afterwards of a whitish colour, amongst which are some florites. The top of the stalke at first twines it selfe, so that it in some sort represents a serpent, then by little it vntwines againe, and beares the head straight vp. The root consists of many closes much like that of Garlicke. ‡

The broad leaved Mountaine Garlicke, or rather the Mountaine Resilons, rifeth up with a stable a cubit high, a singer thicke, yet very weake, full of a sponge of the singer to the bottome of a purplish colour, and present about, bearing at the root of single single of small which shoures, somewhat gaping, that faither the leaves are three or the sound subbed like the leaves of great Gentian, resembling those of Ramions, but greater. The root is great and long, consider than fools coasts and hairy stricts.

with many lonly coats and hairy firings.

5 Allium Alpinum latifolium, seu Victorialis.
Bioad leaued Mountaine Garlicke.



The Place.

The great mountaine Gailicke giones about Constantinople, as faith clupes Incented. plant of it from M. Thomas Februards Apothecase of Excester, who found it growing in the West parts of England.

many, as faith Carolus Clufins, and is yet a thin ger in England for any thing that I do know

† ¶ The Time.

‡ Most of these plants slowe in the months of Iune and July

The Names.

Of the first and second I have spoken already
The third is Scorodoprassum minus of Lobell. The
fourth is Allium sativum secundum of Dodonaus,
and Scorodoprassum secundum of Clusius. The fifth
is Allium anguinum of Matthiolus, Ophioscoridon of
Lobell, and Victorialis of Clusius and others, as also
Allium Alpinum. The Germanes call it Scintourts.

They are of a middle temper between Lecke and Garlicke.

Scorodoprasum, as it partakes of the temper, so also of the vertues of Leekes and Garlicke, that is, it attenuates grosse and tough matter, helpes expectoration, &cc.

Victorials is like Garlicke in the operation thereof. Some (as Camerarus writeth) hang, the root thereof about the necks of their cattell being falne blinde, by what occasion (ocue it happen, and persuade themselves that by this

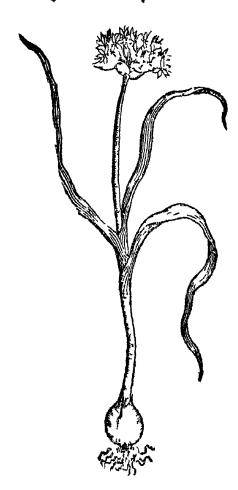
meanes they will recouer their fight. Those that worke in the mines in Germany assume, I hat they find this root very powerfull in defending them from the assaults of impure spirits or direct, which often in such places are troublesome vnto them. Cuss. ‡

CHAP. 100. Of Moly, or the Sorcerers Garlicke.

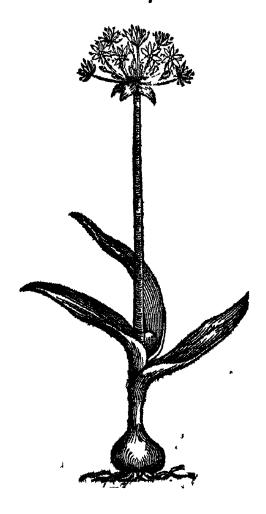
¶ The Description.

- He first kinde of Moly hath for his root a little whitish bulbe somewhat long, not inlike to the root of the viset Leeke, which sendeth forth leaves like the blades of corne or grasse: among which doth rise up a slender weake stalke, sat and sull of suyce, at the top whereof commeth forth of a skinny silme a bundle of milke-white sloures, not visite to those of Ramsons. The whole plant hath the smell and taste of Garlicke, whereof no doubt it is a kinde.
- Serpents Moly hath likewise a small bulbous root with some sibres fastned to the bottom, from which rise vp weake grassie leaues of a shining greene colour, crookedly winding and turning themselues toward the point like the taile of a Serpent, whereof it tooke his name: the stalke is tough, thicke, and full of iuyce, at the top whereof standeth a cluster of small red bulbes, like vnto the smallest cloue of Garlicke, before they be pilled from their skinne. And among those bulbes there do thrust forth small and weake foot-stalkes, every one bearing at the end one small white slower tanding to a purple colour: which being past, the bulbes do fall downe vpon the ground, where they without helpe do take hold and root, and thereby greatly encrease, as also by the infinite bulbes that the root doth cast off: all the whole plant doth smell and tastoof Garlick, whereof it is also a linde.
 - 3 Homers Moly hathvery thicke leaves, broad toward the bottome, therpe at the point, and hollowed

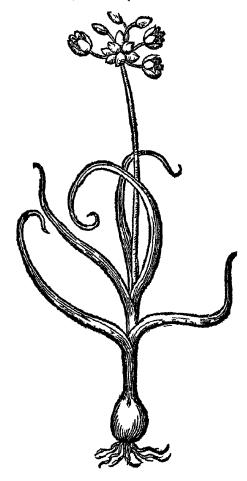
B Moly Dioscorideum.
Dioscoriaes his Moly.



3 Moly Homericum. Homers Moly.



2 Moly Serpentinum. Serpents Moly,



hollowed like a trough or gutter, in the bofome of which leaves necrevato the bottome commeth forth a certaine round bulbe or ball of a goose-turd greene colour: which being ripe and set in the ground groweth and becommeth a faire plant such as is the mother. Among those leaves riseth vp a naked smooth thicke stalke, of two cubits high, as strong as a small walking staffe : at the top of the stalke standeth a bundle of faire whitish floures, dathed ouer with a wath of purple colour, finelling like the floures of Onions. When they be ripe there appeareth a blacke feed wrapped in awhite skinne or huske. The root is great and bulbous, couered with a blackish skinne on the outside, and white within, and of the bignesse of a great Onion.

4 Indian Moly hath verythicke fat short leaves, and sharpe pointed, in the bosome wherof commeth forth a thicke knobby bulbe like that of stomers Moly. The stalke is also like the piecedent, bearing at the top a cluster of scaly bulbes included in a large thinne skin or filme. The root is great, bulbers fashion, and full of inyce.

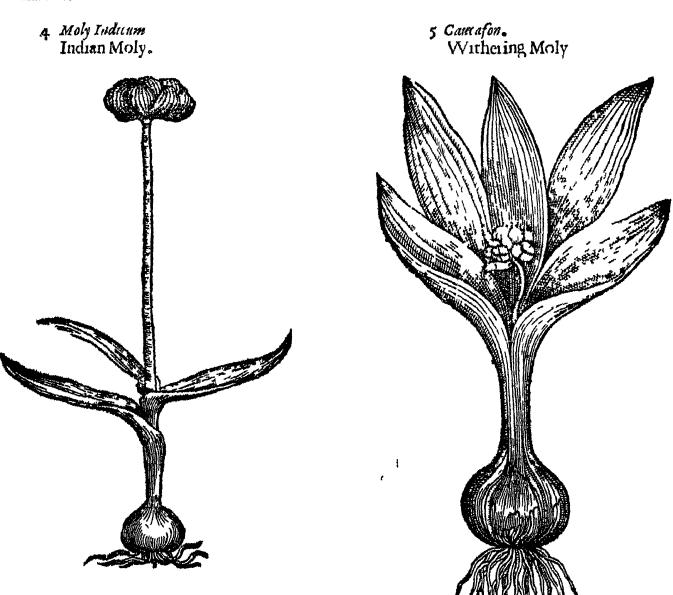
great bulbous root, greater than that of Homer's Moly, and History affinie iuyce; from which do till a te it foure great thickeand broat anison thered alwaie at the bring.

wherein confisterly the difference betweene these leaves and those of Homers Moly, which are not so. In the middle of the leaves riseth up a bunch of smooth greenish bulbes set upon a tender foot stalke, in shape and bignesse like to a great garden Worme, which being ripe and planted in the earth, do also grow unto a faire plant like unto their mother.

† These two last mentioned (according to Bauhine, and I thinke the truth) are but sigures of one and the same plant; the later where of is the better, and more agreeing to the growing of the

plant.

19, hath roots whitish and found, commonly two of them growing together; the leaves which is sends forth are long and broad, and some hat resemble those of the Tulip, and vivally are but is of in number; between which rises vp. a stalke some foot high, bearing at the top an vimbel of faire yellow star-like floures tipt on their lower sides with a little greene. The whole plant smelleth of Garlicke.



- 7 This little Moly hath a root about the bignesse of an Hasell nut, white, with some sibres hanging thereat; the stalke is of an handfull or little more in height, the top thereof is adorned with an vibel of ten or twelve white floures, each of which consists of six leaves, not sharpe pointed, but turned round, and pretty large, considering the bignesse of the plant. This plant hath also vivally but two leaves, and those like those of Leekes, but far lesse. ‡
- † These plants grow in the garden of M. Iohn Parkinson Apothecarie, and with M. Iohn Trade-scant and some others, studious in the knowledge of plants.

 The Time.

They spring forth of the ground in Februarie, and bring forth their floures, fruit, and seed in the end of August.

The Names.

† Some have derived the name Moly from these Greeke words, MANGE 1881, that is, to drive away diseases. It may probably be argued to belong to a certaine bulbous plant, and that a kind

of Garlicke, by the words 14 whose, and whose. The former, Galen in his Lexicon of some of the difficulter words vsed by Hippocratis, thus expounds a supplied in mundern configuration of the difficulties, Moli Zu is a Garlicke having a simple or single head, and not to be parted or distinguished into cloues. Some terms it Moly. Evotianus in his Lexicon expounds the later thus: Molive (faith hee) and confidurations, &c. That is, Molyx is a head of Garlicke, round, and not to be parted into cloues. ‡

† The Names in particular

† This is called Moly by Matthiolus; Moly Angustifolium by Dodonaus; Moly Dioscoridania
by Lobel and Clusius.

2 . This, Moly Serpentinum vocatum, by Lobel and the Author of the Hist I ugd.

This same is thought to be the Moly of Theophrastus and Pliny, by Dodonaus, Clusius, &c. and some also would have it to be that of Homer, mentioned in his twentieth odyss. Lobel calleth it Moly Lilissorum.

4 5 The fourth and fifth being one, are called Caucafon, and Moly Indicum by Lobel, Clustus,

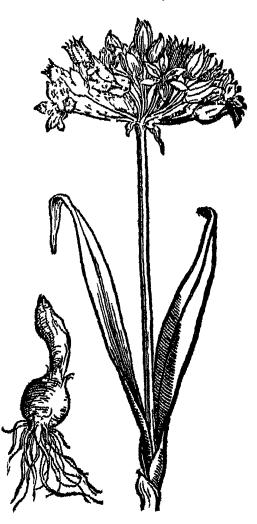
and others.
6 This is Moly Montanum latifolium flauo flore of Clusius, and Moly luteum of Lobel, Aduersar, par. 2.

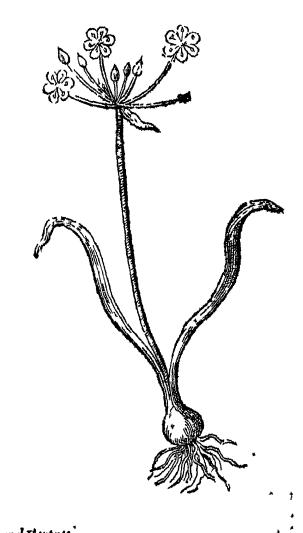
7 This same is Moly minus of Clusius. ‡

† 6 Moly latifolium flore flauo.
Broad leaued Moly with the yellow floure.

† 7 Moly minus flore albo.

Dwarfewhite floured Moly.





The Temperature and Vertues.

These Molyes are very hot, approching to the nature of Garlicke, and I doubt not but in time fome excellent man or other will find out as many good vertues of them, as their stately and come by proportion should seeme to be possessed with. But for my part, I have neither propodure heard of others, nor found in the writings of the Antients, any thing touching their securities. Only Disoscorides reporteth, That they are of maruellous efficacie to bring downe the require fone of them be stamped with oyle of Floure despice according to art, and vied in manual appearance or most

ther suppositorie.

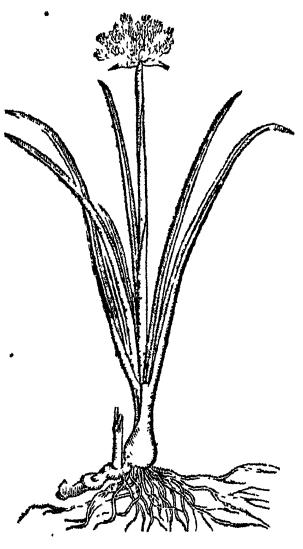
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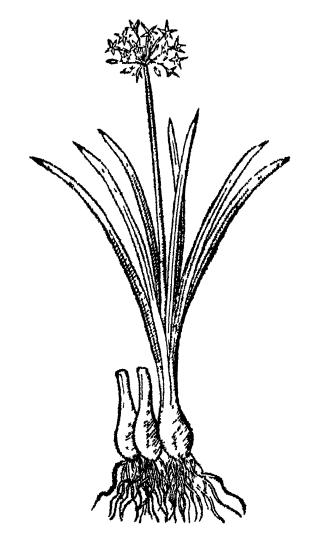
CHAP. 79. Of divers other Molyes.

Bendes the Garlickes and Molyes formerly mentioned by our Author, and chefe Change in this Edition added, there are divers others, which, mentioned by Chifter, and to lear ging vito this Tribe, I have thought good in this place to fet forth. Now fee there they are more than conveniently could be added to the former chapters, (which are fufficiently large). I thought it not amisse to allot them a place by themselves.

† 1 Moly Narcissins folgs primum.
The first Naicissc-leaued Moly.

1 2 Moly Narcifinis folys foundum.
The ficend Narcific-leaued Moly.





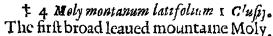
The Description.

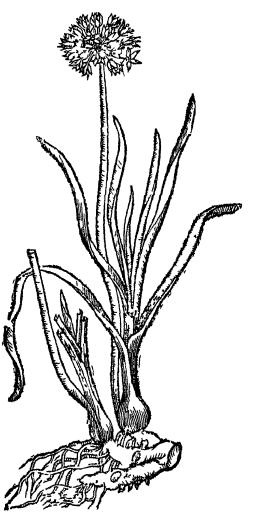
I His, which in face nighest represents the Molyes described in the last Chapter, hath a root made of many scales, like as an Omon in the upper part, but the lower part is knotty, and tunnes in the ground like as Solomons Scale; the Onion-like part hath many fibres hanging thereat; the leaves are like those of the white Narcisse, very greene and shining, amongst which risctly passage a falke of a cubit high, naked, firme, greene, and cressed; at the top come forth many sloures consisting of six purplish leaves, with as many chines on their insides; after which sollow three square heads, opening when they are ripe, and containing a round blacke seed.

2 This other being of the same kinde, and but a varietie of the former, hath softer and more Ash-coloured leaves, with the floures of a lighter colour. Both these floure at the end of Iune, or in July.

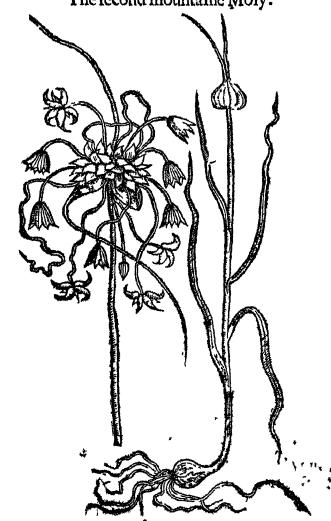
This hath fine or fix leaves equally as broad as those of the last described, but not so long, being somewhat twined, greene, and shining. The stalke is some foot in length, smaller than that of the sormer, but not lesse stiffe, crested, and bearing in a round head many sloures, in manner of slowing and shape like those of the sormer, but of a more elegant purple colour. In seed and root

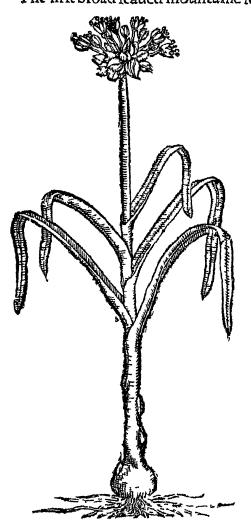
† 3 Moly Narcissinis folys tertium.
The third Narcissc-leaved Moly.





‡ 5 Moly mont anim fecundum Clusij. The second mountaine Moly.





it resembles the precedent. There is also avarietic of this kinde, with leaves longer and narrower, neither so much twined, the stalks weaker, and sloures much lighter coloured.

This floures later than the former, to wit, in

July and August.

All these plants grow naturally in Leitenberg and other hills neere to Vienna in Austria, where they were first found and observed by Carolus Clusius.

4 This hath a stalke some two cubits high, which even to the middle is incompassed with leaves much longer and broader than those of Garlicke, and very like those of the Leeke. On the top of the smooth and rush-like stalke groweth a tust consisting of many darke purple coloured bulbs growing close together, from amongst which come forth pretty long stalkes bearing light purple starre-fashioned sloures, which are succeeded by three cornered seed-vessels. The root is bulbous, large, consisting of many cloues, and having many white sibres growing south thereof. Moreover, there grow out certain round bulbes about the root, almost like those which grow in the head, and being planted apart, they produce plants of the same kinde. This is Alliant, sue Molemontanian latisfolium 1. Cluss.

fine Molymontanum latsfolium 1. Cluss.

5 This hath a smooth 10 und greene stalke some rubit high, whereon doe grow most conf-

monly.

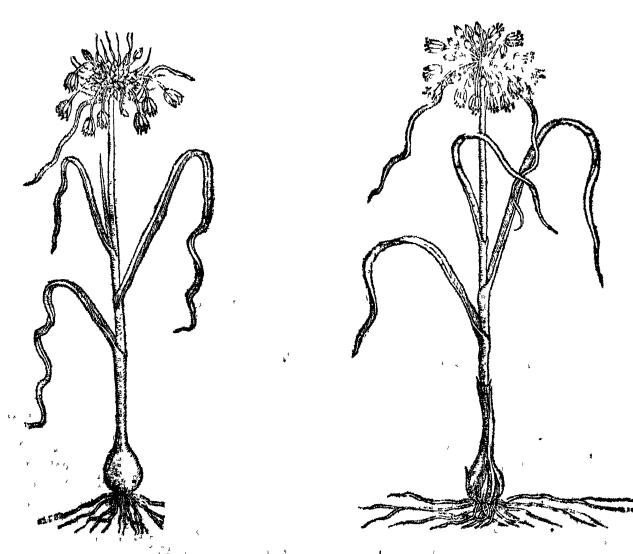
monly three leaves narrower than those of the sormer, and as it were graffy. The top of the stalkesustaines a head wrapped in two lax filmes, each of them running out with a sharpe point like two homes, which opening themselves, there appeare many small bulbes heaped together, amongst which are floures composed of six purplish little leaves, and fastned to long stalkes. The root is sound and white, with many long white sibies hanging thereat Clustus calls this, Allium,

line Moly montanum fecundum. And this is I obels Ampeloprason proliferum.

6 Like to the last described is this in height and shape of the stalke and leaves, as also in the socked or horned skinne involving the head, which consistest of many small bulbes of a reddish greene colour, and ending in a long givene point, amongst which, upon long and slender stalkes hang downe floures like in some and magnitude to the sounce, but of awhitish colour, with a darke purple streake alongst the middle, and upon the edges of each lease. The root is round and white, like that of the last described. This Clusius gives under the title of Allium sine Moly montanum tertium.

‡ 6 Moly montanum 3. Clus
The third mountaine Moly.

1 7 Moly montant quarts spec. T. Cluss.
The fourth mountaine Moly, the first fort thereof.



This also hath three rushy leaves, with a round stalke of some cubit high, whose top is like-wise adorned with a forked membrane containing many pale coloured floures hanging upon long stalkes, each floure consisting of six little leaves, with the like number of chines, and a pestil in the stalk. This tust of floures cut off with the top of the stalke, and carried into a chamber, will yeeld fant smell (like that which is found in the floures in the earlier Cyclamen) but it will quickly after these floures are past succeed three cornered heads containing a blacke small seed, while Gillossoure seed. The root is round like the former, sometimes yet ding off-sets.

the fant 4. species 1. of Cluston.

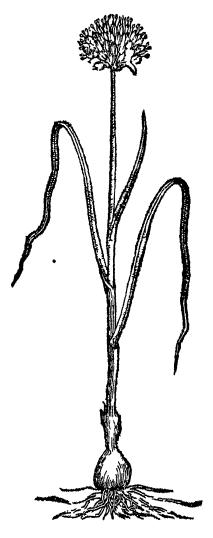
Nother kinde of this last described, which growes to almost the the height, and the head ingirt with the like skinny long pointed has the floures of lour. The roots are like the former, with our street fide. This is cluston.

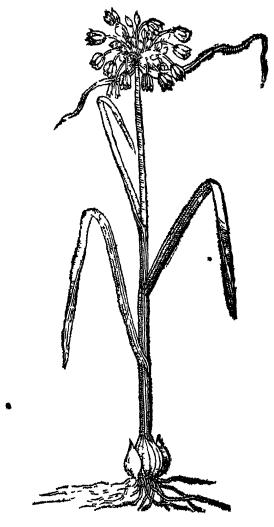
Clusius his Moly montani quarti species secunda. The 100ts of the three last described simell of garlick, but the leaves have rather an hearby or grasse-like smell.

The fifth and fixth of these grow naturally in the Styrian and Austrian Alpes. The seuenth growes about Presburg in Hungarie, about Niclaspurg in Morauia, but most aboundantly about the Baths in Baden.

† 8 Moly montani quart: species secunda
Classi.
The second kinde of the fourth
mountaine Moly.

‡ 9 Moly montanum quintum Clusij.
The fifth mountaine Moly.





This growes to the like height as the former, with a greene stalke, having few leaves thereupon, and naked at the top, where it carieth a round head consisting of many star-like small floures,
of a faire purple colour, fastned to short stalkes, each floure being composed of sixe little leaves,
with as many chiues, and a pestill in the middle. The root is bulbous and white, having somtimes
his off-sets by his sides. The smell of it is like Garlicke. This groweth also about Presburgh in
Hungarie, and was there observed by Clusius to beare his floure in May and Iune. He calleth this
Allium, seu Moly montanum quintum. ‡

CHAP. 102. Of White Lillies.

The Kindes.

Here be sundry sorts of Lillies, whereof some be wilde, or of the field; others tame, or of the garden; some white, others red; some of our owne countries growing, others from beyond the seas; and because of the variable forts we will divide them into chapters, beginning with the two white Lillies, which differ little but in the native place of growing.

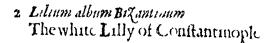
The Description.

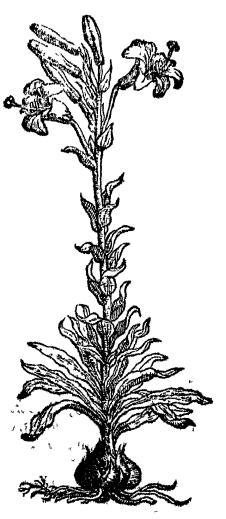
He white Lillie hath long, smooth, and full bodied leaues, of a grassie or light greene colour. The stalkes be two cubits high, and sometimes more, set or ganished with the like leaues, but growing smaller and smaller toward the top, and upon them doe grow faire white shoures strong of smell, narrow toward the foot of the stalke whereon they doe grow, wide or open in the mouth like a bell. In the middle part of them doe grow small tender pointals tipped with a dusty yellow colour, ribbed or chamsered on the backe side, consisting of six small leaues thicke and sat. The root is a bulbe made of scaly cloues, full of tough and clammie myce, wherewith the whole plant doth greatly abound.

The white Lilly of Constantinople hath very large and fat leaves like the former, but narrower and lesser. The stalke riseth vp to the height of three cubits, for and garnished with leaves also like the precedent, but much lesse. Which stalke oftentimes doth alter and degenerate from his natural roundnesse to a flat forme, as it were a lath of wood furrowed or chanelled alongst the same, as it were ribs or welts. The floures grow at the top like the former, saving that the leaves do turne themselves more backward like the Turkes cap, and beareth many more floures than our

English white Lilly doth.

Lilium album.
The white Lilly?







Our English white Lilky groweth in most gardens of England. The other groweth naturally in Constantinople and the parts adjacent, from whence wee had plants for our English gardens, where they flourish as in their owne countrey.

The Lillies floure from May to the end of Iune.

The Names.

Lillie is called in Greeke when in Latine, Lilium, and also Rosa Iunonis, or Inno's Rose, because the reported it came up of her milke that fell upon the ground. For the Poets seigne, That Bernies, was supported had by Alcumena, was put to Iuno's breasts whilest sheemens asserted and after the such that one part was spile in the heavens, and the other corresponding and that of this sprang the Lilly, and of the other the circle in the heavens.

the state of the s

called Lacteus Circulus, or the milky way, or otherwise in English Watling street. Saint Basill in the explication of the 44 Psalme saith, That no sloure so lively sets forth the frailty of mans life as the Lilly. It is called in high Dutch, wells bilgen: in low Dutch, watte Lilly. Tiglio in Spinish, Lirio blinco in Irench, Lys blace in English, the white Lilly.

The other is called Lilium album Bizantinum, and also Martagon album Bizantinum in English, the white Lilly of Constantinople of the Turkes theinselves, Sultan Zambach, with this addition, (that they might be the better knowne which kinde of Lilly they meant when they sent 100ts of them into these countries) Fa frorage and Bianchi, so that Sultan Zambach fa fioragrandi Bianchi, is as much to say as, Sultans great Lilly with white sloures.

The Nature.

The white Lilly is hot, and partly of a fubtill substance. But if you regard the root, it is dry in e first degree, and hot in the second.

The Vertucs.

The 100t of the garden Lilly stamped with honey gleweth together sinewes that be cut in sunder. It consumeth or seourcth away the vicers of the head called Achores, and likewise all seurunesse of the beard and face.

The Root stamped with Vinegei, the leaves of Henbane, or the meale of Barley, cureth the tumouts and apostumes of the priny members. It bringeth the haire agains upon places which have been burned or scalded, if it be mingled with oyle or grease, and the place anointed therewith.

The same root rosted in the embers, and stamped with some leaven of Rie bread and Hogges grease, breaketh postulential botches. It ripeneth Apostumes in the slankes, comming of venery and such like.

The floures steeped in Oyk Oliue, and shifted two or three times during Sommer, and set in the Sunne in a strong glasse, is good to soften the hardnesse of sinewes, and the hardnesse of the matrix.

Florentimes a write, of husbandiy faith, That if the root be curroully opened, and therein be put E fome red, blew, or yellow colour that hath no causticke or burning qualitie, it will cause the floure to be of the same colour.

Iulius Alexandrinus the Emperors Physitian faith, That the water thereof distilled and drunke causeth easis and speedy deliuerance, and expelleth the secondine or after-burthen in most speedy manner.

He also saith, the leaves boyled in red Wine, and applied to old wounds or vicets, doe much good, and forward the cure, according to the doctime of Galen in his seventh booke de simple med.

The root of a white Lilly stamped and strained with wine, and given to drinke for two or three dayes together, expelleth the poyson of the pestilence, and causeth it to breake forth in blisters in the outward part of the skinne, according to the experience of a learned Gentleman M. William Godorus, Sergeant Surgeon to the Queenes Maiestie who also hath cured many of the Dropsey with the iuyce thereof, tempered with Barley meale, and baked in cakes, and so eaten ordinarily for some moneth or six weekes together with meate, but no other bread during that time.

CHAP. 103. Of Red Lillies.

The Kindes.

There be likewise sundry sorts of Lillies, which we do comprehend under one generall name in English, Red Lillies, whereof some are of our owne countries growing, and others of beyond the seas, the which shall be distinguished senerally in this chapter that follows the

The Description.

The gold-red Lilly groweth to the height of two, and sometimes three enbits, and often higher than those of the common white Lilly. The leader he bracker and narrower, severy chicker about the stalke. The stoures in the red bracker, from ten to thirty floures, nesse to those of the white Lilly hereif a red cotour tending to a listing form led or poudred with many little blacke specks, like to make superfect draws he administrate. The rooms be great bulbes, consisting of many clouds, at those of the little like.

In flead of the Plantame leaned ted Lilly, described and figured in this second place by our Author out of I abernamontanus, for that I sudge both the figure and description countertent. I have omitted them, and here give you the many-flowed ted Lilly in his flead. This hath a root like that of the last described, as also leaves and stalkes, the slowe also in thape is like that of the former, but of a more light red colour, and in number of floures it exceedes the precedent, for sometimes it beares sixty floures upon one stalke. ‡

† 3 This red Lilly is like viito the former, but not forall; the leaues be fewer in number, broader, and downy towards the top of the stalke, where it beares some bulbes. The stoures in shape be like the source, saving that the colour hereof is more red, and thicke dasht with blacke

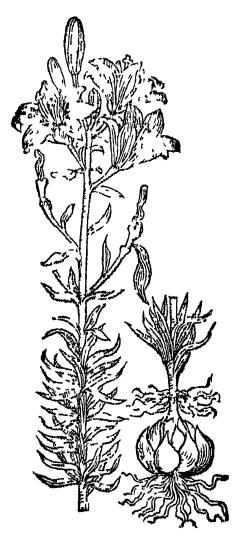
specks. Therootis scaly like the former.

There is another fed Lilly which hath many leaves formewhat ribbed, broader than the last mentioned, but thorter, and not so many in number. The stalke groweth to the height of two cubits, and sometimes higher, whereupon do grow floures like the sounce among the soot-stalls of which floures come forth certaine bulbes or cloued roots, browne of colour, tending vnto rednesses, which do fall in the end of August vpon the ground, taking root and growing in the same place, whereby it greatly encicaseth, for seldome or neuer it bringeth forth seed for his propagation.

This Liteurs aureum. Gold-red Lilly



† 2 Isluminirum.
The red Lilly.



There is another fort of red Lillie having a faire scaly or cloued root, yellow aboue, and browne toward the bottome; from which riseth vp a faire stiffe stalke crested or surrowed, of an ouer-worne browne colour, set from the sower part to the branches, whereon the sloures doe grow with many leaves, consusedly placed without order. Among the branches close by the stem grow forth certaine cloues or roots of a reddish colour, like vnto the cloues of Garlicke before they are pilled; which being sallen vpon the ground at their time of ripenesse, do shoot forth certaine tender strings or roots that do take hold of the ground, whereby it greatly encreaseth. The sloures are in share like the other red Lillies, but of a darke Orange colour, resembling a stame of sire sported with blacke spots.

‡ 6 This hathamuch shorter stalke, being but a cubit or lesse in height, with leaves blac-

kish, and narrower than those afore going. The homes, as in the rest, grow "out of the teep of the stalke, and are of a purplish Saffron colour, with some blackish spots. The rooms there is the the precedent. I

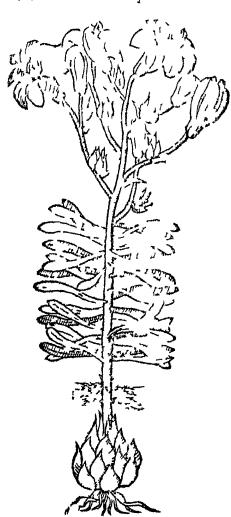
The Peter

These Lillies do grow wilde in the planted fields of Italy and I anoughooke in the rice interner and vallies of Heriuna and those places advacent. They are comments our English pardens, an also in Germany

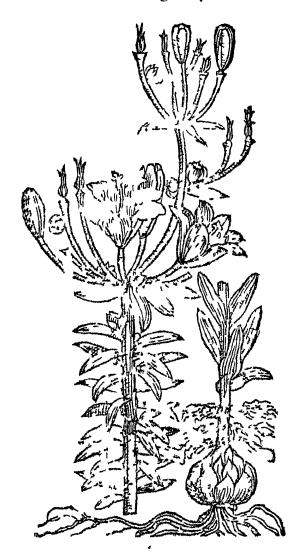
The Time.

These red I illies do flome commonly a little refore the white? They had for expressed when with them.

7 I down concentum latifolium
1 he fremened Lilly.



1 4 I thum communicate for m Red bulbe bearing (all)



¶ The Names.

The first of these is thought by so me to be the Bulbus crucious of Hippocrates; as also the I ilium purpureum of Dioscorides. Yet Matthiolus and so me other, would have it his He resocallis. Dodonaus and Bapt. Porta thinke it the Hyactathus and of research of the Poets, of which you shall sinde more hereafter. It is the Martagon Chymist. rum of Lobell, and the Lihum cureum majus of Tabernamontanus.

2 This is Martagon Chymistarum alterum of Lobell. 3 This is Closed his Actingon bulbiferrant secundum. 4 Martagon bulbiferum prinum of Clusius. 5 This Dodo and Calls Edwarpurpur cum tertium, and it is Martagon bulbiferum tertium of Clusius. 6 This last Lobell and Dodonaus C. I Listum purpureum minus.

I have thought good here also to give you that discourse touching the Poets Hydeinth, where being translated out of Dodoness, was formerly vasitly put into the chapter of Hyacinth, which therefore I there omitted, and have here restored to his due place, is you may see by Dodoness, Pempt, 2, lib, 2, cap, 2, †

there is a Lilly which outd, Metamorph Ach. to calls Hyacinchia, there boy 1141 athus, of whose blond he feigneth that this floure spring, when he iperashed as he will play it.

Of the Historie of Plants.

LIB. 1.

for whole fall e, he faith, that Apollo did print certaine letters and notes of his mounting. Thefe are

Fice coverages fully hun o from ment therbas,

Definit effection, by organization office

I low oriting form unque expression I las, finon

Purpareus color his argentous effet milles.

Non fatts hot Phabo effe, (is enime full auctor honoris)

Iple fuor from tur folge inferibit de at at,

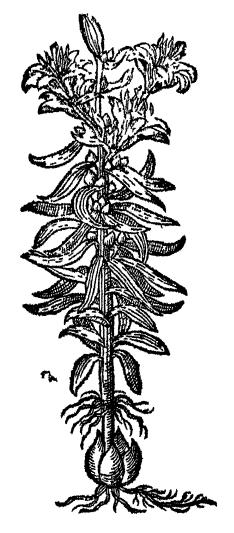
I los habet inforptions, funcfique litter tobact ceff.

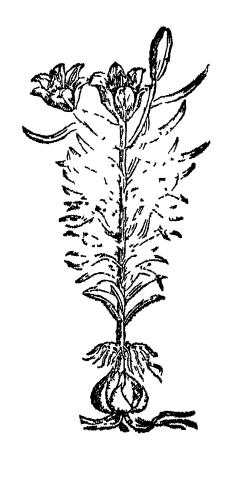
Which lately were elegantly thus rendred in English by M. Sinds

Belold the bloud which late the graffe had dy de Was now no bloud to me thence a floure full blowne, I as brighter than the Lyrian fearlet thone. In hich feemed the fime, or did is temble right. A Lilly, changing but the red to white. Not to concerted, (for the Youth recond.) The grace from Phabas) in the leaves to accord. The fad imprefion of his fight, A and they now in funerall characters display, & c.

1 5 Lilum concertum feenadum caulem
bull hits do retur
Red Lilly with bulbes Gowing along ft
the ftail c.

f 6 Edium purpureum mini The finallied Lilly.





*Theocretus also hath made mention of this Hyacinth, in Bions Epitaph, in the 19. Eidyl. which Bioly forme is attributed to Moschus, and made his third. The words are these:

Norden one mentions

Adultan one mention of this Hyacinth, in Bions Epitaph, in the 19. Eidyl. which

Bioly Hay some is attributed to Moschus, and made his third. The words are these:

Now latinth speake thy letters, and once more Implifit thy leaves with Ai, Ai, as before.

Likewile Piroill hath written her cofin the third Leloz of his Bucolicke.

It me Phabus am u, Pho ho fur femper apud n e Municiafunt, luist of fire rubins Hy windhie. Phabus loues me, his gifts I alwayes hime, The cregione Laurel, and the Irenth braue.

th like manuer also Nev estams in his second I clos of his Lucol el

Te fine me, misero mini Li innigia videntur. Pullen'esque Rose, nei dulce rubens 113 a inthus

At fitu venias, & candida Lilia fee it

Purpurea que Rosa, de dulce rubens Hy Linthus.

Without thee, Loue, the Lillies blacke do sceme;

The Roles pale, and Hyacinths I deeme Not lonely ted. But if thou com'ft to me

Lillies are white, ied Rose and Iaemths be.

The Hyacinths are faid to be red which our dealleth purple, for the red colour is fomtimes ter med purple. Now it is thought this Hyacinthus is called rerustine, for that it is red of a rufty non colour, for as the putition of braffe is nuned. Asing of the corruption of non is called Terrugo, which from the reddiffe colour is stilled also Rubico. And certainly they are not a few that would have Color ferruginess to be so called from the ruft which they think e Terrugo. Yet this opinion is not allowed of by all men, for some indge, that Color for ignores is including to a blew, for that when the best non is heated and wrought, when as it is cold as not it is of a colour neces with blew, which from Ferrum (or non) is called Terrugineus. These latter ground themselves upon Progis authoritie, who in the fixth of his American describe the Chronis sering me in sharper or beat, and presently called the same blew. He words no these.

Tple ratem conto subvoit velisque mir strut, Et scruoinea subucchat corpora Cymba,

To thruffing with a pole, and fetting failes at large,

Bodies transports in ferrugineous burge.

And the na little after he addes;

Geruliam advertit puppim, 11p eque propinquat. He then turnes in his blew Barge, and the shore Approches nighto.

And Claudius also, in his second books of the carrying away of Proferpina, doth not a little confirme their opinions; who writeth, That the Violets are painted ferrogine dular, with a sweet from olong.

Sanguesco plendore rofus, vaccine angro Indust, & aulci violas ferrugine piagu. He trunnes the Rose with bloudy bright, And Prime-tree berries blacke he makes, And decks the Violet with a sweet Darke iron colour which it takes.

But let vs returne to the proper names from which we have digressed. Most of the later Herba rists do call this Plant Hyacinchus Poeticus, or the Poets Hyacinch. Pausanus in his second booke of his Corinthiackes liath made mention of Hyacinchus called of the Hermonians, Comosandalos, setting downe the ceremonies done by their on their festival dayes, in honour of the goddesse chihomia. The Priests (saith he) and the Magistrates for that yeare being, doe leade the troupe of the pompe; the women and men follow after; the boyes solemuly leade forth the goddesse with a startly show: they go in white vestures, with gailands on their heads made of a shoure which the Inhabitants call Comosandalos, which is the blew or sky-coloured Hyacinch, having the marks and letters of mourning as aforesaid.

The Nature.

The floure of the red Lilly (as Galen faith) is of a mixt temperature, partly of thinne, and partly of an earthly effence. The root and leaves do dry and cleanfe, and moderately digeff, or waste and

confume away.

The leaves of the herbe applied are good against the stinging of Scrpens A. The same boiled and tempered with vineges are good against burnings, and ketter green wounds B. and Vleers.

The root rofted in the embers, and pounded with oyle of Rofes general burnings, and softneth C hardness; of the matrix.

D The same stamped with honey cureth the wounded sinck es and members out of lowns. It takes are ay the morpher, wrinkles, and deformitie of the face.

F Stamped with Vineger, the leaves of Henbane, and wheat meale, it remoueth hot swellings of

the stones, the yard, and matrix.

The roots boyled in Wine (faith Pliny) causeth the cornes of the feet to fall aw whithin few dayes, with emodicine untill it have wrought his effect.

G Being drunke in boundwater, they drive out by fiege viprofitable bloud.

CHAP. 104. Of Mountaine Lillies.

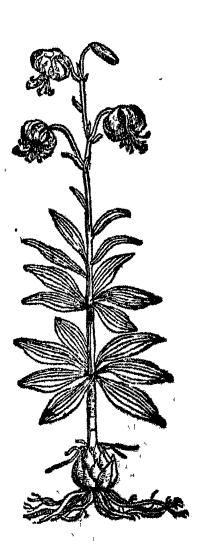
The Description.

Lilly, yellow of colour, very finall in respect of the greatness of the plant. From the which riscts up a stalke, sometimes two or three, according to the age of the plant; whereof the middle stalke commonly turneth from his roundnesse into a flat forme, as those of the white Lilly of Constantinople. Vpon these stalkes do grow faire leaves of a blackish greene colour, in roundles and spaces as the leaves of Voodroose, not unlike to the leaves of white Lillie, but smaller at the top of the stalkes. The sloures be in number infinite, or at the least hard to be counted, very thicke set or thrust together, of an ouerwome purple, spotted on the inside with many small specks of the colour of sufty iron. The whole sloure doth turne it selfe backeward at such time as the Sunne hath cast his beames upon it, like unto the Tulipa or Turkes Cap, as the Lilly or Martagon of Constantinople doth; from the middle whereof doe come forth tender pointalls with small dangling pendants hanging thereat, of the colour the floure is spotted with.

I Lilium montaniem majus.
The great mountaine Lilly.

2 Lilium montanum minus.
Small Mountaine Lilly.





The small mountaine Lilly is very like vnto the former in root, leafe, stalke, and floures differing in these points. The whole plant is lesser, the stalke neuer leaueth his round forme, and bea-

reth fewer floures

There are two or three more varieties of these plants mentioned by Clusius; the one of this lesser kinde, with floures on the outside of a flesh colour, and on the inside white, with blackish spots, as also another wholly white without spots. The third varietie is like the first, but differs in that the floures blow later, and smell sweet

These plants grow in the woody mountaines of Styria and Hungarie, and also in such like pla-

ces on the North of Francfort, vpon the Moene. ‡

The small soit I have had many yeares growing in my garden, but the greater I have not had till of late, giuen me by my louing friend M. Iames Garret Apothecarie of London. The Time.

These Lillies of the mountaine floure at such time as the common white Lilly doth, and sometimes fooner.

The Names. The great mountaine Lilly is called of Tabernamontanus, Lilium Saracenicum, received by Master Garret aforesaid from Liste in Flanders, by the name of Martagon Imperiale : of some, Lilium Sara-

centum mas It 18 Hemerocallis flore rubello, of Lobel.

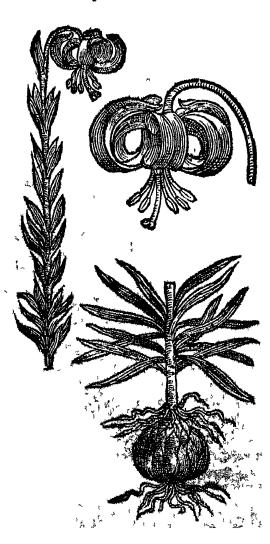
The small mountaine Lilly is called in I atine, Lilium montanum, and Lilium squestre of Dodonaus, Hemerocallus of others, Martagon but neither truly, for that there is of either, other Plants properly called by the same names In high Dutch it is called followurtz, from the yellownesse of the roots in low Dutch, Linkens van Caluarien: in Spanish, Line Amarillo. in French, Lys Sauvage in English, Mountaine Lilly The Nature and Vertues

There hath not been eany thing left in writing either of the nature or vertues of these plants: notwithstanding we may deeme, that God which gaue them such seemely and beautiful shape, hath not left them without their peculiar vertues, the finding out whereof we leave to the learned and industrious Searcher of Nature.

Of the Red Lillie of Constantinople. CHAP. 105.

T Lilium BiZantinum. The red Lilly of Constantinople.

‡ 2 Lilium By Zantinum flo. purpuro sanguineo? The Byzantine purplish sanguine-coloured Lilly.





The Description.

He ied Lilly of Constantinople hath a yellow scaly or cloued Root like unto the Mountaine Lilly, but greater, from the which ariseth up a fair statistical finger thicke, of a darke purplish colour toward the top, which sometimes doth turne from his naturall roundnesse into a flat forme, like as doth the great mountaine Lilly upon which stalk grow sundry faire and most beautiful floures, in shape tike those of the mountaine Lilly, but of greater beauty, seeming as it were framed of red wax, tending to a red leade colour. From the middle of the floure commeth forth a tender pointallor pestell, and likewise many small chines tipped with loose pendants. The floure is of a reasonable pleasant sauour. The leaves are consustedly set about the stalke like those of the white Lilly, but broader and shorter.

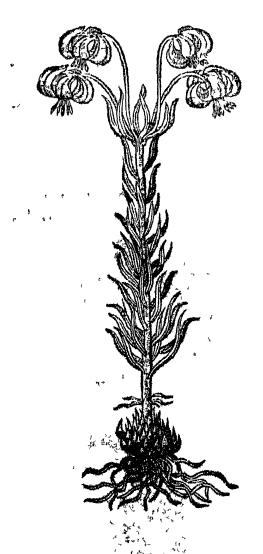
2 This hath a large Lilly-like 100t, from which ariseth a stalke some cubit or more in height, set confusedly with leaves like the precedent. The flower also resemble those of the last

described, but vsually are more in number, and they are of a purplish sanguine colour.

‡ 3 Lilium ByZan'inum flo diluterubente The light red Byzantine Lilly. † 4 Lilium Byzantinum miniatum

polyanthos.

The Vermilion Byzantine manyfloured Lilly.





3 This differs little from the last, but in the colour of the floures, which are of a tighter ted colour than those of the first described. The leaves and stalkes also, as Clusius observeth, are of a lighter greene.

4 This may also more fitly be termed a varietie from the former, than otherwise for according to Clussus, the difference is onely in this, that the floures grow equally from the top of the stalke, and the middle floure rises higher than any of the rest, and sometimes consists of two lie leaves as it were a twinne, as you may perceive by the figure. ‡

They floure and flourish with the other Lillies.

The Names.

The Lilly of Constantinople is called likewise in England, Martagon of Constantinople of Lobel, Hemerocallis Chalcedonica, and likewise Lilium Bizautiaum of the Turks it is called Zusiniare of the Venetians, Marocali

The Nature and Vertues

Of the nature or vertues there is not any thing as yet fer down, but it is esteemed especially for the beautie and rarenesse of the floure, referring what may be gathered hereof to a further consideration.

1 CHAP. 106.

Of the narrow leaved reflex Lillies.

The Description.

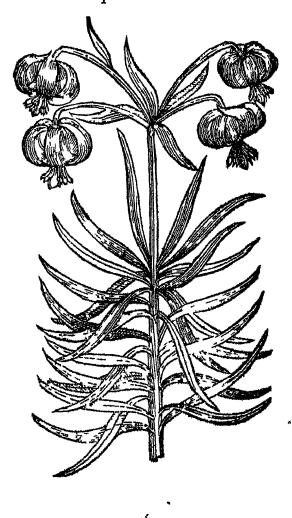
He 100t of this is not much valike that of other Lillies, the stalke is some cubit high, or better, the leaves are many and narrow, and of a darker green than those of the ordinarie Lilly, the sloures are reflex, like those treated of in the last chap. of a red or Vermilion coloui. This sloures in the end of May wherefore Clusius calls it Liliumius brum pracox. The early red Lilly.

‡ I Lilium rubrum angustifolium.
The red narrow leaucd Lilly.



‡ 3 Lilium mont. flore flavo punclato.

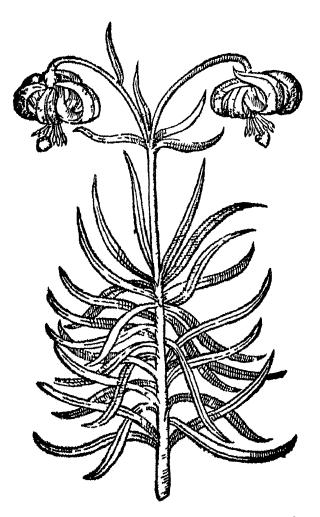
The yellow mountaine Lilly with the spotted floure.



2. This Plant is much more beautifull than the last described; the roots are like those of Lillies, the stalke some cubit and an halfe in height, being thicke set with small grassic leaves. The sloures grow out one about another, in shape and colour like those of the last described, but ofteness of the last described, but ofteness is times.

times are more in number, to that fome one flalke hath borne fome 18 floures. The root is much like the former.

4 4 Lilium mont. flore flauo non punctato.
The yellow Mountaine Lilly with the vinpotted floure.



This in roots is like those afore detembed, the stalkers some 2 cubits high, set consusedly with long narrow leaves, with three conspicuous neries running alongst them. The slowers are at suff pile coloured, afterwards yellow, consisting of selections bended backeto their stalkes, & minked with blackish purple spots.

4 There is also another differing from the last described onely in that the floure is not spotted, as that of the sounce.

The Place.

These Lillies are thought Natures of the Pyrenean mountaines, and of late yeares are become Denizons in some of our English gardens.

The Time.
- The first (as I hauc said) floures in the end of May the rest in Iune.

I The Names.

I This is called by Glefins, Lilumon brumpracox.

2 Clufus names this, Lilium rubium pracov 3. anguilifolium. Lobel littes it, Himerus callis Mais donica, and Martagon Pomponium.

3 This is Lilium flavo flore maculis differ Elum of Clufius, and Lilium montanum flavo flo, of Lobel.

4 This being a varietie of the last, is called by Clusius, Lilium slano flore maculin non distinctum.

The Timper and Vertues.

These in all likelthood cannot much disser from the temper and vertues of other I illies, which in all their parts they so much resemble.

CHAP. 107. Of the Persian Lilly.

I The Description.

He Persian Lilly hath for his root a great white bulbe, differing in shape from the other Lillies, having one great bulbe sirme or solid, full of juyce, which commonly each yeare set teth off or encreaseth one other bulbe, and sometimes more, which the next yeare alter is taken from the mother root, and so bringeth forth such floures as the old plant did. From this root riseth up a fat thicke and straight stemme of two cubits high, whereupon is placed long narrow leaves of a greene colour, declining to blewnes as doth those of the woade. The floures grow alongs the naked part of the stalke like little bels, of an ouer-worne purple colour, hanging down their heads, every one having his owne foor-stalke of two inches long, as also his pestell or clapper from the middle part of the floure; which being past and withcred, there is not found any seed at all, as in other plants, but is increased onely in his root.

This Persian Lilly groweth naturally in Persia and those places adiacent, whereof it tooke his name, and is now (by the industrie of Trauellers into those countries, louers of Plants) made a Denizon in some few of our London gardens.

& The Time.

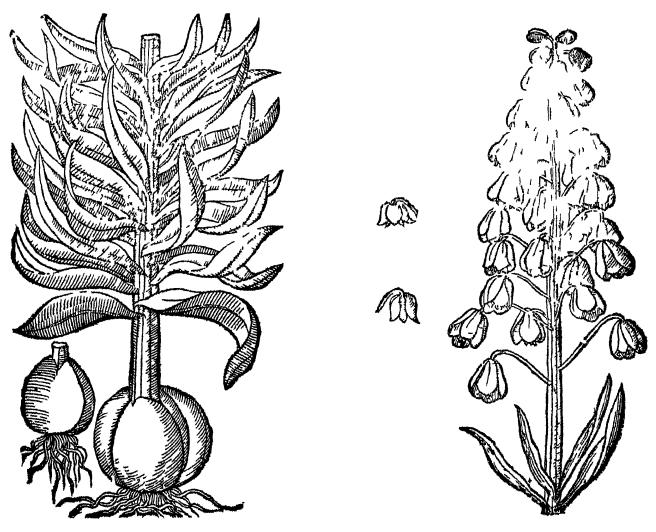
This plant floureth from the beginning of May, to the end of Iune.

The Names

This Perfian Lilly is called in Latine, Lilium Perficum, Lilium Susianum, Pennació Perfiano, and misso Persiano, enther by the Turks themselves, or by such as out of those parts brought them into

Punito Profismo, either by the Turks themselves, or by such as out of those parts brought them into English, but which of both is vicertime— alphonsus Paneius, Physicion to the Duke of Feirara, when as he sent the signie of this Plant unto Carolus Clusus, added this title, Pennacio Persi uno è Prantabellissi new à specie di Giglio o Martagon, diner so della corona Imperiale—That is in English. This most elegant plant Penracio of Persia is a kinde of Lilly or Martagon, differing from the floure cal led the Crowne Imperials.

The Persian Lilly.



The Nature and Vertues.

There is not any thing knowne of the nature or vertues of this Persian Lilly, esteemed as yet for his rarenesse and comely proportion, although (if I might be so bo'd with a stranger that hath vouchfasted to travell so many hundreds of miles for our acquaintance) we have in our English fields many scores of floures in beauty far excelling it.

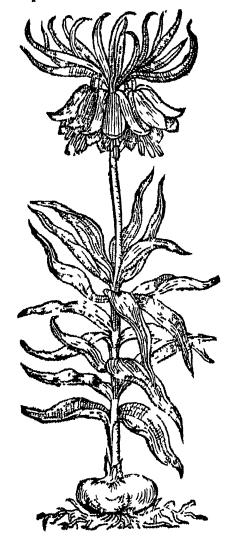
CHAP. 108. Of the Crowne Imperiall.

¶ The Description.

The Crowne Imperial hath for his root a thicke firme and folid bulbe, coursed with a yellowish filme or skinne, from the which riseth vp a great thicke fat stalke two cubits high, in the
bare and naked part of a darke onerworne dusky purple colour. The leaves grow confusedly about
the stalke like those of the white Lilly, but narrower: the sloures grow at the top of the stalke, incompassing it round in forme of an Imperial crowne, (whereof it tooke his name) hanging their

R 2.

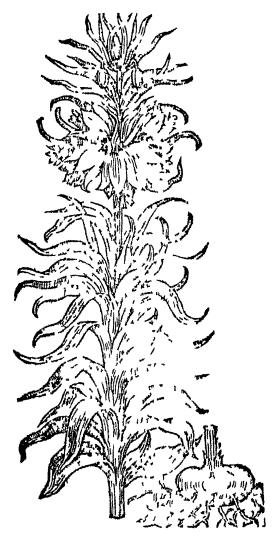
Corona Imperialis. The Crowne Imperiall.



Corona Imperialis cum semine?
Crowne Imperiall with the seed.



Corona Imperialis duplici coron.
The double Crowne Imperiall.



heads downward as it were bels; in colour it is yellowith; or to give you the time colour, which by words otherwife cannot be expressed, if you lay sap berries in steepe in fairewater for the space of two hours, and mix a little Saffron with that infulion, and lay it vpon paper, it sheweth the perfect colour to limne or illumine the floure withall. The backfide of the faid floure is streaked with purplish lines, which doth greatly fet forth the beauty thereof. In the bottome of each of these bells there is placed fix drops of most cleere sharing sweet water, in tast like sugar, resembling in the w faire Orient pearles; the which drops it you take away, there do immediately appeare the like: notwithflanding if they may be suffered to stand still in the floure according to his owne nature, they wil neuerfall away, no not if you strike the plant vntill it be broken. Amongst these drops there standeth out a certaine pestellas also fundry smal chines tipped with small pendants like those of the Lilly about the whole floures there growes a tuft of green leaves like those vpon the stalke, but smal-Ier. After the floures be faded, there forlow cods or feed-veffels fix fquare, wherem is contained flat feeds, tough and limmer, of the colour of Mace. The whole plant, as well roots as floures, do fauour or finell very like a Fox. As the plant groweth old, fo doth it wax rich, but ging forth a Crowne of floures amongst the vppermost greene leaues, which some make a second kinde, although in truth they are but one and the selfe same, which in time is thought to grow to a triple crowne, which hapneth by the age of the root, and fertilitie of the soile, whose significant ripe. I have thought good to advoying with that picture also which in the time of his infancie it had.

The Place

This plant likewise hath been brought from Constantinople among stother bulbous roots, and made Denizons in our London gardens, whereof I have great plenty.

The Time.

It flouteth in Aprill, and fometimes in March, when as the weather is warme and pleafant. The feed is ripe in lune.

The Names.

This rate & strange Plant is called in I attine, Corona Imperializand Lilium Byzantinum the Turks doe call it Canale lake, and Tusar. And as divers have fent into these parts of these roots at similar times, so have they likewise sent them by sundry names; some by the name Tusar; others, Tousard, and Tursarchi, and likewise Tursari and Tursarda & Clusius, and that not without good reason, judgeth this to be the Hemerocallis of Dioscorides, mentioned lib.3.cap.120.

I The Nature and Vertues.

The vertue of this admirable plant is not yet knowne, neither his faculties or temperature in working.

1 If this be the Hemerocellis of Dissioneder, you may finde the vertue uncreasify critical pro 90 of this Worke, where in my sudgement they are not fo firly placed as they might have beene here yet we at this, day have no knowledge of the physical operation of either of those plants mentioned in this place, or of this treated of in this chapter.

CHAP. 109. Of Dogs Tooth.

¶ 2 he Description.

Here hath not long fince beene found out a goodly bulbous rooted plant, and termed Satyrion, which was supposed to be the true Satyrion of Dioscorides, after that it was cherished, and the vertues thereof found out by the studious searchers of nature. Little difference hath bin sound betwint that plant of Dioscorides and this Dens cannous, except in the colour, which (as you know) doth commonly vary according to the diversitie of places where they grow, as it falleth out in Squilla, Onions, and the other kindes of bulbous plants. It hath most commonly two leaves, very seldome three, which lease in shape is very like to Allium Visionam, or Ramsons, though farre lesse. The leaves turnedowne to the groundward; the stalke is tender and flexible like to Cyclamen, or Sow-bread, about an handfull high, bare and without leaves to the root. The proportion of the slowe is like that of Sassron or the Lilly slower, full of streames of a purplish white colour. The root is bigge, and like vnto a date, with some sibres growing from it: vnto the said root is a small slat halfe round bulbe adioyning, like vnto Gladiolus, or Corn-slag.

The second kinde is farre greater and larger than the first, inbulbe, stalke, leaves, floure, and cod. It yeeldeth two leaves for the most part, which do close one within another, and at the first they doe hide the floure (for so long as it brings not out his floure) it seemes to have but one leafe like the Tulipa's, and like the Lillies, though shorter, and for the most part broader; wherefore I have placed it and his kindes next vnto the Lillies, before the kinds of orchis or stones. The leaves which it beareth are spotted with many great spots of a d. ke purple colour, and narrow below, but by little and little toward the top wax broad, and after that grow to be sharpe pointed, in form somewhat neere Ramsons, but thicker and more oleous. When the leaves be wide opened the floure sheweth it selfe vpon his long weake naked stalke, bowing toward the earth-ward, which floure consistent of six very long leaves of a fine delayed purple colour, which with the heat of the Sunne openeth it selfe, and bendeth his leaves backe again after the manner of the Cyclamen shoure, within which there are six purple chiues, and a white three forked stile or pestell. This shoure is of no pleasant smell, but commendable for the beauty: when the sloure is faded, there succeedeth a three square huske on head, wherein are the feeds, which are very like them of Leaves am bulbosum praces; but longer, stenderer, and of a yellow colour. The soot is long, thicker below than about, set with many white sibres, waxing very tender in the start, having one or more off-sets, or young shoots, from which the stalke ariseth out of the storial (as hath been said) bringing forth two leaves, and not three, or onely one, saw then it will not sloure.

The third I inde is mail things like the former, fauc in the leaves, which are unitower, not in the colour of the floure, which is altogether white, or confifting of a colour mest of purple ind white. Where fore fith there is no other difference, it shall fushed to have faid thus much for the description.

The Place.

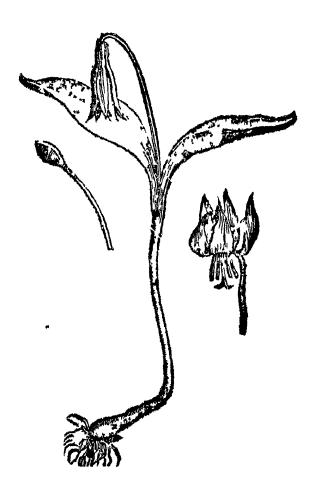
These three plants grow plentifully at the foot of certain hills in the greene and more a country of Germanie and Italy, in Styria not far from Gratz, as also in Moderia and Bononia in Italy, and likewise in some of the choice gardens of this country.

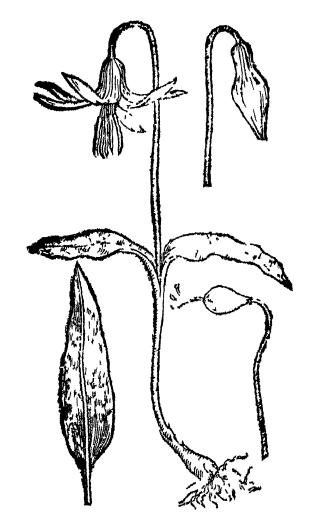
The Time.

They flowe in Aprill, and some times sooner, as in the middle of March.

Dens caninus.
Dogs tooth.

2 Dens canons flore also anyuftion but fulge. White Dogs tooth.





The Names.

This plant is called in Latine, Dens cannus; and some have judged it Satyrium Trythronium.

Matthiolus calls it Pfeudohermodaitylus. The men of the countrey where it groweth call it Scholls inurts: and the Physitians about Styria call it Dentals. The second may for distinctions take be termed Dens cannus flore albo, angustroribus folys; that is, Dogs tooth with the white sloure and narrow leaves.

The Nature.

These are of a very hot temperament, windie, and of an excrementitious nature, as may appeare by the vertues.

The Vertues.

The Women that dwell about the place where these grew, and do grow, have with great prosit put the dried meale or pouder of it in their childrens pottage, against the wormes of the belly.

Being drunke with Wine it hath been proued maruellously to asswage the Collicke passion. It strengthen and nourisheth the body in great measure, and being drunke with water it cureth children of the falling sicknesse.

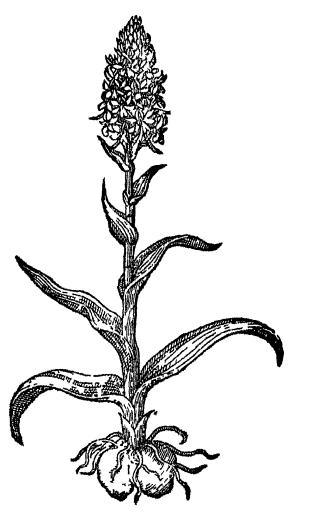
Chap.

CHAP. 110. Of Dogs stones.

The Kindes.

Tones or Testicles, as Dioscorides faith, are of two sorts, one named Cynosorchis, or Dogs stones, the other Orchu Serapias, or Serapias his stones. But be cause there be many and sundry other forts differing one from another, I see not how they may be contained under these two kinds onely · therefore I have thought good to divide them as followeth. The first kind we have named Cynoforchis, or Dogs stones . the second, Testiculus Morionis, or l'ooles stones . the third Tragorchis, or Goats stones the sourth, orchis Serapias, of Scrapia's stones the fifth, Testiculus odoratus, or sweet smelling stones, or after Cordus, Testiculus Pumilio, or Dwarfe stones.

T x Cynoforchismaior. Great Dogs stones. † 2 Cynosorchis major altera. White Dogs stones.





The Description.

Rear Dogs flones hath foure, and fomerimes fine, great broad thicke leaves, fomwhat I like those of the garden Lilly, but smaller. The stalke useth up a foot or more in height; at the top whereofdoth grow a thicke tuft of carnation or horse-flesh coloured floures, thick and close thrust together, made of many small floures spotted with purple spots, in shape like to an open hood or helmet. And from the hollow place there hangeth forth a certain ragged chiue or tassell, in shape like to the skinne of a Dog, or some such other source sound like vnto the stones of a Dog, or two oliues, one hanging somewhat shorter than the other, whereof the highest or uppermost is the smaller, but fuller and harder. The lowermost is the greatest, lightest, and most wrinkled or shrueled, not good for anything.

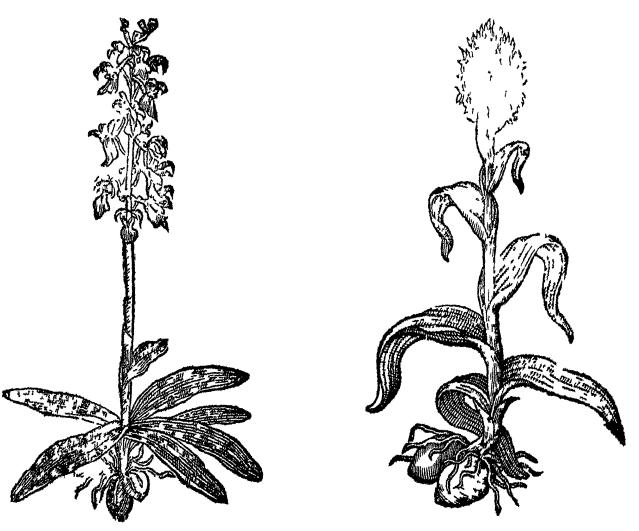
Whitish Dogs stones hath likewise smooth, long broad kaues, but lesser and narrower than those of the first kinde. The stalke is a span long, set with sing or significant classing or embracing the same round about. His spikie floure is short, thucke, builty compact of many small whitish

purple colonical flower, spotted on the inside with many small purple spots and little lines of streakes. The small flower are like an open hood or helmet, having hanging out of energy one a structure the body of a little man without a head, with aimes should out, and thinks the difficult abroad, after the same manner almost that the little boyes are wont to be pictured hanging out of Saturnes mouth. The roots be like the somer.

- 3 Spotted Dogs fromes bring forth narrow leaves, ribbed in forme fort like vitto the leaves of narrow Plaintaine or Rib-wort, dasht with many blacke freakes and spots. The stalke is realist and more high: at the top whereof doth grow a tust or care of violet-coloured floures, mixed with a darke purple, but in the hollownesse thereof whitish, not of the same forme or shape that the others are of, but lesser, and as it were resembling somewhat the floures of Larkes spur. The root be like the some in
- 4 Maish Dogs flones have many thicke blunt leave next the 1001, thick floakeds ith line of nerves like those of Plantaine. The floure is of awhitish ted or camation: the field and it is be like the former.

t 3 Cynoforchis maculata. Spotted Dogs Rones.

4 Cynosorchis palustrus Mauth Dogs stones



5 This hath flue or fix little leaves; the stalke is some handfull or better in height, fit about with somewhat lesse leaves: the tust of floures at the rop of the stalke are of a purple colour, similarly with a white lip divided into source partitions hanging downe, which also is lightly spound with purple; it hath a little source hanging downe on the hinder part of each slow. The source similarly, and contained in such twined heads as in other plants of this kinde. The source like the somer, but much lesse,

These kindes of Dogs stones do grow in moist and fertile medowes. The marish Dogs stones grow for the most part in moist and waterish woods, and also in marish grounds. ‡ The 5 growes in marish places of Austria and Germanie. ‡

They from the beginning of May to the midst of August.

The Names.

The first and second are of that kinde which Dioscorides calleth Cynoscious, and is in English, Dogs stones, after the common or vulgar speech, the one the greater the other the sesser

This is Cynoforchis prior of Dodoning, Cyrofor his noftram yor of Lobel

Dodonaus names this Cynoforchis altera. Lobel, Cynoforchis majoris fe idifficus.

3 This Lobel calls Cynoforchis Delphinia, & c Tabern Cynoforchis miculita

4. Dodonaus calls this, Cynosorchis tertia Lobel, Cynosochis millor alter i costeus. I incinam Cyno-sorchis major quarta.

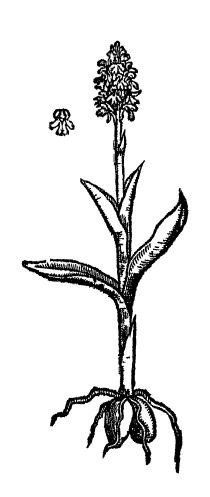
This is Clufter his Orches Pannonica quarta.

The I imperature

These kinds of Dogs stones be of temperature hot and most, but the greater or fuller stone seemeth to have much superstuous windinesse, and therefore being drunke it structly up fessily sufficiently bester, is quite continue.

The second, which is lesser, is quite continue.

‡ 5 Cynosorchis minor Paneronica.
The leffer Authian Dogs flones



The second, which is lesser, is quite continued in nature, tending to a hot and dry temperature, therefore his toot is so an from moving venerie, that contrariwise it state than deep eth it backe, is Galen teacheth.

He also assumeth, that Serapia's stones are of a more dry facultic, and do not so much pieuaile to stone up the sult of the flesh.

The I crines.

men doc cate of the great full or fat 100ts of these kinde of Dogs stones, they cause them to beget male children, and if women eate of the lesser dry or barren 100t which is withered or shrueled, they shall bring forth semales. These are some Doctors opinions onely.

It is further reported, That in Thessalia the Beats milks, to mour bodily lust, and the dry to session the same.

The Choice

Our age victh all the kindes of stones to stine up venery, and the Apothe care smix any of them indifferently with compositions sering for that purpose. But the best and most effectuall are these Dogs stones, as nost have deemed yet both the bulbes or stones are not to be taken indisferently, but the harder and fuller, and that which containes most quantity of tuyce, for that which is wrinkled is lesse profitable, or not sit at all to be vied in medicine. And the fuller root is not alwaics the greater, but often the lesser, especially if the roots be gathered before the plant hath shed his sloure, or when the stalke sufficiently up; for that which is stiller of ruyce is not the

greatest before the seed be perfectly ripe. For seeing that every other years by course one stone or bulbs waxeth sull, the other empty and perisheth, it cannot be that the harder and suller of inyce should be alwaies the greater; for at such time as the leaves come forth, the fuller then beginns to encrease, and whilst the same by little & little encreaseth, the other doth decrease and wither till the seed be ripe; then the whole plant, together with the seaves and stalkes doth sorthwith sall away and perish, and that which in the means time encreased, remaineth still fresh and sull visto the next years.

The figures of the fit and is cond were transpoise in the former Edit on ; the third was of the Cynefor this merious se, following in the ness chapter

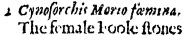
CHAP. 11 I. Of Fooles Stones.

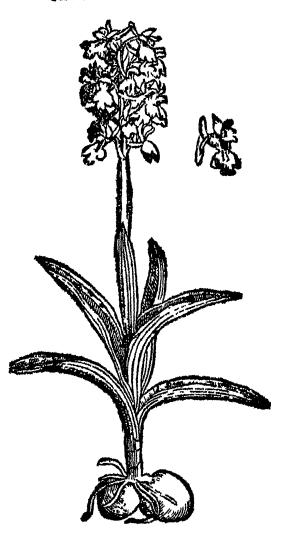
The Description.

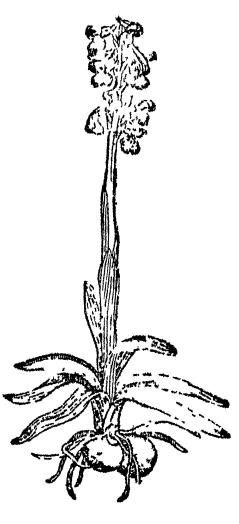
He male Foole stones hath five, sometimes six long broad and smooth teanes, not villike to those of the Lilly, saving that they are dasht and spotted in sundry placer with blacke spots and streakes. The floures grow at the top, tust or spike sushion, somewhat like the former, but thrust more thicke together, in shape like to a sooles hood, or cocks combe, wide open, or gaping before, and as it were crested about, with certains cases standing up by every side, and a small taile or spur hanging downe, the backeside declining to a violet colour,

t I Cynosorchis Morio mas.
The male Foole flones.

of a pleasant fauour or finell.



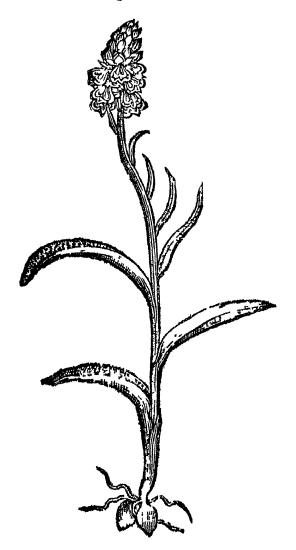




The Female Fooles flones have also smooth narrow leaves, ribbed with nerves like those of Plantaine. The floures be likewise gaping, and like the former, as it were open hoods, with a little horne or heele hanging behinde eucric one of them, and small greene leaves forted or mixed among them, resembling cockes combes, with little eares, not standing straight up, but lying flat upon the hooded floure, in such fort, that they cannot at the sudden view be perceived. The roots are a paire of small stones like the former. The floures of this fort doe varie infinitely in colour, according to the soile or countrey where they do grow: some bring forth their sloures of a deeper violet colour, some as white as snow; some of a flesh colour, and some garnished with spots of divers colours, which are not possible to be distinguished.

This hath narrow sported leaves, with a stalke some foot or more high, at the top wherefact the a tust of purple floures in shape much like those of the last described, each floure conditions in little hood, two small wings or side leaves, and a broad lippe or lease hanging downe.

3 Cynosorchis Morio minor
The lesser spotted Fooles stones.



T Themst was of Cynoford's munistr, below the third in the for te. Chapter,

The Flace.

These kindes of Fooles stones do grow noturally to their best liking in pastures and fields that seldonic or neperare dunged or manifed.

The Time.

They floure in May and Iune. Their stones are to be gathered for medicine in September, as an those of the Dogs stones.

The Names.

The first is called Cynosorchic Morio of Fucksius, Orchis mas angustifolia of Apuleius, Satyrion. and also it is the Orchis Delphima of Cornelius Genima.

t The second is cynoforchis morso famina of Lobel Orchis argustifolia famin, of Fuchsius Testicalus Morsonis famina of Dodonaus.

3 This is Cynosorchis minimis & secundum caulem, & c. maculosis solys, Of I abel. ‡

The Temperature
Fooles flones both male and female are hor and monteofinature.

These Fooles stones are thought to have the vertues of Dogs stones, whereunto they are referred,

CHAP. 112. Of Goats Stones.

The Defeription.

The greatest of the Goats stone, bringeth forth broad leaues, ribbed in some fort like vito the broad leaues even to the top of the stalke groweth to the height of a cubir, set with such great leaves even to the top of the stalke by equal distances. The tust of bush of sloures is small and star open, with many tender strings or laces comming from the middle part of those small sloures, crookedly tangling one with another, like to the small tendrels of the Vine, or rather the laces or strings that grow upon the herbe Sauone. The whole sloure consistes of a purple colour. The roots are like the rest of the Orchides, but greater.

The male Goats stones have leaves like to those of the garden Lilly, with a stalke a foor long, wrapped about even to the tust of the floure with those his leaves. The floures which grow in this bush or tust be very small, in forme like vnto a Lizard, because of the twisted or writhen tailes, and spotted heads. Every of these small floures is at the sirst like a found close huske, of the bignesse of a pease, which when it openeth there commeth out of it a little long and tender spunce or taile, white toward the setting of it to the floure, the rest spotted with red dashes, having upon each side a small thing adjoying unto it, like to a little leg or foot; the rest of the said taile is twisted crookedly about, and hangeth downward. The whole plant hath a ranke or stinking sinel or sauour like the smell of a Goat, whereof it tooke his name.

or sauour like the smell of a Goat, whereof it tooke his name.

3 The semale Goats stones have leaves like the male kinde, saving that they be much smaller, having many sloures on the tust resembling the slices that seed upos siels, or rather ticks. The stones or roots, as also the smell are like the former.

Of the Hillorie of Plants.

LIB. T.

The great H Gast Home

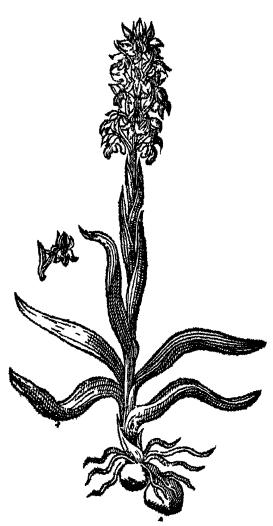


3 Tragorchis fæmma
The female Goats stone



2 Transchien

14 Tragorchis minos bascoita'
The fivell Gouster's Africa-





- ‡ 4 This also because of the unpleasant finell may fitly be referred to this Classis The roots hereof are small, and from them arise a stalke some halfe a foot high, beset with three or source narrow leaves the tuft of floures which groweth on the top of this stalke is small, and the colour of them is red without, but somewhat palei within cach floure hanging downe a lippe parted in three ‡ The Place
- 1. 2. 3. The se kindes of Goats stones delight to grow in fat clay grounds, and seldome in any other forle to be found.

4 This growes vpon the sea bankes in Holland, and also in some places neere vnto the

The Time They floure in May and Iune with the other kindes of Orchis.

The Names. Some haue named this kind of Goats flones in Greeke, Faribles in Latine, Testiculus Hircinus, and also orchis Saurodes, or Scincophora, by reason that the sloures resemble Lizards.

The second may be called Tragorchis mas, male Goats stones, and Orche Saurodes, or Scincopho.

ra, as well as the former.

The third, Tragorchis famina, as also Corrosmites, and Corrophora, for that the floures in shape and their vngratefull smell resemble Ticks, called in Greeke nopone †

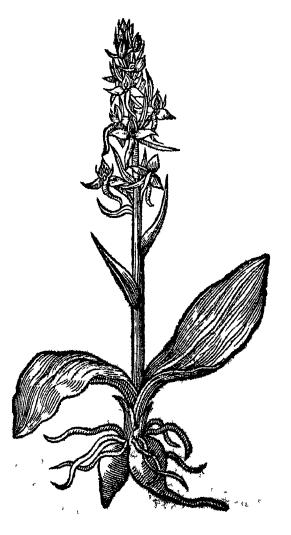
The Nature and Vertues.

The temperature and vertues of these are referred to the Fooles stones, notwithstanding they are seldome or neuer vsed in physick, in regard of the stinking and loathsome smell and sauor they, are possessed with.

CHAP. 113: Of Fox Stones:

x Orchis Hermaphroditica. Butter-fly Satyrion.

† 2 Testiculus psycodes, Gnat Satyrion.





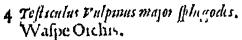
The Linds

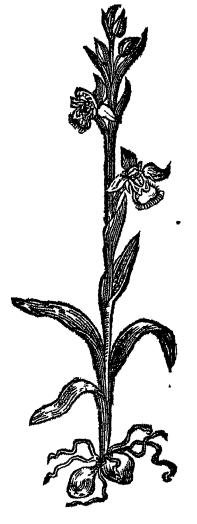
"Here be diner I index of Lox-Rones, differing very much in thape of their leaves, as also reflories for white flora subcientisto be feene the flape of fundry forts of hung creature. fome the that can't propo sion of flies, mother guars, fome humble bees, others like vinto honey Bees, I me like Butter-the , and others like VV afpes that be dead, fome yellow of colour, others white, tome purple in a dwith red, others of a browne out, wome colour, the which forcially to diffring in 11, as well those he effer downe, as also those that offer themselves dayly to our view and consideration, would be june a particular volume, for there is not any plant which doth offer fuch varietie vinto vs as these kindes of Stones, except the Tulipa s, which to beyond all account for that the most singular Simplest time energy as in these later as es, ends of thus (who for his singular industrie and I now ledge becomes worthy triple honom) hash spent at the least sine and thirty yeares, fowing the feed of Lulipes from yeareto years, and to this day he could neuce ac tame to the end or certains cofther fenerall kinds of colours. The greatest reason whereof that I can yeeld is this, that if you take the feed of a July a that base where floures, and fow them no fome pan or tub with earth, you shall receive court littleed plants of infinite colours contract wife, if you fow the feeds of a plant that beauth flomes of variable colours, the most of thoseplants will be nothing like the plant from whence the seed was taken. It shall be fusing the therefore to feedowne most of the varieties, and comprehend them in this chapter

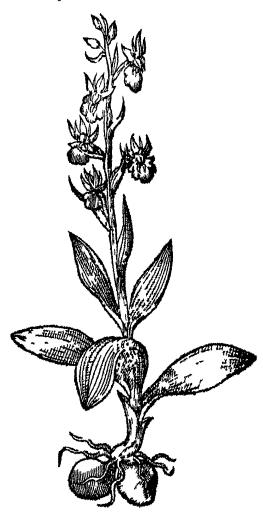
I The Description.

) Veter-fly Orchis, or Satyrion, bearethnext the root two very broad lenies like those of the Lally, foldomethies the flomes be white or colom, refembling the thipse of a Butter-fly the flalke is a foot high, the root is two flower like the other kindes of Bones of Cultion, but forcewhet the uper poinced.

1 3 Testroulus Pulpines . Sphe jode . Humble Bee Orchis







2 Waspe Satytion commeth forth of the ground, bearing two, fortimes three leaves like the former, but much finaller. The stalke groweth to the height of an hand, whereon are placed very orderly finall floures like in fhape to Gnars, and of the fame colour. The root is like the former.

The Humble Bee Orchis hath a few small weake and short leaues, which grow scatteringly about the stalke: the floures grow at the top among the small leaues, resembling in shape the humble Bee. The root confifteth of two stones or bulbes, with some sew threds annexed there-

The Waspe Satyrion groweth out of the ground, having stalkes small and tender. The leaues are like the former, but somewhat greater, declining to a browne or darke colour. The floures be small, of the colour of a dry Oken leafe, in shape resembling the great Bee, called in En-

glish an Hornet or drone Bee. The root is like the other.

5 The leaves of Bee Satyrion are longer than the last before mentioned, narrower, turning themselves against the Sun as it were round. The stalke is round, tender, and very fragile. At the top grow the floures, resembling the shape of the dead carkasse of a Bee. The stones or bulbes of the roots be smaller and rounder than the last described.

6 The Fly Satyrion is in his leaves like the other, faving that they be not of fo dark a colour: the floures be smaller and more plentifully growing about the stalke, in shapelike vinto flies, of a

greenish colour.

† 5 Orchis Melittias. Bee Orchis.



† 6 Orchis Myodes. Fly Satyrion.



7 Yellow Orchis rifeth out of the ground with browne leaves, smaller than the last before mentioned: the stalk is tender and crooked. The floures grow at the top yellow of colour, in shape. resembling the yellow flies bred in the dung of Kine after raine.

The small yellow Satyrion hath leaves spread vpon the ground, at the first comming vp; the flender stalke rifeth vp in the midst, of halfe a hand high. The floures grow scatteringly toward the top, resembling the flies last before mentioned, darke or rusty of colour. The stones or

bulbes are very round. 9 Birds Orchis hath many large ribbed leaues, spread vpon the ground like vnto those of Plantaine; among the which rule vp tender stalkes couered even to the tust of the flower with the like leaves, but lesser, in such fort that the stalkes cannot be seene for the leaves. The floures grow at the top, not so thicke set or thank rogether as the others, purple of colons, like in shape vnto little. Birds, with their wings spread abroad ready to fly. The roots believe former.

Spotted Birds Saturion hath leaner like onto the former bling that they be dashed on

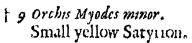
fpotted here and there with darke spots or streakes, having a stalke covered with the like leaves, so that the plants differ not in any point, except the blacke spots which this kinde is dasht with.

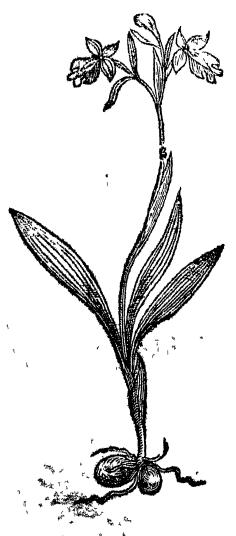
the blades or leaues of Leekes, but shorter; among the which rifeth vpa slender naked stalke two handfulls high, on the top whereof be white floures resembling the shape or forme of a small bind ready to sly, or a white Butter-sly with her wings spread abroad. The roots are round, and smaller

than any of the former.

Souldiers Satyrion bringeth forth many broad large and ribbed leaues, fored vpon the ground like vnto those of the great plantaine among the which riseth vp a fat stalke still of sapor invee, cloathed or wrapped in the like leaues cuen to the tust of floures, whereupon do grow little floures resembling a little man having a helmet vpon his head, his hands and legges cut off, white vpon the inside, spotted with many purple spots, and the backe pair of the floure of a deeper colour tending to reducise. The roots be greater than any of the other kindes of Satyrions.

† 7 Orchis Myodes Lutea. Yellow Satyrion.







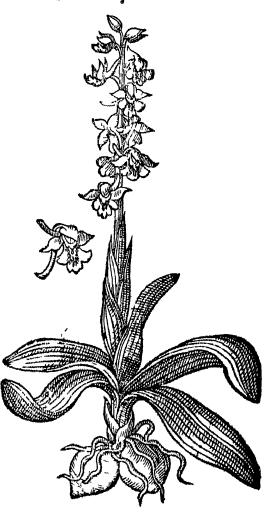
Souldiers Cultions hath many leaves spread upon the ground, but lesses than the soldiers Satyrion, as is the whole plant. The backside of the floures are somwhat mixed with whitenesse, and sometimes are ask coloured: the inside of the floure is spotted with white likewise.

14 Spider Satyrion hath many thinne leaves like vnto those of the Lilly, scatteringly set vpon a weake and suche stalk, whereupon doth grow small floures, resembling as well in shape as colour the body of a dead numble Bee, to trather of a Spider; and therefore I thinke Lobel, who was the Author of this name, would have laid Arachusus, of Active, a Spider. #

‡ 15 This by right should have beene put next the Gnat Satyrion, described in the second sec. It hath short, yet pretty broad leaves, and those commonly three in number, besides those ones set upon the stemme. The slowers are small, and much like those of the second former-

Our Authorgaue you this figure in the fourteenth place, under the the of orchu Anie is of the Orchus 16. miner of Tabernam. or Orchus Angustufoles of Bankinus. This On-Scine Myodes, or Fly Saryrions, but his leaves are faire longer and narrower than

† 9 Orchis Ornithophora.
Birds Satyrion.



† 11 Orchis Ornithophora candida. White Birds Orchis.



† 10 Orchis Ornithophora, olso maculofo.
Spotted Birds Orchis.



† 12 Orchis Strateumatiea.
Souldiers Satyrion.



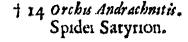
than any of the rest of that kinde, and therein consists the onely and chiefest difference. ‡

The Place.

These kindes of Orchis grow for the most part in moist medowes and fertile pastures, as also in moist woods.

The Bee, the Fly, and the Butter-fly Satyrions do grow vpon barren chalkie hills and heathie grounds, vpon the hils adioyning to a village in Kent named Green-hithe, vpon long field downes by South-fleet, two miles from the same place, and in many other places of Kent: likewise in a field adioyning to a small groue of trees, halfe a mile from Saint Albons, at the South end there-of. They grow likewise at Hatfield neere S. Albons, by the relation of a learned Preacher there dwelling, M. Robert Abot, an excellent and diligent Herbarist.

i 13 Orchis Strateumatica minor. Souldiers Cullions.







That kinde which resemble the white Butter-fly groweth vpon the declining of the hill at the North end of Hampsted heath, neere vnto a small cottage there in the way side, as yee go from London to Henden a village thereby. It groweth in the fields adioyning to the pound or pinnefold without the gate, at the Village called High-gate, neere London: and likewise in the wood belonging to a Vvershipfill Gentleman of Kent named Master Sidley, of South-sleet; where doe grow likewise many other rate and daintie Simples, that are not to be found ellewhere in a great circuit.

They floure for the molt part from May to the end of August, and some of them sooner.

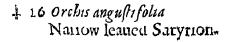
The Names.

There will Orchis have not bin much written of by the Antients, neither by the late writer air.

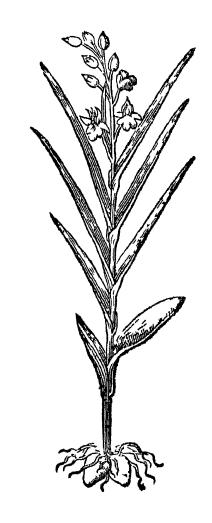
There is a content you for this time to receive the names fet down in their

To uetail ritles, referring what elle might be faid as touching the Greeke, French, or Dutch names, or any generall definition untill a further confideration.

+ 35 Orchis trifolia midor.
Small Gnit Satyrion.







The Nature and Vertues

The nature and vertues of these kindes of Orchis are referred vnto the others, namely to those of the Fox stones; notwithstanding there is no greative of these in physicke, but they are chiefly regarded for the pleasant and beautifull floures, wherewith Nature hath seemed to play and disport her selfe.

† These Pignes in this Chapter we reformed to much misplaced as thus, The second was of Orcha On the foll moral being the tenth. The third was of Trorecha man more of Labern being a varietie of the soft is moral faming. The second, a little was of Orcha B in related. The livid, of Orcha B charge. The second independent of the one to the other the sum is was of the second, a like dismostly left ulus spherodes. The tenth was of orcha in the sum of Orcha in the second was of orrecemented. The tenth was of orcha in the sum of Orcha in the sum of Orcha in the successful was a varietie of the some the fourteenth was of Orcha in Suffisce.

CHAP. 114. Of Sweet Cullions.

The Kindes.

There be fundry forts of sweet finelling Testicles or Stones, whereof the first is most sweet and pleasant in smell, the others of lesse smell or sauour, differing in source and roots. Some have white sloures, others yellow; some sless coloured, some dasht vpon white with a little reddish wash: some have two stones, others three, and some source, wherein their difference consisteth.

The Description.

The first kinde of Sweet stones is a small base and low plant in tespect of all the rest:

The leaves be small, narrow, and short, growing start upon the ground; amongst the which riseth vp a small weake and tender stake of a singer long, whereupon doe grow intally

fmall white floures spike fashion, of a pleasant sweet finel. The roots are two small stones in shape like the other.

Triple Orchis hath commonly three, yet fometimes foure bulbes of tuberous roots, fomewhat long, fet with many small fibres of thort threads, from the which roots rife immediately many flat and plaine leaues, ribbed with nerices along 8 them like those of Plantaine among the which come forth naked stalkes, small and tender, whereupon are placed certaine small white floures, trace fashion, not so sweet as the former in small and sauour. ‡ The top of the stalke whereon the floures do grow, is commonly as if it were twisted or writhen about ‡

3 Frieseland Lady traces bath two small round stones or bulbes, of the bignesse of the pease that we call Rouncitalls, from the which rise vp a few Fairy leaves, lesser than those of the triple stones, ribbed as the small leased Plantaine among the which commets forth a small naked stalk,

fer found about with little yellow floures, not trace fashion as the former.

4 Liege Lady traces hath for his roots two greater stones, and two smaller; from the which come vp two and sometimes more leaves, surrowed or made hollow in the midst like to a trough, from the which riseth vp a slender naked stalke, set with such floures as the last described, saving that they be of an overworne yellow colour.

I Testiculus odor atus. Lady Traces.



2 Triorchis.
Triple Lady Traces.



The Place.

These kindes of Stones or Cullions do grow in dry pastures and heaths, and likewise vpon chalkie hills, the which I have found growing plentifully in sundry places, as in the field by Islington, neere London, where there is a bowling place under a few old shrubby Okes. They grow likewise vpon the heath at Barne-elmes, neere unto the head of a conduit that sendeth water to the house belonging to the late Sir Francus Walsingham. They grow in the field next unto a Village called This worth as you go from Branford to her Maiesties house at Richmond; also upon a common Heath in Village neere London called Stepney, by the relation of a learned merchant of London, named Lames Cole, exceedingly well experienced in the knowledge of Simples.

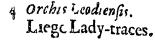
The yellow findes grow in barren pastures and borders of fields about Ogenden and Clare in Estex

Eslex. Likewiscincere vnto Muche Dunmow in Essex, where they were shewed me by a learned

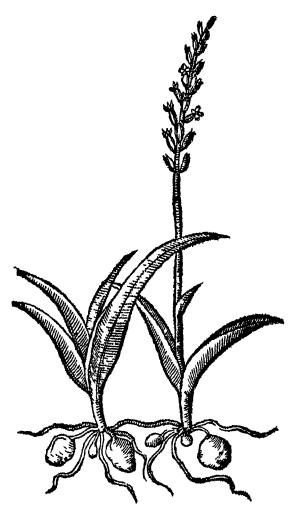
Gentleman Master Imaghts, excellently well seene in the knowledge of plants.

I received some roots of the second from my kinde friend M. Thomas Wallis of Westminster, the which he gathered at Dartford in Kent, vpon a piece of ground commonly called the Bruuth but I could not long get them to grow in a gaiden, neither do any of the other Satyrions loue to be pent up in such straight bounds. ‡

3 Orchs Frisalutea. Friefeland Lady-traces







The Time.

These kindes of stones do floure from August to the end of September.

The first is called in Latine Testiculus Odoratus · in English, Sweet smelling Testicles or stones, not of the sweetnesse of the roots, but of the floures. It is called also orchis spiralis, or Autumnalis, for that this (as also that which is fet forth in the next place) hath the top of the stalke as it were twifted or twined spire fashion, and for that it commeth to flouring in Autumne: of our English women they be called Lady-traces; but every countrey hath a feuerall name; for some call them Sweet Ballocks, sweet Cods, sweet Cullions, and Stander-grasse. In Dutch, knabenkraut, and In French, Satyrion.

The fecond fort is called Triorchis, and also Tetrorchis: in English, Triple Lady-traces, or white

Orchis.

The third is called orchis Frisia: in English Frieseland Orchis.

The last of these kindes of Testicles or Stones is called of some in Latine, orchis Leadiensis, and Orchis Lutea, as also Basilica minor Serapias, and Triorchis Agineia: In English, Yellow Lady-fraces. The Temperature.

These kindes of sweet Cullions are of nature and temperature like the Dogs stones, although notyfed in Physicke in times past, notwithstanding later Writers have attributed some vertues vnto them as followeth.

¶ The Vertues. The full and sappy roots of Lady-traces caten or boyled in milke, and drunke, prouoke venery, A nourish and strengthen the body, and be good for such as be fallen inter Consumption or Feuer Hecrique.

CHAP. 115. Of Saty: 10n Royall.

7 he Description

I He make Sarymon 10 yal hath large roots, I nobbed, not bulbe tas the otice. It is a ched of our into fundry feetions like an hand, from the which conserp this? It falkes fet with large leanes like those or Lillies, but left, is the top whereas a charust of floures, sported with a deepe purple colour

r PalmaChisfismas.
The male Sarytion Royall

The female Satyrou Ro al





2 The female Satyrion hath clouen or forked roots, with fome fibres in yield thereto. The leaves be like the former, but finaller and narrower, and confusedly dashed or sported with black spots: from the which springeth up a tender stalke, at the top whereof doth grow a tust of purple floures, in fashion like unto a Friers hood, changing or varying according to the soile and clymat, sometimes red, sometimes white, and sometimes light carnation or sless colour.

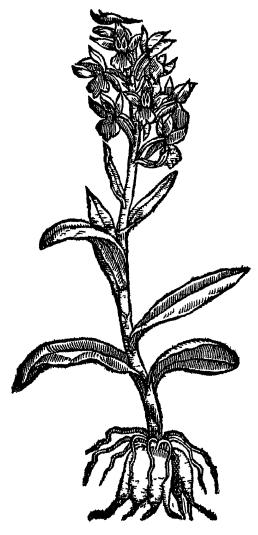
† 3 This in roots and leaves is like the former, but that the leaves want the black spots, the stalke is but low, and the top thereof bath sloures of a whitish colour, not spotted they on the foreside resemble gaping boods, with cares on each side, and a broad lip hanging down; the back particular in a broad obtuse spur. These sloures smell like Elder blossomes. ‡

The Place.

The toyall Satytions grow for the most part in moist and senny grounds, medowes, and Woods that are very most and shadowie. I have found them in many places, especially in the midst of a workin Kent called Swainescombe wood neere to Grauesend, by the village Swainescombe, and Island Hampsted wood source miles from London.

They not in May and Inne, but seldome later.

3 Orchis Palmata Pannonica 8. Cluf.
The Austrian handed Satyrion.



The Names.

† Royal Satyrion, or finger Orchis is called in Latine, Palma Christi, notwithstanding there is another herbe or plant called by the same name, which otherwise is called Ricinus. This plant is called likewise of some, Satyrium Basilicum, or Satyrium regium. Some would haue it to be Buzerden, or Buzidan Arabum, but Auseen saith Bullesden is a woody Indian meand Serapio faith, Buzeiden be haid white roots like those of Behen albam, and that it is an Indian drug but contrariwise the 100ts of Palma Christi are nothing lesse than woody, fo that it cannot be the same. Mattholic would have Satyrion royall to be the Digiti Citrini of Auton, finding fault with the Monkes which fet forth Commentaries vpon Mesucs Compositions, so doubting and leating it to the judgement of the different Reader. Yetdo webetter allow of the Monkes doubt, than of catathrolas his affection. for Aureens words be the se; What is I salas if i, or Digiti Curini e and answering the doubt himselse, he saith, It is in figure or shape like the palme of a mans hand, of a mixt colour betweene yellow and white, and it is hard, in which there is a liftle fweetneffe, and there is a Citrine fort dusty and without sweetnesse. Rhasis also in the last booke of his Continent calls these, Digiti Croces, or Saffion fingers; and he faith it is a gumme or veine for Dyars.

Now these roots are nothing lesse than of a Saffron colour, and wholly vnsit for Dying. Where fore without doubt these words of Anicen and Rhasis, in the eares of men of indement do confirme, That Satyrion Royall, or Palma Christi, are not those Digiti Citrini. The Germans call it Creuts blum: the low Dutch, Handekens crupt: the French, Satyrion royal.

The Temperature and I crities.

The Roots of Satyrion toyall are like to Cynoforchis on Dogs stones, both in satiour and taste, and therefore are thought by some to be of like faculties. Yet Nicolais Nicolais, in the chapter of the cure of a Quartaine Ague, saith, That the roots of Palma Christi are of force to purge vpward and downward; and that a piece of the 100t as long as ones thumbe stamped and given with wine before the sit commeth, is a good remedie against old Quartaines after purgation: and ieporteth, That one Baliolus, after he had endured 44 fits, was cured therewith.

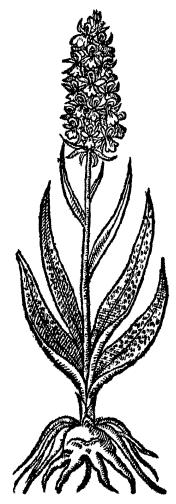
This facultie of purging and voluming, which our Author out of Dodoneus, and he out of Nicolus, give to the rope of Pelms Christi, I doubt is mistaken and put in the wrong place: for I sudge is no belong to the Riemai, which is one called Pelms (hrift), for that Agestus Little, a peccot root must be taken as long as enactivative; now the whole root of this plant is not to long. And besides, Rumus is knowne to have a vositions on purging facultie.

CHAP. 116. Of Serapia's Stones.

The Kindes.

Here be fundry forts of Serapias stones, whereof some be male, others sentile, some great, and some of a smaller kinde; varying likewise in colour of the flowers, effects some be white, others purple; altering according to the soile or clymate; as the great part of bulbous roots do. Moreouer, some grow in marshie and fenny grounds, and forthe in tertile pastures, lying open to the Sun, varying likewise in the shape of their slowers; retaining to the of slies, Butter-slies, and Gnats, like those of the Fox stones.

1 Scrapias Candido flore. White handed Orchis.



3 Serapias palustris latifolia. Marith Satyrion.



2 Serapas minor, nitente flore. Red handed Orchis;

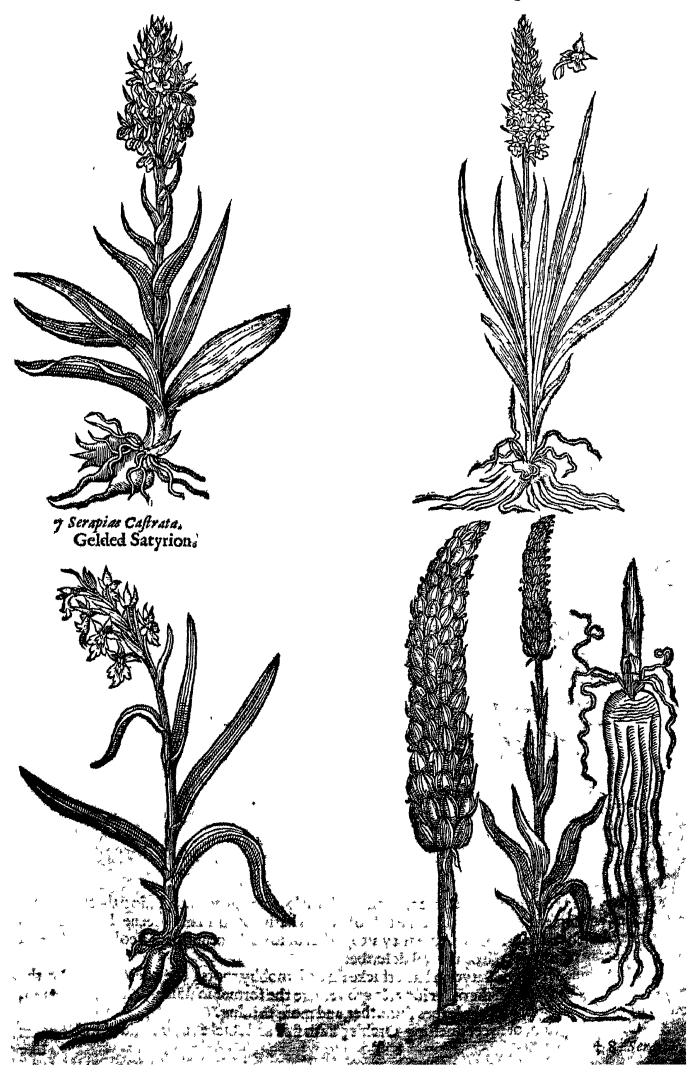


4 Serapias palustris leptophykad Fenny Satyrion.



† 5 Serapias Montana.
Mountaine Satyrion.

† 6 Serapias Gariophyllat acumrad & sem
Sweet-smelling Satyrion, with the root and
seed express at large.



The Description.

If the white handed Orchis or Satylion hath long and large leaves, spotted and dathed with blacke spots, from the which doth life up a small fragile or brittle stall cost two hands high, having at the top a bush or spoky tust of white shoures, like in shape to those of Palma Christi, whereof this is a kinde. The root is thicke, fat, and full of suyce, fathioned like the hand and singers of a man, with some tough and fat strings fastned to the upper part thereof.

2 Red handed Satyrion is a small low and base herbe, having a small tender stalke set with two or three small leaves, like vito those of the Leeke, but shorter. The floure groweth at the top tust fashion, of a glistering red colour, with a 100t fashioned like an hand, but lesses than the

former.

3 Serapia's stones, or maiss he says ion hath a thicke knobby root, divided into singers like those of Palma Christ, where of it is a kinder from which rise thicke fat and spongeous italker, for with broad leaves like those of Plantaine, but much longer, even to the top of the tust of sloures; but the higher they rise toward the top the smaller they are. The floure consistent of many small hooded floures somewhat whitish, spotted within with deepe purple spots; the backside of these little floures are Violet mixed with purple

1 8 Serapias Batrachites. Frog Satyrion.



† 9 Serapiae Batrachites alicia.
The other Freg Satymon



4 Fenny Satyrion (or Serapia's stones) differeth little from the former, saving that the leaves are smaller, and somewhat spotted, and the tust of floures hath not so many greene leaves, nor so long, mixed with the floures, neither are they altogether of so darke or purplish a colour as the formation to the source of the last described.

months of Satyrion hath thicke fat and knobby roots, the one of them for the months bing handed, and the other long. It growes like the former in stalkes, leaves, and floures, but is sometime bigger, with the leaves smoother, and more shining.

Cloud Parties on, or sweet sinelling Orchis, bath flat and thicke roots divided into singers like

like those of Palma Christi, saving that the singers are longer, smaller, and more in number, from the which rise vp long and narrow leaves like those of Narcissus or Dassodill among which commeth forth a small tender stalke, at the top whereof groweth a purple tust compact of many small floures resembling Flies, but in savour and smell like the Cloue, or Cloue Gillo-sloure, but saire sweeter and pleasanter, as my selfewith many others can with essential from lining, that have both seene and finelt them in my garden.

After the slowers past, come many seed vessels filled with a small seed, and slowing after the manner as you see them here it large expressed in a figure, together with the root also set forth at full.

‡

7 Gelded Satytion hath leanes with nerues and finewes like to those of Daffodill, set vpon a weake and tender stalke, with floures at the top white of coloni, spotted within the floure, and in shape they are like Gnats and little Flies. The stalke in golded as it were, or the stones and hands cut off, leaning for the soot two long legges or singers, with many strings sastned vnto the

top.

8 I rog Satyrion hath finall flat leaves fet vpon a flender weake then, it the top where f growes a tuft of floures compact of fundry finall floures, which in fhape do refemble little trogges, where of it tool chis name. The root is likewife gelded, onely referred two finall mishapen lumps with

certain fibres annexed thereto

† 9 This also may fitly be added to the last described, the root shewing it to be of a kinde betweene the Serapia's and Orchis. It groweth to the height of the former, with short leaves engitting the stalke at their setting on. The floures on the top resemble a Frogge, with their long leaves, and if you looke upon them in another posture, they will somewhat resemble little Flies; wherefore Lobel calls it as well Myoides, as Barachites. ‡

I The Time.

These Plants sourch in the moneth of May and June, but seldome after, except some degenerate kinde, or that it hath had some impediment in the time when it should have stoured, as often hapneth

The Names.

We have called these kindes, Serapia's stones, or Serapiades, especially for that sundry of them do bring forth floures resembling Plies and such like structfull and lasenuous infects, as taking their name from Seripias the god of the citisens of Alexandria in Agypt, who had a most samous Temple at Canopus, where he was worshipped with all kinde of lasenuous wantonness, some dances, as we may reade in Sirabo, in his seventeenth Booke. Apuleius consounds the Orchides and Serapiades, under the name of both the Satyrions, and withall faith it is called Intaines, Panion, and of the Latines, Testiculus Leporinus. In English we may call them Satyrions, and singer Orchis, and Hares stones.

The Nature and Vertues.

Serapra's stones are thought to be in nature, temperature, and Vertues, like vnto the Satyrioti Royall; and although not so much vsed in physicke, yet doubtlesse they worke the effect of the other Stones.

The fifth was the figure of Satyre out of John of Tahern and sakinde of leftueles phoseder of In this place formerly was the figure of the last before to the Strapes montane. I live was the figure of Orebis Myodes, which should have beene in the fixth place in the 10st Chapter of the former Ed tion, being the 113 of this

CHAP. 117.

Of Fenny Stones.

The Description.

His hath cleft or divided roots like fingers, much like that the Roots of other Palma Christis; whereof this is a kinde: from the state fieth vp a stalke of a foot high, let here and there with very faite I in the features, of colour red, the which do clip or embrace the stalkes shoot round about the season of Thorow-war.

top of the stalke provertica tane bush of very red floring among the which floring do grow in an small thatpe pointed leaner. The feed I could never observe, being a thing like dust that the thin

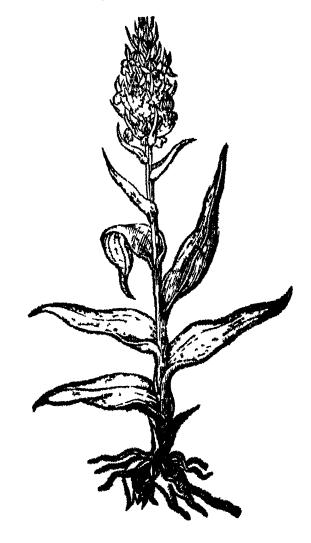
The other Marth handed Satvrion differeth little from the precedent, but in the leave and floures, for that the leanes are smaller and narrower, and the floures are faire white, gaping wide open, in the hollownesse whereof appeare certaine things obtained hidden, refembling he

the helmers, which ferreth forth the difference.

e veraptas tre unatras felufiris. Marth Diagon Salytion.

1 2 Scrapice paluffrie leptophylla ili ra. The other Marish handed Si



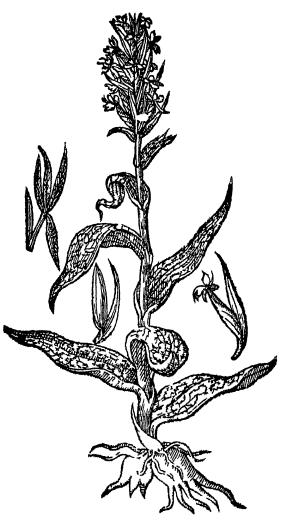


3 This third handed Satyrion hath roots fashroned like an hand, with some strings faster die the upper part of them, from which rifeth up a fane fliffe flalke armed with large leanes, eery no tably dasht with blackish spots, clipping or embracing the stalke found about it the top of the stalke standeth a faire tust of purple floures, with many greene leaves minglest among it the faire which maketh the bush or tust much greater. The seed is nothing else but as it were dust like the other of his kinde: # and it is contained in fuch twined veffels as you fee expediapart by the fide of the figure, which veffels are not peculiar to this, but common to molt part of the other Satyrions. ‡

The creeping rooted Orchis or Satyrion without testicles hath many long users dispersing theinselnes, or creeping far abroad in the ground, contrarie to all the rest of the Orchides: which Roots are of the bignesse of strawes, in substance like those of Sopewort; from the which imme diately doth tife foure or fine broad smooth leaves like vnto the small Plantame, from the which shooteth vp a small and tender stalke, at the top whereof groweth a pleasant spikit care of a whitish colour, spotted on the inside with little speckes of a bloudie colour. The seed also

is very finall. This from handed roots like others of this kinde fends vpa large stalke, some times attaining to the height of two cubits; the leaves are much like to thole of the marish Satyrions; the floures are of an elegant purple, with little hoods like the top of an helmet (whence Geanna

- 7 Palma Christipalustris.
 The third handed marish Saryiion.
- 4 Palma Christi, radice repente. Creeping Satyrion.



‡ 5 Palma Christi maxima.
The greatest handed Satyrion.





termed the plant, Cynoforch. conopfea; and from the height he called it Macrocaulos.) These floures since sweet, and are succeeded by feeds like those of the rest of this kindred.

It delights to grow in grounds of an indifferent temper, not too morst nor too dry. It slowes from mid-May to mid-Iune. ‡

The Place.

They grow in marish and senny grounds, and in shadowie woods that are very mosss.

The fourth was found by a learned Preacher called Master Robert Abbot, of Bishops Hatfield, in a boggy groue where a Conduit head doth stand, that sendeth water to the Queenes house in the same towne.

‡ It growes also plentifully in Hampshire, within a mile of a market Towne called Petersfield, in a moult medow named Wood-mead, neere the path leading siom Peters-sield, towards Beryton. ‡

The Time.

They floure and flourish about May and Iune.

t The Names.

This is Comparches Dracunteas of Lobel

- . The is Greeforth pairfire altera Leptoply User Lolell, Tefleculus Galerculatur of rabire on
- I Ill and Gen not terme this, Cye for the privilers altera Lophodes, day to
 - the i or In monor the repent, of Concrain.
 - This by Labell and cremma is called Cynofrehamicrocaulo fine Coropfer

I The Temperature will correct.

There is little vie of these in physicke, onely they are referred vinto the handed Sarvin instance of they are kindes inotwithlanding, Differential hath written in his great Volume, that the Marth Orchis is of greater force than any of the Dops stones in procuring of list.

Camerature of Novemberg, who was the first that determed this lande of creeping Orche, hath for it forthwith a bare determined onely, and Lambkea steemstanted to do the like, because as yet I have had no triall thereof.

I show those the first the first the control of the

CHAP. 118. Of Birds neft.

A harrum abortinum, fine Nidus aur., Buds nest.



The Description.

Plated or croiled one oner another very intreately, which refembleth a Crowes neit made of flickes; from which rifeth epa thicke foft große flak of a browne colonifet with finall thort leanes of the coloni of a dry Ocon leafe that hath hen under the tree all the winter long. On the top of the flake groweth a fprice care or tuit of floures, in thape like vitto Mirmed Satyrion, whereof doubtleffe it is a kinde. The whole plant, as well flick, he mesoned floures, in of a parched browne coloni.

I received out of Hampilian from my of tenremembred friend Mailer Goodyse this following description of a Nidus and found by him the twenty until of lune, 1621.

Nidus avis flore & caule vuol ven pur pureo colore an Pseudolesmodoron Cluf. Hist. Ru. p'ant pag. 270.

This risctive with a stalke about nine meh. a high, with a few smal narrow sharpe pointed thort skinny leaves, set without order, very little or nothing at all wrapping or inclosing the stalke; having a spike of shoures like those of orobanche, without tailes or leaves growing amongst them; which sallen, there succeed small seed vessels. The lower part of the stalke within the ground is not round like orobanche, but slender or long, and

of a yellowish white colour, with many small brittle roots growing underneath consust dly, wrapt or solded together like those of the common Nidus ann. The whole plant as it appeareth about ground, both stalkes, leaves, and sloures, is of a violet or deepe purple colour. This I found wilde in the border of a field called Marborne, neere Habridge in Haliborne, a mile from a towne called Altonia Hampshire, being the land of one William Balden. In this place also groweth wilde the thisse called Corona fratrum. Ioh Goodyer.

This bastard of vakindely Satyrion is very seldome seene in these Southerly parts of England

It is reported, That it groweth in the North paits of England, neere vnto a village called Knaef-borough. I found it growing in the middle of a Wood in Kent two miles from Grauesend, neere vnto a worshipfull Gentlemans house called Master William Swan, of Howcke Greene. The wood belongeth to one Master Inha Sidley which plant I did neuer see elsewhere; and because it is very raie, I am the more willing to give you all the markes in the wood for the better finding it, because it doth grow but in one piece of the Wood that is to say, The ground is covered all over in the same place neere about it with the herbe Sanyele, and also with the kinde of Orchis called Hermaphroditica, or Butter-fly Satyrion.

The Time.

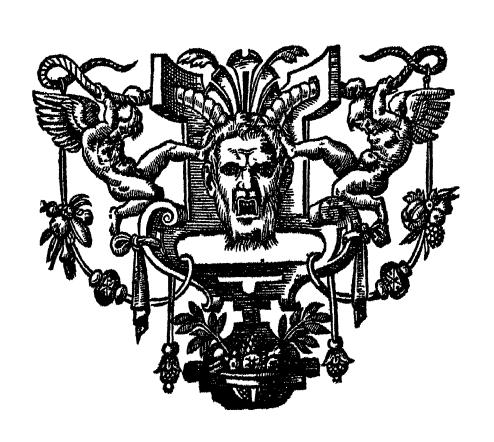
It floureth and flourisheth in Iune and August. The dusty or mealy seed (if it may be called seed) falleth in the end of August; but in my sudgement it is an unprofitable or bairen dust, and not any seed at all.

The Names.

It is called Satyrium abortirum. of some, Nides auto in French Nid d'oiseau in English, Birds nest, or Goose-nest. in Low-Dutch, Mogels nest: in High-Dutch, Margen Diehen.

The Temperature and Vertues

It is not vsed in Physicke that I can finde in any authoritie either of the antient or later Wilters, but is esteemed as a degenerate kinde of Orchis, and therefore not vsed





SECOND BOOKE OF THE HISTORIE OF PLANTS:

Containing the description, place, time, names, nature, and vertues of all sorts of Herbes for meate, medicine, or sweet smelling vse, &c.



E haue in our first booke sufficiently described the Grasses, Rushes, Flags, Corne, and bulbous rooted Plants, which for the most part and fuch as with their braue and gallant floures decke and beautifie Gardens, and feed rather the eyes than the belly. Now there remaine certaine other bulbes, whereof the most (though not all) serue for food: of which we will also discourse in the first place in this booke, dividing them in fuch fort, that those of one kinde shall be separated from ano ther. ‡ in handling these and such as next succeed them, we shall treat of druers, yea the most part of those Herbes that the Greekes call by a

generall name Angura and the Latines, Olera and we in English, Salletherbes. When we have past over these, we shall speake of other plants, as they shall have resemblance each to other in their externall forme. ‡

CHAP.1. Of Turneps.

The Kinder.

There be fundry forts of Turneps, some wilde, some of the garden; some with round roots globe fashion, other ouall or peare fashion, and another fort longish or somewhat like a Radish : and of all these there are fundry varieties, some being great, and some of a smaller for

The Description.

He Turnep hath long rough and greene leaves, cut or fript about the edges with deepe gathes. The stalke divideth it selfe into fundry branches or armes, bearing at the top small floures of a yellow colour, and sometimes of a light purple; which being past, there do succeed long cods full of small blackish feed like rape. feed. The root is round like a bowle, and sometimes a little stretched out in length, growing very

shallow in the ground, and often shewing it selfe about the face of the earth.

† 2 This is like the precedent in each respect, but that the soot is not made so globous of bowle-fashioned as the former, but slenderer, and much longer, as you may perceive by the figure wee here give you. ‡

The small Turnep is like vnto the first described, saving that it is lesser. Theroot is much

fweeter in taste, as my selfe liath often proued.

4 There is another fort of small Turnep said to have red roots; # and there are other-some whose roots are yellow both within and without; some also are greene on the outside, and othersome blackish. ‡

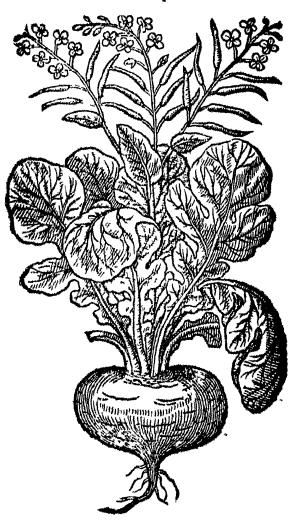
The Place. The Turnep prospereth wel in a light loose, and farearist and foole, as Petrus Crescentius that it may be turned almost into dust. It groweth in fields and divers vineyards or Hop gardens in most places of England.

The small Turnep groweth by Hackney, in a fandy ground; and those that are brought to

Cheape-fide market from that Village are the best that ever I tasted.

Turneps are fowne in the spring, as also in the end of August. They floure and seed the second yeare after they are fowen: for those which floure the same yeare that they are sowen are a degenerate kinde, called in Cheshire about the Namptwitch, Madneeps, of their enill qualitie in caufing ficulie and giddinesse of the braine sor a season.

I Rapum majus. Great Turnep.



‡ 2 Rapum radice oblonga. Longish rooted Turnep.



The Names.

The Turnep is called in Latine, Rapur. in Greeke, which the name commonly vied in shops and every where is Rapa. The Lacedemonians call it the Boetians, counting as Athenau reporteth: in high Dutch, Ruben: in low Dutch, Bapen: in French, Naueau rond: in Spanish, Nabo: in English, Turnep, and Rape.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The bulbons or knobbed root, which is properly called Rapum or Turnep, and hath given the name to the plant, is many times eaten raw, especially of the poore people in Wales, but most commonly boiled. The raw root is windy, and engendreth grosse and cold bloud; the boyled doth coole lesse, and so little, that it cannot be perceived to coole at all, yet it is moist and windy.

B It availeth not a little after what manner it is prepared; for being boyled in water, or in a certaine broth, it is more moult, and sooner descendeth, and maketh the body more soluble; but being rosted or baked it drieth, and ingendreth lesse winde, and yet it is not altogether without winds. But how soever they be dressed, they yeeld more plenty of nourishment than those that are earter they do increase milke in womens brests, and naturall seed, and provoke wrine.

The dest thou of Turneps is good against the cough and hoarsenesse of the voice being drunke

in she evening with a little sugar, or a quantitie of clarified honey. Day Diescorides writeth, That the Turnep it selfe being stamped, is with good successe applied upon

mouldie or kibed heeles, and that also oile of roses boiled in a hollow turnep under the hot embers doth cure the same.

The young and tender shootes or springs of Turneps at their first comming forth of the Eground, boiled and eaten as a sallade, prouoke vrine

The feed is mixed with counterpoisons and treacles—and being drunke it is a remedie against. F

porsons.

They of the lowe countries doc give the oile which is pressed out of the seed, against the after C throwes of women newly brought to bed, and also minister it to young children against the wormes, which it both killeth and driveth forth.

The oile washed with water doth allaie the seinent heat and ruggednesse of the skin.

T_

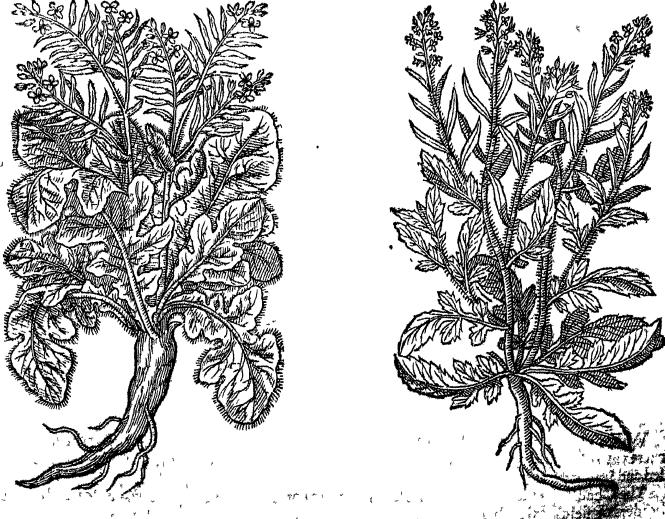
CHAP.2. Of wilde Turneps.

The Kindes.

Here be three forts of wilde Turneps; one our common Rape which beareth the feed whereof is made rape oile, and feedeth finging birds, the other the common enemy to corne, which
call Charlock, whereof there be two kindes, one with a yellow, or els puiple floure, the
other with a white floure: there is also another of the water and marish grounds.

Rapum fylnestre.
Wilde Turneps.

2 Rapistrum aruorum.
Charlocke or Chadlocke?



The Description.

Ilde Turneps or Rapes, have long, broad, and rough leaves the formers, but not so deeply garried in the edges. The stalkes are slende to somewhat hairie, of two cubits high, dividing themselves at the some stalkes or branches, whereon doe grow little ye Hebrail. The stalkes of the stalkes.

and biting taste as is the mustaid, but bitterer. The 100t is small, and perisheth when the

feed is ripe

2 Charlocke, or the wilde tape, hath leaves like vnto the former, but leffer, the stalke and leaves being also tough. The stalkes bee of a cubite high, slender, and branched, the stoures are sometimes purplish, but more often yellow. The tootes are slender, with certaine thieds or strings hanging on them

† Theic is also another varietie hercof with the leaves lesse duided, and much smoother than the two last described, having yellow floures and cods not so deeply joynted as the last described:

this is that, which is fet forth by Mortholus under the name of Lampsana

3 Water Chadlock groweth up to the reight of three foot or somewhat more, with branches slender and smooth in respect of any of the rest of his kinde, set with rough ribbed leaves, deeply indented about the lower part of the lease. The floures grow at the top of the branches, umble or tust fashion, sometimes of one colour, and sometimes of another. ‡ The root is long, tough, and full of strings, creeping and putting forth many stalkes the seed vessells are short and small. Bauhine hath this under the title of Raphanus aquations after. ‡

2 Rapistrum arnense alterum Another wilde Charlocke. 3 Rapistrum aquaticum, Water Chadlocke.





The Place.

Wilds Turnep of Rapes, doe grow of themselves in fallow fields, and likewise by high wayes treese vnto old walls, whom direct bankes, and neere vnto townes and villages, and in other vntoi-led and rough places.

The Chadlocke groweth for the most part among corne in barraine grounds, and often by the borders of fields and such the places.

Water Chadlocke groweth in moist medowes and marish grounds, as also in water disches,

The Time.

tionre from Marcheill Summer be farre spent, and in the meane secon the leading

T'e Names.

Wilde Turnep is called in Latine Ropistrum, Rapum syluestre, and of some, Sinapi sylvestre, or wild mustard in high Dutch, **Dedetich**: in low Dutch, **Bitth**: in French, Velar. in English, Rape, and Rape seed. Rapistrum aruorum is called Charlock, and Carlock.

The Temperature.

The feed of these wild kindes of Turneps as also the water Chadlock, are hot and drie as mustard feed is Some haue thought that Carlock hath a drying and clensing qualitie, and somewhat digesting.

Divers vse the seed of Rape in steed of mustard seed, who either make hereof a sauce bearing A the name of mustard, or else mixe it with mustard seed but this kinde of sauce is not so pleasant to the taste, because it is bitter.

G.den writeth that these being eaten engender euillblood: yet Dioscorides saith, they warme the B

stomacke and nourish somewhat.

CHAP. 3. Of Nauewes.

The Kindes.

There be sundrie kindes of Nape or Nauewes degenerating from the kindes of Turnep; of which some are of the garden; and other wilde, or of the field.

The Description.

Auew gentle is like vnto Turneps in stalkes, shoures, and seed, as also in the shape of the leaves, but those of the Nauew are much smoother, it also different in the root, the I urnep is round like a globe, the Nauew root is somewhat stretched forth in length.

† I Bumas. Nauew Gentle. † 2 Bunus Syluestris L'Obely. Wilde Nauew.





The small or wilde Nanew is like vnto the former, saving that it is altogether lesser, joot is small, somewhat long, with threads long and tough at the end thereof.

The Peace.

N mew-gentle requireth a loose and yellow mould even as doth the Turnep, and prosper them four full soile he is sowen in France, Bauarra, and other places in the fields for the seeds sake, as is likewise that wild Colewort called of the old writers Grambe—for the plentifull increase of the seeds bringeth no small game to the husbandmen of that countrey, because that being pressed they yeeld an oile which is vsed not onely in lampes, but also in the making of sope, for of this oile and a lie made of certaine ashes, is boiled a sope which is vsed in the Lowe-countries every where to scome and wash linnen clothes. I have heard it reported that it is at this day sowen in Fingland sor the same purpose.

The wilde Naucw groweth upon ditch bankes necrevnto villages and good townes, as alfoup-

on fiesh maishie bankes in most places.

The Time.

The Nauew 1s fowen, floureth and feedeth at the same time that the Turnep doth.

The Names.

The Nauew is called in Latine Napus, and also Bunias in Greeke Bunias the Germaines call at **Steckruben:** the Biabanders, **Steckropen:** in Spanish, Naps in Italian, Naue: the Fienchmen, Naueau in English, Nauew-gentle, or French Naueau. The other is called Napus sylvestime or wild Nauew.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The Nauew and the Turnep are all one in temperature and vertues, yet some suppose that the Nauew is a little drier, and not so some concoded, nor passeth downe so easily, and doth with all ingender lesse winde. In the rest it is answerable to the Turnep.

The feeds of these taken in drinke or broth are good against poyson, and we vsually put in-

to Antidotes for the same purpose. ‡.

The figure that was in the full place to kinde of the long funce described by me in the second place was a lefter kinde of the fame. And the time

CHAP. 4. Of Lyons Turnep, or Lyons leafe.

Leontopetalon.
Lyons leafe.



The Description.

Yons Turnep or Lyons leafe, hath broad leaves like vnto Coleworts, or rather like the pronyes cut and divided into fundry great gashes: the stalke is two foot long, thicke, and full of myce, dividing it selfe into divers branches or wings; in the tops whereof stand red sloures: afterward there appeareth long cods in which lie the seeds like vnto tares, or wilde chichs. The root is great, bumped like a Turnep, and blacke without.

The Place.

It groweth among corne in diues places of Italy, in Candie also, and in other Prounces towards the South and East. The right honorable Lord Zouch brought a plant hereof from Italy at his returne into England, the which was planted in his garden. But as farre as I doe know, it perished.

The Time.

It floureth in winter, as witnesseth Petrus Bellonius.

The Names.

The Grecians call it American that is, Leonis folium, or Lyons leafe. Plinie doth call it also Leontopetalon Apuleius, Leontopodion cyet there is another plant called by the Arne name. There bee many bastard Names given vnto it, as Rapeium,

Rapeium, Papaner culum, Semen Leoninum, Pes Leoninus, and Brumaria in English Lyons leafe, and Lyons Turnep.

The Temperature.

Lyons Turnep is of force to digest; "it is hot and drie in the third degree, as Calen teacheth.

The vertues.

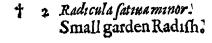
The root (faith Dioscorides) taken in wine doth helpe them that are bitten of Serpents, and it A doth most speedily alay the paine. It is put into glisters which are made for them that bee toimented with the Sciatica.

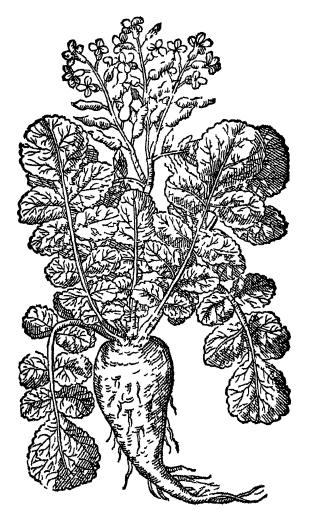
CHAP. 5. Of Radish.

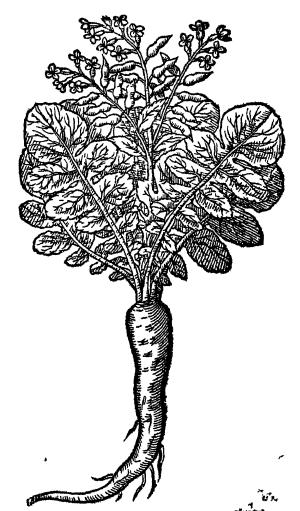
The Kindes.

Here be fundrie forts of Radish, whereof some belong and white; others long and blacke; fome round and white, others round, or of the forme of a peare, and blacke of colour; fome wilde, or of the field; and some tame, or of the garden, whereof we will intreat in this prefent chapter.

† I Raphanus sativus. Garden Radish







The Description.

The garden Radish sendeth forth great and large leaues, greene, round is greated into many branches, out of which spring small slower made of four little leaves: and when they be past, there doe contains of a light browne colour, somewhat greater than the feeling out of the state of the sta pointed cods intained the feed. is groffe, long, and white both without and within, and

The small garden Radish hath leaves like the former, but smaller and a one brittle in handling. The stalke of two cubits high, whereon be the floures like the former The feed is smaller, and not so sharpe in taste. The root is small, long, white both within and with out, except a little

that sheweth it selse aboue the ground of a reddish colour

Radish with a round root hath leaves like the garden Turnep among which leaves springeth vp a round and smooth stalke, dividing it selse toward the top into two or three branches, whereon doe grow small purplish floures made of soure leaves apecce which be 10 1 ast, there doe come in place small long cods puft vp or bunched in two, and sometimes there places, full of pith as the common Radish, wherein is contained the feed, somewhat smaller than the Cole wort feed, but of a hotter tafte. The root is found and filme, nothing valenth the the common Radish, more pleasant in taste, wholsomer, not causing such studing ledebugs as the garden Radish doth.

The Radish with a root fashioned like a peare, groweth to the height of three or some cubits, of a bright reddish colour. The leaves are deeply cut or regged like those of the Turrep, somewhat rough. The floures are made of foure leaues, of a light carnation or floshie colour. The feed is contained in small bunched cods like the soimer. The root is fashioned like a peare or long Turnep, blackewithout and white within, of a firme and solide substance. The taste is quicke

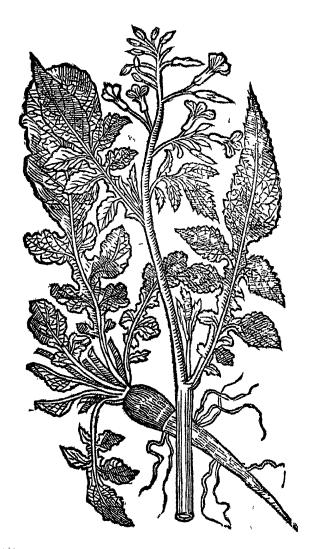
and sharpe, biting the tongue as the other kindes of Radish, but more strongly.

3 Rhaphanus orbiculatus. Round Radish.

4 Raphanus pyriformi, sine radice nigra. The blacke, or Peare-fashion Radish.



grounds.



The Place. All the kindes of Radish require a loose ground which hath beene long manured and is somewhat fat. They prosper well in sandie ground, where they are no t so subject to wormes, as in other

The Time. These kindes of Radish are most fitly sowen after the Summer Solstice in Iune or Iulie: for being for ea betimes in the fpring they yeeld not their roots fo kindly nor profitably, for then they doe for the most part quickly run vp to stalke and seed, where otherwise they doe not floure and feed till the next foring following. They may be sowen ten moneths in the yeere, but as I faid before, the best time is in June and Julie. The . TIP Names

Radish is called in Greeke of Theophrastus, Deforides, G. lev, and other old writers, in hops, Raphanus, and Satua Radicula in high Dutch, Rettich: in low Dutch, Ranus: in French, Ragical in Italian, Raphano in Spanish, Rauano in English, Radish, and Rahone in the Bohemian torgi, 18300 sem, Calius affirmeth that the seed of Radish is called of Mucell & Empericus, Bacaro, ar so likewise of Jetius in the second chapter of the second books of his Tetrabible yet Co. in is doth not reade Bacmer, but Cacaron The name of Bacarona is also sound in W. 114, offer, it the 255 Composition of his first booke.

M The Temperature.

Radish doth manifestly heat and drie, open and make thin by reason of the biting quality that ruleth in it. Galen maketh them hot in the third degree, and drie in the fecond, and sheweth that it is rather a fauce than a nourishment.

The Terius.

Radish are eaten raw with bread in stead of other food, but being eaten after that manuer, they & yeeld very little nourithment, and that faultie und ill. But for the most part, they are vsed, stated with meates to procure appetite, and in that foit they ingender blood leffe faulty, than eating a one or with bread onely but feeing they be of a haider digestion than meates, they we also carry times troublesome to the stomacke, neverthelesse, they serve to distribute an ldisperse is a rishment, especially being taken after meat; and taken before meat, they cross belehings, and ouerthrow the stomacke.

Before meate they cause vomiting, and especially the rinde the which as a 18 more between than B the inner substance, so doth it with more force cause that effect if it be given with Oxincl, which

is a fyrupe made with vineger and hony.

Moreouer, Radish prouoketh vrine, and dissolueth cluttered sand, and drineth it forth, if a good C draught of the decoction thereof be drunke in the morning. Pliny writeth, and Diofiorides likwife, that it is good against an old cough, and to make thin, thicke and grosse slegme which sticketh in the chest.

In stead hereof the Phisitions of our age doe vse water distilled thereof. which likewise pro- D

cureth vrine mightily, and driueth forth! stones in the kidnies.

The root fliced and laid ouer night in white or Rhenish wine, and drunke in the morning, dri- E ueth out vrine and grauell mightily, but in taste and smell it is very lothsome

The root stamped with hony and the powder of a sheepes heart dried, causeth haire to grow in F

short space.

The feed caufeth vomite, prouoketh vrine and being drunke with honied vineger, it killeth and G driueth forth wormes

The root stamped with the meale of Darnell and a little white wine vineger, taketh away all H

blew and blacke spots, and brused blemishes of the face.

The root boiled in broth, and the decoction drunke, is good against an old cough: it moueth. I womens ficknesse, and causeth much milke.

† Those figures that were in the first and second place, were varietyes of the long Turnep described in the second place, in the first Chapter of this second books.

CHAP: 6. Of wilde Radish:

The Description. 7 Ilde Radish hath a shorter narrower leafe than the common Radish, and more deeply cut or tagged, almost like the leaves of Rocket, but much greater. The stalke is slender and rough, of two cubits high, divided toward the top into many

branches. The floures are small and white: the cod is long, slender, and loynted, wherein is the feed. The root is of the bignesse of the singer, white within and without, of a sharpe and biting

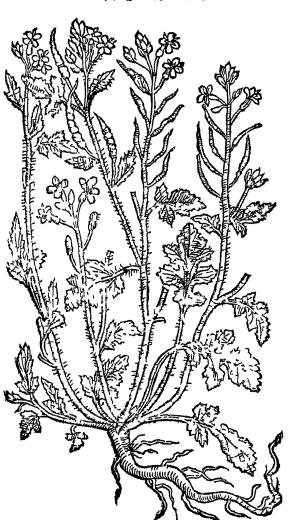
2 The water Radish hath long and broad leaves, deeply indented or cut even to the middle rib. The stalke is long, weake, and leaneth this way and that way, being not able to stand vpright without a prop, in so much that yee shall never find it, no not when it is very young, but leaning down vpon the mud or mire where it groweth. The floures grow at the top made of foure small yellow leaues. The root is long, fet in fundrie spaces with small fibres or threds like the rowell of a spur, hot and burning in taste more than any of the garden Radishes.

The Place. The first growes upon the borders of bankes and datches cast up, and in the borders of fields.

The

The second growes in ditches, standing waters, and rivers, as on the stone wall that bordereth vpon the river Thames by the Sauoy in London.

> I Raphanus sylucstris. Wilde Radish.



2 Raphanus aquaticus, Water Radish,



The Time.

They floure in Iune, and the feed is ripe in August.

† The first of these is Rapistrum flore albo Eruca folys, of Lobell: Armoratia, or Rapistrum album of Tabernamontanus and Raphanus sylvestrus, of our Author in English, wilde Radish.

The second is Radicula silvestris of Dodonaus and Rhaphanus aquaticus, or palustris of others in English, water Radish.

The Temperature.

The wilde Radishes are of like temperature with the garden Radish, but hotter and drier. The Vertues.

Dioscorides writeth, that the leaves are received among the pot herbes, and likewise the boiled root, which as he faith, doth heate, and prouoke vrine.

CHAP. 7. Of Horse Radish.

The Description.

Orse Radish bringeth forth great leaves, long, broad, sharpe pointed and snipped about the edges, of a deepe greene colour like those of the great garden Docke, called, of some Monkes Rubarbe, of others Patience, but longer and rougher. The stalke is slender and brittle, bearing at the top small white floures: which being past, there follow small cods, white on is the feed. The root is long and thicke, white of colour, in taile sharpe, and very much biting the tongue like mustard.

2 Dittander or pepperwort, hath broad leaues, long, and sharpe pointed, of a blewish greene colour like word somewhar snipt or cut about the edges like a sawe. The stalke is round and

tough:

faire abroad in the ground, in such fort that when it is once taken in a ground, it is not possible to soot it out, for it will under the ground creepe and shoot up and bud forth in many places faire abroad. The root also is sharp and biteth the tongue like pepper, whereof it tooke the name pepperwort.

This which we give you in the third place hath a small sibrous root, the stalk growes up to the height of two cubits, and it is divided into many branches surnished with white stoures, after which follow seeds like in shape and taste to Thlaspi, or Treacle mustard. The leaves are somewhat like those of Woad. This is nourished in some Gardens of the Low Countryes, and Lobell was the first that gave the sigure hereof, and that under the same title as wee here give you it. ‡.

Raphanus rusticanus.
Horse Radish.

Raphanus sylucstris Offic. Lepidium Agineta Lob.
Dittander, and Pepperwort.





The Place.

Horse Radish for the most part groweth and is planted in gardens, yet haue I found it wilde in fundrie places, as at Namptwich in Cheshire, in a place called the Milne eye, and also at a small village neere London called Hogsdon, in the field next vnto a farme house leading to Kings-land, where my very good friend master Bredwell practitioner in Phisick, a learned and diligent searcher of Simples, and master William Martin one of the fellowship of Barbers and Chirurgians, my deere and louing friend, in company with him found it, and gaue me knowledge of the place, where it flourisheth to this day.

Dittander is planted in gardens, and is to be found wild also in England in sundry places, as at Clare by Ouenden in Essex, at the Hall of Brinne in Lancashire, and neere vnto Excesser in the West parts of England. It delighter to grow in sandie and shadowie places somewhat moist.

Horse Radish for the most part floureth in Aprill or May, and the seed is ripe in August, and that so rare or seldome seene, as that Petrus Placentius hath written that it bringesh forth no seed at all. Dittander floures in Iune and Iuly.

Horse Radish is commonly called Raphanus rusticanas on Magnis, and of divers simply Raphanus rusticanas on the Raphanus rusticanas of the Raphanus rusticanas on the Raphanus rusticanas on the Raphanus rusticanas of the Raphanus rusticanas on the

the low Germanes, and reading: in English, mountaine radish, Great Raison, and Horse Radish. It a called in the North part of England, Redcole.

Diner, thinke that this Hoise Radish is an eveny to Vines, and that the batical between them; so great, that if the 100ts hereof be planted need to the Vine it bendeth backward from it.

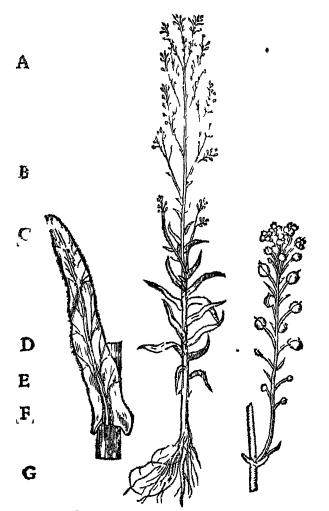
as not willing to have fellowihip with it.

It is alto reported that the root hereof flamped, and cast into good and pleasant wine, doth forthwith tunic it into vineger but the old writers doe iscube this enmity to the vine and Brasilians.

fica, our coleworts, which the most ancients have named papares

Dittander is described of Play by the name of Lepidium in his 19 book , 9 Chape 1 libraries Armeta maked mentioned this plant by the name Lepidium in shops, Riphanic playes in Perfect the Germans call it, 4019 strategies the lowe Dutch men, perper cruyt: the lower Dittander, Dittany, and Pepperwort.

3 L pidium Anrum. Annuall Dutander.



The Temporal uc.

These kindes of wilde Radithes, are hot and disc in the chird degree—they have a drying and clenting quality, and somewhat digesting.

I The Full is

Horse Radish stamped with a little vineger portleteto, is commonly vsed among the Germane's for fance to eite sist with, and such take meater as we doe mustand, but this kinde of sauce doth heate the stomacke better, and canseth be tree digestion than mustand

Oximcl or fyrupe made with vineger and honie, in which the rindes of Horse radish haus beene insused three dayes, causeth voinit, and is

com nended against the quartaine ague.

The leaves boiled in wine, and a little cile of the added thereto and laid upon the griened parts in manner of a Pultis, doc mollifie and take away the hard fivellings of the liver and milte; and being applied to the bottome of the belly is a remedic for the stranguise.

It profiteth much in the expulsion of the se-

condine or after-buth.

It mittigateth and affwageth the paine of the

hip or haunch, commonly called Sciatica.

It profiteth much against the collicke, strangurie, and difficultie of making water, yied in stead of mustard as aforesaid.

The root stamped and given to divide, killeth the wormer in children: the myce since doth

the same: an ointment made thereof, doth the like, being announted upon the belly of the child.

The leaves of Pepperwort but especially the rootes, be extreame hot, for they have a burning and bitter taste. It is of the number of scorching and blistring simples, saith Pluy in his 20.booke, the 17. chap and therefore by his hot qualitie, it mendeth the skin in the free, and taketh away scabs, scarres, and manginesse, is any thing remaine after the healing of vicers and such like.

CHAP. 8. Of Winter Cresses.

The Description.

The Winter Cresses hath many greene, broad, smoothe and flat leaves like vnto the common turneps, whose stalkes be round, and full of branches, bringing forth at the top small yel.

low floures: after them doe follow small cods, wherein is conteined small reddish seed.

Rarbarea. Winter Crefles。



The Place.

It groweth in gardens among pot heiles, and very common in the fields, neere to pathes and high wayes, almost enery where.

The Time

This herbe is green all winter long, it floureth in May, and feedeth in Iune.

The Names
Winter Cresse is called of the Latines, Car. dunum, or Nasturtium Hibernum, of sore, Ba wirea, and Pfindobinium the Germanes call in S.Barberen Kraut: in lowe Dutch, reinica Rerlie.

It icemeth to be Dioscorides his two of one that is to say, falle or bastard Burnum in English winter Ciesses, oi herbe Saint Baibaia.

The Natine.

This heibe is hot and drie in the second de zice.

The Vertucs.

The feed of winter Creffe causeth one to A make water, and drueth forth graudly, and helpeth the stranguise.

The suyee thereof mundifieth corrupt and fil- B thy vicers, being made in forme of an vinguent

with waxe, oyle, and turpentine.

In winter when falad herbes bee scarce, this C herbe is thought to be equall with Cresses of the garden on Rocket

This herbe helpeth the scurule, being boiled D among scuruse graffe, called in Latine Cochlearsa. rausing it to worke the more effectually.

CHAP.9. Of Mustard.

The Description.

He tame or garden Mustard, hath great rough leaves like to those of the Turnep, but rougher and lesser. The stalke is round, rough, and harrie, of three cubits high, divided into many branches, whereon doe grow small yellow floures, and after them long cods, slender and rough, wherein is contained round feed bigger then Rape feed, of colour yellow, of tafte sharpe, and biting the tongue as doth our common field mustard.

2 Out ordinary Mustard hath leaves like Turneps, but not so rough, the stalkes are smooth, and grow sometimes to three, source, or sine cubits high, they have many branches, and the leaves i pon these branches, especially the uppermost are long and narrow, and hang downeward on small stalkes, the cods are short, and lie flar and close to the branches, and are somewhat square; the seed is reddish or yellow. ‡

The other tame Mustard is like to the former in leaves, and branched stalkes, but lesser, and they are more whitish and rough. The floures are likewise yellow, and the seed browne like

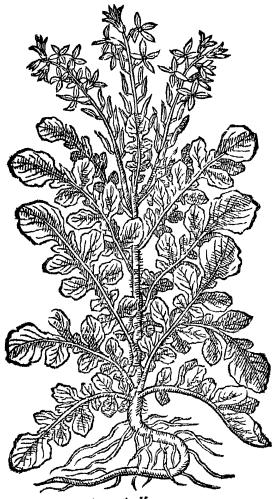
the Rape feed, which is also not a little sharpe or byting.

‡ 4 This which I give you bere being the Sinapi sativum alterum, of Lobel; and the Sinapi album of the shops, growes but low, and it hath rough crooked cods, and whitish seeds; the stalks,

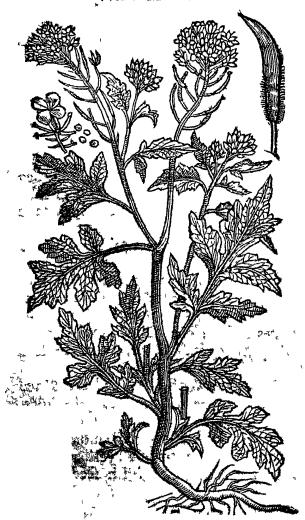
floures, and leaves, are much like the first described. ‡.

5 The wilde Mustard hath leaves like those of shepheards purse, but larger, and more deeply indented, with a stalke growing to the height of two foot, bearing at the top imall yellow floures made of foure leaves the cods be final and flender, wherein is contained feddish feed, much finaller than any of the others, but not fo sharpe or biting

† x Sinapi fativam. Gaden Mustaid.



‡ 4 Smapi album. White Mustard.



† 3 Sinapi sairvum alterum, Dod Field Mustard,



† 5 Sinapi syluestre minus.
Small wilde Mustard,



The Place

† Our ordinarie Mustard (whose description I haue added) as also the wilde and small grow wilde in many places of this kingdome, and may all three be found on the bankes about the back of Old-street, and in the way to Islington. ‡

The Time.

Mustard may be sowen in the beginning of the Spring the seed is ripe in July or August It commeth to perfection the same yeare that it is sowen.

The Names.

The Greekes call Mustard, wind the Athenians called it was the Latines, Sinapi the rude and barbarous, Sinapium the Germanes, Senst: the Fiench, Senoue and Monstarde the low-Dutchmen, Mostart sat: the Spaniards, Mostara, and Most illa the Bohemians, Horoice Pliny calls it Thiaspi, whereof doubt lesse it is a kinde and some have called it Saurion.

‡ These kindes of Mustard have beene so briefely treated of by all Writers, that it is hard to give the right distinctions of them, and a matter of more difficultie than is expected in a thing so vulgarly knowne and vsed. I will therefore endeauour in a few words to distinguish those kindes of mustaid which are vulgarly written of.

The first is Sinapi primum of Matthiolus and Dodonaus, and Sinapi sativum Eruca aut Rapifolio of Lobel.

2 The second I cannot sustly referre to any of those which are written of by Authous; for it hath not a cod like Rape, as Pena and Lobel describe it, nor a seed bigger than it, as Dodonaus affirmeth, yet I suspect, and almost dare affirme that it is the same with the former mentioned by them, though much differing from their sigures and description.

3 The third (which also Isuspect is the same with the fourth) is Smapi alterum of Manhielus, and Smapi agreste apy, aut potius Laueri, solio, of Lobel and Smapi sation alterum of Dodonaus.

4 The fourth is by Lobel called Sinapi alterum fativum, and this is Sinapi album Officinarum, as Pena and Lobel affirme, Aduer f. pag 68.

5 The fifth is Sinapi syluestre of Dodonaus and Sinapi syluestre minus Bursa pastorus folio, of Lobel. It is much like Rocket, and therefore Bauhine fitly calls it Sinapi Eruca folio in English it may be called Small wilde Mustard. ‡

The Temperature.

The feed of Mustard, especially that which we chiefely vse, doth heat and make thinne, and also draweth forth. It is not and dry in the fourth degree, according to Galen.

The Vertues.

The feed of Mustard pound with vineger, is an excellent sauce, good to be eaten with any grosse A meates either sish or sless, because it doth helpe digestion, warment the stomacke, and prouoketh

It is given with good successe in like manner to such as be short winded, and are stopped in the Borcass with tough slegme from the head and braine.

It appealeth the tooth-ache being chewed in the mouth.

They vie to make a gargarifine with honey, vineger, and mustard feed, against the tumours and D swellings of the Vuula, and the almonds about the throat and root of the tongue.

Mustard drunke with water and honey prouoketh the termes and vrine.

The feed of mustard beaten and put into the nosthrils, causeth sneesing, and raiseth women sicke Es of the mother out of their fits.

It is good against the falling sickenesse, and such as have the Lithargie, if it be laid plaister- G wise upon the head (after shaving) being tempered with sigs.

It helpeth the Sciatica, or ache in the hip or huckle bone: it also cureth all manner of paines. H proceeding of a cold cause.

It is mixed with good fuccesse with drawing plaisters, and with such as waste and consume I nodes and hard swellings.

It helpeth those that have their haire pulled off; it taketh away the blew and blacke marks that K come of bruisings

† The feed of the white Mustard is vsed in some Antidotes, as Blestuarium de 1000,6° c.
† The three signers in the firmer educan were all sale. The sind was of Barbara, defembed in the precedent chapter: The second, of Ence square major of Taber. The third, of Ence again minor, Tab.

Of Rockets CHAP. 10.

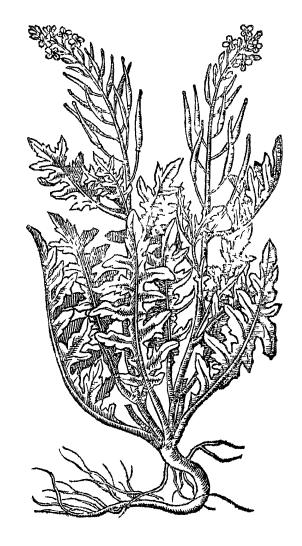
The Kindes.

Here be fundry kindes of Rocket, some tame, or of the garden; some wilde, or of the field s fome of the water, and of the sea.

† I Eruca satiua. Garden Rockets



2 Eruca (yluestris. Wılde Rocket.



The Description.

Arden Rocket, or Rocket gentle, hath leaves like those of Turneps, but not neere so great nor rough. The stalks rise vp of a cubit, & somtimes two cubits high, weak and brittle, at the top whereof grow the floures of a whitish colour, and sometimes yellowish , which being past, there do succeed long cods, which contains the feed, not valike to rape

The common Rocket, which some keepe in Gardens, and which is vsually called the wilde Rocket, is leffer than the Romane hocket, or Rocket-gentle, the leaues and stalkes narrower, and more tagged. The floures be yellow, the cods also slenderer, the seed thereof is reddish, and biteth

This kinde of Rocket hath long narrow leaves almost such as those of Tarragon, but thicker and fatter, refembling rather the leaves of Myagrum, altogether valike any of the rest of the Rockets, saving that the branch, sloure, and seed are like the garden Rocket.

There is another kinde of Rocket, thought by that reverend and excellent Herbarist Caroinfins to be a kinde of Cresses; if not Cresses it selfe, yet cousine germane at the least. Vnto whole censure Lobelius is indifferent, whether to call it Rocket with thinne and narrow leaves, or to Call the Couline to the kindes of Cresses, having the taste of the one, and the shape of the other. The leaves are much druided, and the floures yellow.

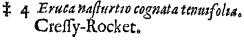
There is is a wild kind of Sea-Rocket which hath long weake and render branches trailing

wpon the ground, with long leaves like vnto common Rocket, or eather Groundswell, having small and whitish blew floures, in whose place commeth small cods, wherein is contained seed like that

of Barley.

‡ 6 Besides these there is another plant, whose figure which here I give was by our Author formerly set forth in the precedent chapter, under the title of Sinapi sylvestre, together with a large Linde thereof, under the name of Sinapi sativum alterum. Now I will onely describe the later, which I have sometimes found in wet places. The root is woody the stalle some soot long, crested, and having many branches, lying on the ground the lease is much divided, and that after the manner of the wilde Rocket the slowers are of a bright yellow, and are succeeded by short crooked cods, wherein is contained a yellowith seed. ‡

7 3 Eruca fyluestris angustifolia. Narrow leaued wilde Rocket.







The Place.

Romane Rocket is cherished in Gardens.

Common or wilde Rocket groweth in most gardens of it selfe: you may see most bricke and stone walls about London and elsewhere couered with it.

The narrow leaved Rocket groweth neere vnto water sides, in the chinkes and creuises of some walls among the morter. I found it as ye go from Lambeth bridge to the village of Lambeth bridge that you must passe over hard by the Thames side.

I found Sea Rocket growing vpon the lands neere vnto the sea in the Isle of Thaner, hardly a housewherein Sir Henry Crisse did sometimes dwell, called Queakes house.

The Time.

These Kindes of Rocket floure in the moneths of June and July, and the land is ripe in September.

The Romane Rocket dieth energ weare and reconcreth it less and by the falling of his owne feed.

The Names.

Rocker is called in Greeke, seem in Latine, Isruea in high Dutch, Bauckenkraut: in Trenet Roquette in Low-Dutch, Bakette: in Italian, Ruchetta in Spanish, Oruna, in Finglish, Rocket, and Racket. The Poets do oft times name it Herbafalax Isruea doth fignishe likewise a certaine center wome, which is an enemie to pot-heibes, but especially to Coleworts.

4 The hist is called I ruea fating, or Hortensis major Great Garden Rocket.

2 the fecond, Bruca (ylue fire Wilde Rocket.

This third is by Lobel called Ernea Sylvesters angustisolia Nairow leaved wilde Kocker

- q Clusius fitly calls this, Nashurium silustre and he reprehended Lobel for altering the come with the ana Nashuriu cognatate autolia Cresty-Rocket
 - The fifth is Erneamaria, (thought by Lobel and others to be Cakile Scrapionis,) Sea Rocker

6 Iruca aquatica Water Rocket.

7 5 Erucamarina. Sea Rocket.

† 6 Fruca aquatica Water Rocket.





The Temperature.

Rocket is hot and dry in the third degree, therefore faith Galen it is not fit nor accustomed to be eaten alone.

The Vertues.

A Rocket is a good fallet herbe, if it be eaten with Lettuce, Purssane, and such cold herbes; for being so eaten it is good and wholesome for the stomacke, and causeth that such cold herbes do not ouer-coole the same: otherwise, to be eaten alone, it causeth head-ache, and hearts show much.

B The vse of Rocket stirreth vp bodily lust, especially the seed.

It prounketh vrine, and causeth good digestion

D Plany reporteth, That who so euer taketh the seed of Rocket before he be whipt, shall be so hardened, that he shall easily endure the paines.

The root and feed stamped, and mixed with Vineger and the gall of an Oxe, taketh away free-

if The figure that was in the third place, ander the nile of Ernos fil angulations, is of the fame plant that in the Chapter of Tyrrak is called Camelons, where you made in the first at larges, And that in the fill place is Englishman feeundum of Tabern. and I question whither it be not of Smapt filicely commen.

CHAP.II. Of Tarragon.

Draco herba Tanagon.



The definition

Arragon the fallade herbe hath long and narrow leanes of a deepe greene colonia greater and longer than those of common Hys-Tope, with slender brittle round stalkes two cubites high about the branches whereof hang little round flowers, neuer perseally opened, of a yellow colour mixed with blacke, like thole of common VVormewood. The 100t is long and fibrous, creeping farre abroad under the carth, as doe the rootes of Couch-graffe, by which fprouting forth it increaseth, yeelding no seede at all, but as it were a certaine chassie or dustie matter that flieth away with the winde

The place

Tarragon is cherished in gaident, and in encicaled by the young shootes Ruellins and such others haue reported many friange tales hereof fearle worth the noting, faying, that the feed of Have put into a radish roote or sea. Omon, and so set, loth bring forth this herbe Tarragon.

The time It is gieene all Summer long, and a great pair of Autumne, and floureth in Iuly.

The names

It is called in Latine, Draco, Dracunculus hor? tensis, and Tragum vulgare by Clusius, Of the Ita-

Itans, Dragoncellum, in French, Dragon, in English, Taitagon.

It is thought to be that Tarchon which Aucen mentioneth in his 686 chapter. but he writeth fo little thereof, as that nothing can certainly be affirmed of it. Simeon Sethi the Greeke also maketh mention of Tarchon.

The temperature and vertues.

Tarragon is hot and drie in the third degree, and not to be eaten alone in fallades, but joyned with other heibes, as Lettuce, Purssain, and such like, that it may also temper the coldnes of them, like as Rocket doth, neither doe we know what other vie this herbe hath.

CHAP.12. Of garden Cresses.

The description.

Arden Creffes or Towne Creffes hath small narrow tagged leaves, sharpe and braving in taste. The stalks be round, a cubite high, which bring forth many small white the vers. andafter little flat huskes or feede veffels, like to those of the pheards purse, was the contained feeds of a browne reddish colour. The roote dieth when the feede is the

2 There is another kinde in taste like the former, but in leaves farre different which Trecoueted of feedes, fent me from Robines dwelling in Paris. The stalkes rife of the height of a foot, garnished with many broad leanes deepely cut or indented about the edge. The middle of the lease is deckt and garnished with many little small leanes or rather spreamons are which make the same like a curled same of feathers. The feede is like the some at slape.

3 Spanish Cresses rifeth forth of the ground like vito Built, the wards the leanes grow larger and broader like those of Marigolds, among the which was a crooked lymmer than

whereupon do grow small tusts or spokie fundles of white flowers. The scede followerh, browne

of colour, and bitter in taste. The whole plant is of a loathform fmell and sanour

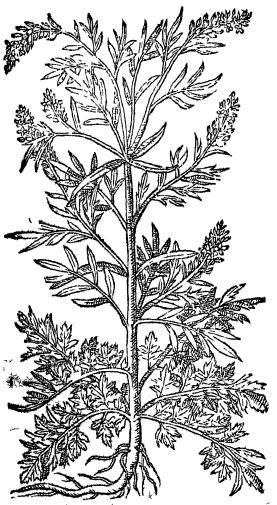
4 Stone-Cresse growth slat vpon the ground, with leaves tagged and cut about the edges like the oake lease, actembling well the leaves of shepheardes purse. I have not see the slowers, and therefore they be not express in the figure, not with standing it is reported vnto ne, that they bee small and white of colour, as are those of the garden Cresses. The feed is contained in small pouches or feede vessels, like those of I reacle mustard or Thirspi

The Plice.

Cresses are sowne in gardens, a skills not what soile it be, for that they like any ground, especially is it be well watered \$\pm\$ M Bowles sound the fourth growing in Shropshire in the fields about Birch in the parish of Elesmere, in the grounds belonging to M Richarl Herbert, and that in great plenty \$\pm\$ The Time.

It may be sowne at any time of the yeer, vnless, it be in Winter, it groweth up quickly, and bringeth south betimes both stalke and seede in dieth energy yeere, and reconcreth it selle of the fallen or shaken seed.

1 Nasturium hortense. Gaiden Cresses.



The Names.

Ciesses is called in Greeke repower in Latine Nistricium, in English Ciesses the Germaines call it therse: und in French, Cressor the Italians, Nassurio, and Arretto of some, towne Ciesses, and garden Karsse. It is called Nasturium, as I arro and Plime thinke à narribus torqueadis, that is to say, of writhing the nosthrils, which also by the loath-some sinell and sharpnesse of the seede dorn cause sinessing. ‡ The first is called Nasturium hortense, Garden Cresses. Nasturium hortense crissum, Granden Cresses with crispe, or cuiled leaves 3 Nasturium Hispanicum, or Latisolium, Spanish Ciesses, or Bioad-leaved Ciesses. 4 This is Nasturium petram of Tabernamortanus (and not of Lobell, as our Author termed it) Stone Cresses ‡

The Temperature.

The herbe of garden Cresses is sharpe and biting the tongue, and therefore it is very hot and drie, but lesse hot whilest it is yong and tender, by reason of the waterie moisture mixed therewith, by which the sharpenesses somewhat allaied

The feede is much more biting then the herbe, and is hot and drie almost in the fourth degree.

The I ertue.

Galen faith that the Ciesses may be eaten with bread Velutiobsonium, and so the Antient Spartanes

vsually did; and the low-Countrie men many times doe, who commonly vse to seed of Cresses with bread and butter. It is eaten with other sallade hearbes, as Tarragon and Rocket, and for this cause it is chiefely sowen.

this cause it is chiefely sowen.

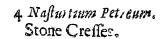
It is good against the disease which the Germaines call Scorbuch and Scorbupe: in Latine, searbutus which we in England call the Scurue, and Scurby, and voon the seas the Skyrby: it is a good and as effectuall as the Scurue grasse, or water Ciesses.

Disfigrides faith, if the feed be stamped and mixed with hony, it cureth the hardnesse of the with Vineger and Barley meale parched it is a remedie against the Sciatica, and taketh away had belings and inflammations. It scoureth away tetters, mixed with brine: it ripeneth sclons, called it recke, where it forcibly cutteth and raiseth up thicke and tough humors of the chest, if it be mixed with things proper against the stuffing of the lungs.

it be mixed with things proper against the studing of the sun.

Dissolved faith it is hurtfull to the stomacke, and troubleth the belly.

3 Nasturtium Hispanicum. Spanish Cicses.







It druueth forth wormes, bringeth downe the floures, killeth the child in the mothers womb, D

and prouoketh bodily luft.

Being inwardly taken, it is good for such as have fallen from high places: it dissolve the clutte- E red bloud, and preventeth the same that it do not congeale and thicken in any part of the body: it procureth sweat, as the later Physitions have found and tried by experience.

CHAP. 13. Of Indian Cresses.

The Description.

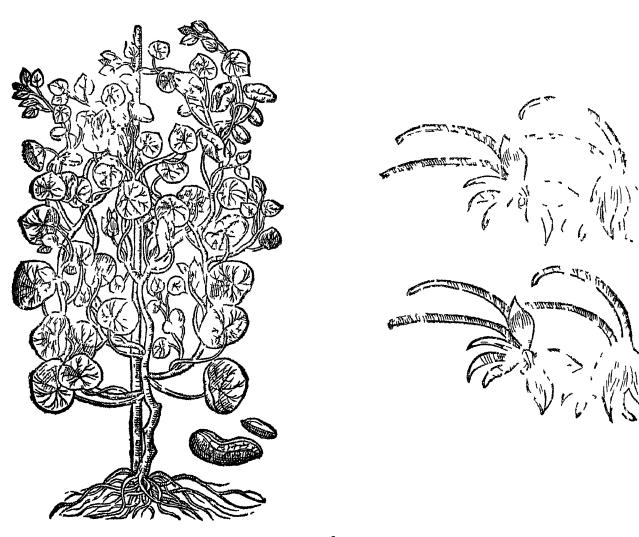
Resses of India have many weake and feeble branches, rising immediately from the ground, dispersing themselves far abroade, by meanes whereof one plant doth occupie a great circuit of ground, as doth the great Bindeweede. The tender stalkes divide themselves into sundry branches, trailing likewise vpon the ground, somewhat bunched or swollen vp at every joint or knee, which are in colour of a light red, but the spaces betweene the roints are greene. The leaves are round likewall peniwort, called Cotyledor, the footestalke of the lease commeth forth on the backeside almost in the middest of the lease, as those of Frogbit, in taste and smell like the garden Cresses. The flowers are dispersed throughout the whole plant, of colour yellow, with a crossed starre ourselwart the inside, of a deepe orange colour, vnto the backe part of the same doth hang a taile or spuire, such as bath the Larkes heele, called in Latine Consolida Regular, our greater, and the spuire or heele longer; which being past there succeed bunched and should code or seede vessels, wherein is contained the seede, rough, browne of colour and the state seede, but smaller.

The seedes of this rare and fall plant came first from the Indies into Spaine and thence into France and Flanders, from whence I received seede that bore with the fall wers and seede; especially those I received from my louing friend toon Robin of Fall.

The feedes must be fowen in the beginning of Aprille vactoried of hot horse dung, and is

two third carrie of the sconol and a sdfull thicke. The bed must be coursed as funder place with Loops or poles, to full ame the mix of fuch. The thing that it muff, be concied with it on, hr, and layd open to the Sunne in the day time. The which being ipings up and roung of enthecte in Son must replant them broad in the housest places the Guiden in the et in nd work in the Thus may you do with the ke-tricking Cucumbers, and affected from the pure hafe, for the other afethe hof will out them before they come to huit bee me They may also be sowen in good mold lile as other feed, and straily are 1

> Nufle tir India main flore or fer in. Indian Custoswith to ure and feed



This beautifull plant is called in Latine, Nasturtium Indicum in English, Indian Cresses. Although fome have deemed it a kinde of Convolvulus, or Binde-weed; yet I am well contented that it refine the former name, for that the finell and taste shew it to be a kinde of Ciesles.

en The Nature and Vertues.

We have no certain knowledge of his nature or vertues, but are content to refer it to the knide. of Cresses, or to a further consideration.

CHAP.14. Of Sciatica Creses.

The Description.

Clatica Cresses hath many slender branches growing from a stalke of a cubit high with finall long and narrow leaves like those of Garden Ciesses. The floures be very small, and yellow of colour, the feed-vessels be little flat chassic huskes, wherein is the feed of a reddish gold colour, sharpe and very bitter in taste. The root is small, tough, white within and without, and of a biting taffe.

‡ The plant whose figure I here give you in stead of that with the narrower leaves of our Author, hath leanes former hat like Rocket, but not so deepe cut in, being only snipt about the edges: the upper leaves are not finpt, not dissided at all and ale narrower. The floures decking the tops of the branches are finall and white, the feed veffels are leffe then those of Creffes, and the feed at felse exceeding small, and of a blackish colour, the 100 Lis woody, sometimes single, otherwhiles dissided into two branches. ‡

The Place.

It groweth upon old wals and rough places by high wares fides and fuch like I have found to in come fields about Southfleete need to Grauefond in Kent.

Theris Cirdamaatici. Sciatica Cirsles.



9 7/1 7, nc.

It floureth according to the late or earely flowing of it in the fields, in Iune and Iuly.

The Names

Sciatica Cresses is called in Greeke the cond whose form in Latine Iberts of Plane, Heberts, and Nasturium sylvestre, and in like manner also Le pidium. There is another Lepidium of Plane in English, Sciatica Cresse † The first described may be called Iberts Cardamantica tenuisolia Small leaved Sciatica Cresses. The second, iberts latione solves, broad leaved Sciatica Cresses. L

The Nature

Sciatica Creffe is hot in the fourth degree, and like to garden Creffes both in finell and in tafte.

The Vertues.

The rootes gathered in Autumne, faith Diofwides, doe heate and burne, and are with good successe with swines grease made vp in manner of a plaister, and put vpon such as are tormented with the Sciatica it is to be on the griened place but source hours at the most, and then taken away, and the patient bathed with warme water, and the place afterwards anointed with oile, and wooll laid on it, which

anings Galen in his minth booke of medicines, according to the place greened, citeth out of Demo-

ermes, in certaine verses tending to that effect.

CHAP.15. Of Banke Cresses.

The Description.

Anke Cresses hath long leaues, deepely cut or jagged vpon both sides, not valike to those of Rocket, or wilde mustard. The stalkes be small imber or pliant, yet very rough, and wil twist and writhe as doth the Ozier or water willow, wherupon do grow small yellow flowers, which being past there do succeed little slender cods, full of small seedes, in taste sharpe and biting the tongue as those of Cresses.

The fecond kinde of banke Creffes hath leaves like vnto those of Dandelion, somewhat resembling Spinach. The branches be long, tough, and pliant like the other. The flowers be yellowish, which are succeeded by smallong cods, having leaves growing amongst them: in these cods is contained small biting seed like the other of this kinde. The small of this plant is very vngratefull.

Banke Cresses is found in stonic places among rubbish, by prefigures, vpon earth or mudde walls, and in other vntoiled places.

The second kinde of banke Ciesses groweth in such places as the soumer doth: I sound it growing at a place by Chelmes forde in Essex called little Baddowe, and in sunding other places.

‡ If our Author meant this which I have described and given you the figure of, (as it is probable he did) I doubt he scarce found it wilde. I have seene it in the garden of Master Parkinson, and it groweth wilde in many places of Italy. ‡

The Time

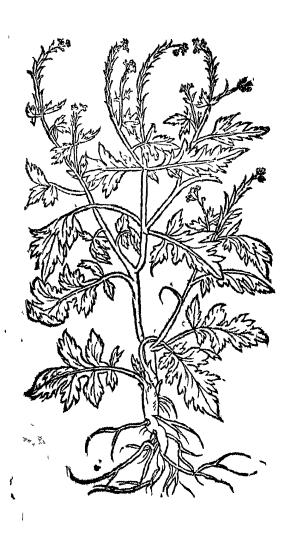
They flower in Iune and Iuly, and the feed is ripe in August and September.

The Names.

Banke Cresses is called in Latine Irio and Erysimum in Greeke pompor, and of some, zeneralor according to Dioscorides Theophrastus hath an other Erysimum ‡ The first is called Irio, or Erysimum by Matthrolus Dodonaus, and others. Turner, Fachsius and Tragus call it Verbena semina, or retta. The second is Irio alter of Matthrolus, and Saxifraga Romanorum, Lugd. It may be called Italian Banke Ciessed or Roman Saxistage. ‡

* Erysimum Dioscoridis, Lobely.
Bancke Cresses.







The Nature.

The feed of bancke Creffes is like in taste to garden Creffes, and is as Galen saith of a fierie temperature, and doth extreamely attenuate or make thinne.

The Vertues.

The feed of bancke Creffes is good against the rheume that falleth into the chest, by rotting the same.

remedieth the cough, the yellow aundise, and the Sciatica or ache of the hucklebones, if it can with hony in manner of a lohoc and often licked.

the state and hony and applied, it is a remedie against hidden cankrous apostumes behind the state and fivellings and inflammations of the pappes and stones.

The Land of the Italian Banke Creffes, or Roman Saxifrage taken in the weight of a dram;

in a decoction of Grasic roots, effectually cleanse the reines, and expell the stone, as the zuthour of the hist. Lugd. affirmes.

† The figure that was here in the fecoad place was of the Sonchus sylvatic is, or Libanotus I beophrastissically of Tabe samonana. You shall finde mention of ta monglithe Sanchi, or Som thistesi

CHAP. 16. Of Docke Cresses.

† Lampfana. Docke Creffes



The Description.

Ocke-Cresses is a wilde Wort or pot-herbe having roughish hairy leaues of an ouerworne greene colour, deepely cut or indented upon both fides like the leaves of small Turneps. The stalkes grow to the height of two or three cubits, and sometimes higher, dividing themselves toward the top into fundry little branches, whereon do grow many finall yellow floures like those of Hieracium, oi Hawke-weed, which decaying, are fucceeded by little crested heads containing a longish small seed somewhat like Lettice seed, but of a yellowish colour the plant is also milkie, the stalke woody, and the root small, sibrous, and white.

The Place.

Dock-Cresses grow enery where by Highwates, vpon walls made of mud or earth, and in stony places.

The Time.

It floureth from May to the end of August : the feed is ripe in September.

The Names.

Docke-Cresses are called in Greeke, Author in Latine, Lampfana, and Napium, by Dodonaus. Tabernamontanus calleth this, Sonchus sylvaticus Camerarius affirmes, That in Prussia they call it Papillaris

The Nature.

Docke-Cresses are of nature hot, and somewhat abstersive or cleansing.

The Vertues. Taken in meate, as Galen and Dioscorides affirme, it ingendreth euill inyce and naughtie nou- A

‡ Camerarius affirmeth, That it is vied with good fuccesse in Prussia against vicerated or sore B breasts. ‡ Hurdenso cales it repplement fro Reality y blowers y mybes more bress.

† The figure that was here, was of the Rapifitum atuorum, described in the second chapter of this booke; and the crae figure of this plant here described was page 231. under the name of Senebus filuations,

CHAP. 17.

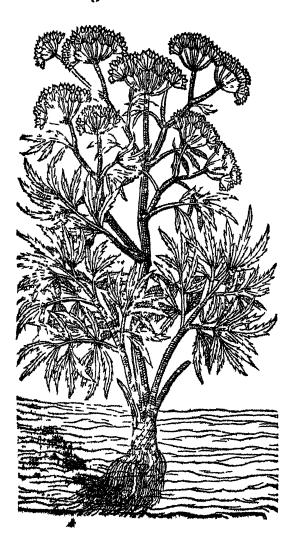
Of Water-Parsenep, and Water-Cresses

Reat Water-Parlenep groweth vpright, and is described to have leaves of a pleasant fauour, fat and full of invest as those of Alexanders, but homes har lesser, resembling the Garden Parlenep; the stalke is round, smooth, and sallew, like to Kexe or Cathes: the root consistent of many small strings or threads fatence rate for stalke within the wars.

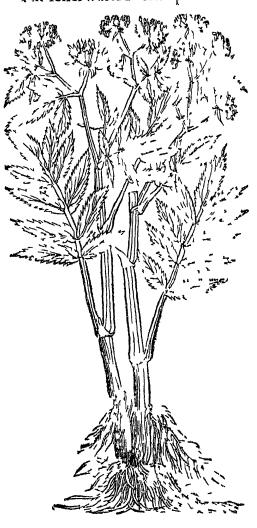
1 Sium majire latifolium. Gicat Water Pailencp



‡ 4 Sium alterum Olusari facie.
Long leaued water-Crestes.



1 Sium majus angustifolium The lesses water Parlenep.



or miry ground at the top go grow many white floures, in spoky roundles like fer nell; which being bruifed do yeeld avery strong fauour, sinelling like *Petroleum*, as doth the rest of the plant.

If 2 This plant much refembles the last described, and growes up some cubit and a halfe high, with many leaves sinely simpt about the edges, growing upon one rib, and commonly they stand bolt upright. The umbell consists of little white floures the root is smal, and consistent of many strings.

3 There is another very like this, but they thus differ: the stalkes and leaves of this later are lesse than those of the precedent, and not so many upon one rib; the other growes upright, to some yard or more high, this neuer growes up, but al wares creepes, and almost at euerie ioynt puts forth an umbel of sloures.

4 To these may be added another, whose root consists of aboundance of writhen and small blacke sibres; the stalkes are like Hemlock, some three cubits high, the leaves are long, narrow, and snipped

about

about the edges, growing commonly two or three together the vinbel of flories is commonly of a yellowish greene the feed is lile profley feed, but it tille so newhat resembles Cumine, Dancies C. circus, and the rinde of a Cition, yet feemes fo newhat botter #

5 Water-Creffe hath many fat and weake hollow branches trailing upon the granell and earth where it groweth, taking hold in fundry places as it creepeth, by me incs whereof the print spreadeth ouer a great compasse of ground. The leaves are likewise compass and winged with many small leaues set vpor a middle rib one against another, except the point lease, which stands by it felfe, as doth that of the ash, if it grow in his naturallplace, which is in a grauelly spring The vpper face of the wloe plant is of a browne co'our, and greene under the leaues, which is a perfect marke to know the phyticall kinde from the others. The white floures grow along it the starters, and are succeeded by cods wherein the seed is contained. The root is nothing elsebut as it were a thrumme or bundle of threds.

† 5 Nasturtium aquaticum, sine Crateus Common Water-Creffes.

‡ 6 Sium Matthiolic I alorum. Italian Water-Cresse.





There is also another kinde hereof, having leaves growing many on one stalke, snipt about the edges, being in shape betweene the garden Cresses and Cuckow-sloures the stalke is cressed. and druided into many branches, the floures white, and are succeeded by cods like those of our ordinarie Water-Creffe last described.

The Place.

The first of these I have not found growing, nor as yet heard of within this king. The fecond I first found in the company of M. Robert Larken, going betweene Re-Deptford, in a rotten boggy place on the right hand of the way!

The third growes almost in enery watery place about London.

The third growes almost in every watery place about London.

This is more rare, and was found by M. Goodyer in the ponds about a contract and by M. George Bowles in the directes about Ellesmere, and in druers ponds in Ellestes.

The fifth is as frequent as the third, and commonly they grow person.

This Label (with he found in Plemant in rivelets among the contract many parts).

6 This Lobel faith he found to Picquent, in rivelets among the that it growes with vs. ‡

The Time.

They fping and was greene in Aprill, and floure in July The water Ciefle to becaten in fallads showeth it selle in March, when it is both, and fourerth in Summer with the reft.

I The Names.

The first of these is Soum mains latifolium of Tabernamontanus.

This is Sion odoratum Tragi Sium, of Metthiolus, Dodonaus, and others it is taken to be Sium,

or Louir, of Dioscorides. Lobel calls it also Pollingia aquatica, or water Parsenep.

This may be called Sium vmbellatum repens, Creeping water Parienep. Of this there is a reasonable good figure in the Historia Lugduniasis, pag 1092. vnder the title of Sium verum Matthioli, but the description is of that we here give you in the sixth place.

This is Sium alterum of Dodonaus and Sium alterum Olusatri facie of Lobel.

Many judge this to be the Sifymbrium alterum, or Cardamine of Dioscorides as also the Sion of Crateuas and therefore Lobel termes it Ston Crateua eruca folium. It is called by Dodonaus, and

rulgarly in shops knowne by the name of Nasturtium aquaticum, or water Cresses.

This is called Sium vulgare by Matthiolus Lobel also termes it Sium Matthioli & Italorum. This was thought by our Countrey-man Dodoi Turner to be no other than the fecond here described of which opinion I must confesse I also was, but upon better consideration of that which Lobel and Banhine haue written, I hauc changed my minde. 4

The Temperature.

Water-Creffe is enidently hot and diy.

of The l'ertues

Water-Creffe being boyled in Wine or Milke, and drunke for certaine dayes together, is very

good against the Scuruy or Scorbute

Being chopped or boyled in the broth of flesh, and eaten for thirty dayes together, at morning, noone, and night, it provoketh vrine, wasts the stone, and driveth it forth. Taken in the same maner, it doth cure youg maidens of the green ficknesse, bringeth downe the termes, and sendeth into the face their accustomed linely colour, lost by the stopping of their Merstrua.

CHAP. 18. Of wilde Water-Cresses, or Cuckow Floures.

The Description.

He first of the Cuckow floures hath leaves at his springing up somwhat round, and those that spring afterward grow ragged like the leaves of Greeke Valerian: among which rifeth vp a stalke a foot long, set with the like leaves, but smaller, and more tagged, refembling those of Rocket. The floures grow at the top in small bundles, white of colour, hollow in the middle, refembling the white sweet-lohn: after which do come small chassie husks or seed vessels, wherein the seed is contained. The root is small and threddy.

The second fort of Cuckow sources hath small sagged leaves like those of small water Va-Ierian, agreeing with the former in stalkes and 100ts the floures be white, ouerdasht or declining

toward a light carnation.

The leaves and stalks of this are like those of the last described, neither are the floures which first shew themselves much valike them, but when as they begin to faile, in their middle rife vp heads of pretty double floures made of many leaues, like in colour to these of the single. ‡

The fourth fort of Cuckow Floures groweth creeping vpon the ground, with small threddy stalkes, whereon do grow leaves like those of the field Clauer, or three leaved Grasse: amongst which do come vp small and tender stalkes two handfulls high, having floures at the top in greater quantitie than any of therest, of colour white, and after them follow cods containing a small feed. The root is nothing elfe but as it were a bundle of thrums or threds.

Milke white Lady-imocke hath stalkes rising immediately from the root, dividing themthese into sunding the top, made of four leaves of a yellowish colour: the root is tough and woody,
the sum first annexed thereto.

This is no other than the first described, differing onely
there is the floures are milke white, as our Author truly in the title of his figure made
them. See the string himselfe in his description, he makes them yellowish, contrarie to himselfe
and the truth.

3 Cardamine. Cuckow floures.





Tardamine altera flore pleno?

Double floured Lady-smocke?



4 Cardamine Trifolia.
Three leaued Lady-fraocke.

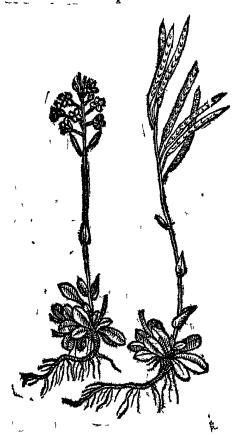




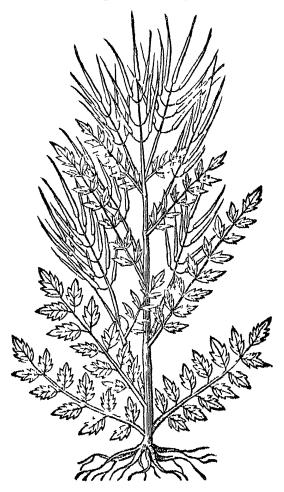
6 Cardamine Alpina. Mountaine Lady-Smocke.



3 Cardamne pumila Bellidis folio Alpina. The Dwarfe Dasie-leaued Ladysmocke of the Alpes.



‡ 7 Sium minus impatiens
The impatient Lady-smocke.



6 Mountaine Lady-smocke hath many roots, nothing else but as it were a bundle of threddy strings, from the which do come forth three or foure small weak or tender leaves made of sundry small leaves, in shew like to those of small water Valerian. The stalkes be small and brittle, whereupon doe grow small floures like the first kinde.

‡ 7 I should be blame worthy if in this place I omitted that pretty conditioned Sium which is kept in divers of our London gardens, and was first brought hither by that great Treasurer of Natures rarieties, M. Iohn Tradifiant This plant hath leaves fet many vpon a rib, like as the other Sum described in the second place hath; but they are cut in with two or three prety deep gashes: the stalk is some cubit high, & divided into many branches, which have many finall white floures growing upon them after these floures are past there follow small long cods containing a finall white feed. Now the nature of this plant is fuch, that if you touch but the cods when as the feed is ripe, though you do it neuer so gently, yet will the seed fly all abroad. with violence, as disdaining to be touched: whence they viually call it Nolime tangere; as they for the like qualitie name the Persicaria siliquosa. The nature of this plant is somewhat admurable, for if the feeds las I faid) be fully

ripe,

ripe, though you put but your hand neere them, as profering to touch them, though you doe it not, yet will they fly out vpon you, and if you expect no fuch thing, perhaps make you affraid by reason of the suddennesse thereof This herbe is written of onely by Prosper Alpinus, under the title of Sum Minimum and it may be called in English, Impatient Lady-smocke, or Cuckow floure. It

15 an annuall, and yeerely sowes it selse by the falling seeds. ‡

4 8 The leaves of this somewhat resemble those of Dasyes, but lesse, and he spread upon the ground, amongst which rises up a weake and slender stalke set with 3 or 4 leanes at certained; stances, it being some handful high, the top is adorned with small white floures consisting of source leaves apeece, after which follow large and long cods, considering the smallnes of the plant, within these in a double order is conteined a small reddish seed, of somewhat a biting taste. The root creepes upon the top of the ground, putting up new buds in divers places. Clusius found this growing upon the rockes on the Etscherian mountaine in Austria, and hath given vs the history and sigure there of under the name of Plantula Cardamines emula, and Sinapi pumulum Alpinum. The Time and Place.

That of the Alpish mountaines is a stranger in these cold Countries the rest are to be found euery where, as aforefaid, especially in the castle ditch at Clare in Essex. # The seuenth glowes naturally in some places of Italy

These flower for the most part in Aprill and May, when the Cuckowe doth begin to sing her

pleafant notes with out stammering.

The Names.

They are commonly called in Latine, Flos Cuculi, by Brunfelsius and Dodonaus, for the reason afore faid, and also some call them Nasturtium aquaticum minus, or lesser water Ciesse, of some, Cardamini, and Sissimbrium alterum of Dioscorides it is called in the Germane tongue, melloctres; in French, Piffirane sanuage in English, Cuckowe flowers in Northfolke, Canterbury bells at the Namptwich in Chefhue, where I had my beginning, Ladie smockes, which hath given me cause to Christen it afternly Country sashion.

The Nature and Vertues.

These herbes be not and drie in the second degree: we have no certaine proofe or authority of their vertues, but furely from the kindes of water Cresse they cannot much disser, and therefore to them they may be referred in their vertues.

The figure that was in the fourth place, being of the same plant that is described in the first place, the counterfeit stakes and heades being taken away, a Baubins rightly hath obscious , as also the description thereof, which (as many other) our Author stames by looking upon the figure, and the strength of 3 counce sancte: I have comitted as impertunent

CHAP.19. Of Treacle Mustard.

Reacle mustard hath long broad leaves, especially those next the ground, the others lesser, slightly indented about the edges like those of Dandelion. The stalkes be long and brittle, divided into many branches even from the ground to the top, where grow many small idle flowers tust fashion, after which succeed large, flat, thin, chassie huskes or feed veffels heart fashion, wherein are conteined browne flat seeds, sharpe in taste, burning the tongue as doth mustard seed, leaving a taste or sauour of Garlicke behinde for a farewell.

2 Mithridate Mustard hath long narrow leaves like those of Woad, or rather Cow Basil. The stalkes be inclosed with small snipt leaves even to the branches, Pyramidis fashion, that is to fay, smaller and smaller toward the top, where it is divided into sundrie branches, whereon doe grow imall flowers which being past, the cods, or rather thinne chassie huskes do appeare full of

sharpe seed, like the former. The 100te is long and slender.

The third kinde of Treacle Mustard, named Knaues Mustard, (for that it is too bad for honest men) hath long, fat, and broad leaves, like those of Dwale or deadly Nightshade: in taste like those of Vuluaria or stunching Orach, set upon a round stalke two cubits high, divided at the top into small armes or branches, whereon do grow small soolish white spokie flowers. The feed is conteined in flat pouches like those of Shepheards purse, brown, sharpe in taste, and of an ill sauor.

Bowyers Mustard hath the lower leaves resembling the ordinary Thiaspi, but the vpper are very small like tode flaxe but smaller. The stalkes be small, slender, and many. The flowers be finall, and white, each confifting of foure leaves. The feeds be placed upon the branches from the lowest part of them to the top exceeding sharpe and hot in taste, and of a yellowish colour. The roote is fmall and woody.

Grecian mustard hath many leaves spred upon the ground, like those of the common Daifie, of a darke greenish colour: from the midst whereof spring vp stalkes two soote long, divided THE

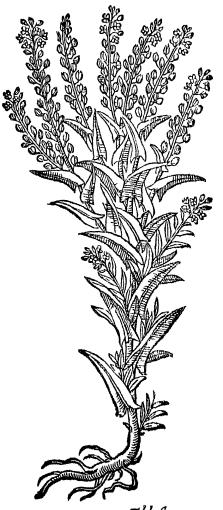
t Thlaspe Dioscoridis. Treacle Mustatd.



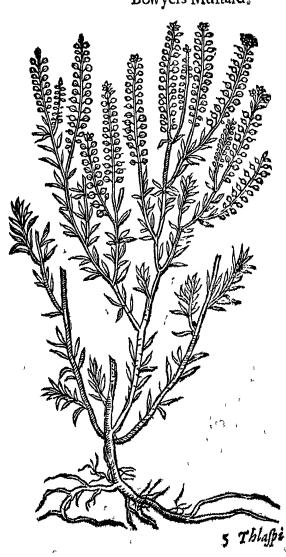
3 Thlaspi maius. Knaues Mustard.



2 Thlasp: Vulgatissimum. Mithridate Mustard.



4 Thlashi minus. Bowyers Mustard.



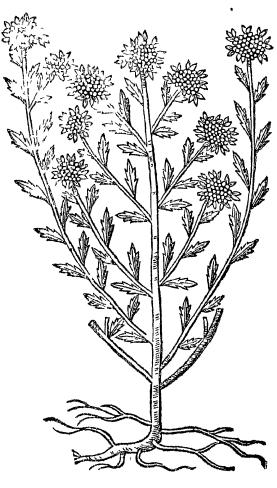
5 Thlasps Gracum Grecian Mustard.



7 Thlaspi Clypeatum Lobeli. Buckler Mustard.



6 Thlaspi amarum. Clownes Mustard.



8 Thlasps minus Clypeatum. Small Buckler Mustard.



into many small branches, whereupon grow small white flowers composed of source leaves, after which fucceed round flat huskes or feed veffels, fet vpon the stalke by couples, as it were fundiy paires of tpe chacles, wherein the feed is contained, tharpe and biring as the other. This is lonic

times feen with yellow flowers.

† 6 Clownes mustard hath a short white sibious root, from whence arisesh vp a stalke of the height of a foot, which a little about the 1001 divides it felfe into fo ne foure or five branches, and these agains are subdivided into other, smaller so that it resembles a little shrub longish narrow leaves notched after the mance of Sciatica Cresses by turees garnish these brain ches, and these leaves are as bitter as the smaller Centaury. The flowers stand thicke together ar the tops of the se branches in manner of little viribels, and are commonly of a light blew and white mixed together (being feldome onely white, or yellow.) After the flowers fucceed feed veffels after the manner of the other plants of this kinde, and in them is conteined a small hot feed 1

Buckler mustand hath many large le sucs, spread vpon the ground like Hieravium on Hawkeweede, somewhat more toothed or superabout the edges: among which comes up stalkes small and brittle, a cubit high, garnished with many small pale yellowish flowers in whose place suc ceed many round flat cods or pouches, buckler fashion, conteming a feed like vnto the others.

Small Buckler Muffaid, is a very finall, bafe, or low plant, having whitish leaves like those of wild Time, fet upon finall, weake and tender branches. The flowers grow at the top like the other buckler Mustard. The seed vessels are like, but not so round, somewhat that perpointed, tharp in taste, & burning the tongue. The whole plant lieth slat vponthe ground, like wild I yme. The Place.

Treacle or rather Mithridate Muslard growes wild in fundry places in comfields, direh banks, and in fandy, drie, and barren ground I have found it in come fields between Croydon & Godsstone in Surrey, at South-steet in Kent, by the path that leadeth from Hamsey (a finall village by

London) viito Waltham croffe, and in many other places

The other do grow under hedges, oftentimes in fields and in flome and untoiled places, they grow plentifully in Bohemia and Germany they are feene likewife on the stonic bankes of the rmer Rhene. They are likewife to be found in England in fundrie places wilde, the which I have gathered into my garden. ‡ I have found none but the first and second growing wilde in any part of England as yet, but I deny not, but that some of the other may be found, though not all,

The Time. These treacle Mustaids are found with their flowers from May to July, and the seed is upon

the end of August.

The Names.

The Grecians call these kindes of herbes Ordan, Ordan, or with one of the huske or feed vesself, which is like a little shield. They have also other names which be found among the bastard words: as Scandulaceum, Capfella, Pes gallinaceus. Neither be the later writers without their names, as Naslurium tectorum, and Sinapirusticum it is called in Dutch, milde Revie: in French, Seneue sanuage in English, Treacle Mustard, dish Mustard, Bowyers Mustard.of some, Thiaster, after the Greeke name, Churles mustard, and wilde Cresses.

† 1 This is Thlaspe Deoscorides Drabazaut Chamelina folio of Lobell Thlaspe Laieus of Dodonaus 🧃

and the second Theast of Mattheolus.

This, Thiaffe Vulgatissimum Vaccaria folio of Lobell: the first Thiaffe of Matthiolus, and second of Dodonaus; and this is that Thiaspe whose seed is vsed in shops.

This is Thiaspi majus of Tabernamentanus.

This is Thlasse minus of Dodonaus Thlasse angustifolium of Fuchsius Thlasse minus hortense Ofgridus folso,&c. of Lobell and Nasturtium sylvestre of Thalius

This is Alysson of Matthiolus Thlassi Gracum Polygonati folio, of Lobell and Tabern

This the Author of the Hist. Lug. calls Nasturtium sylvestre; Tabern. calls it Thashe amorum. Lobell termes this Thiafpi paroum Hieracifolium, and Lunaria Lutes Monspeliensium.

8 This is The after minus clypeatum Serpellefolio of Lobell ‡
The agures of these two last mentioned were transposed in the former Edution.

The Temperature.

The feed of these kindes of Treacle Mustards be hot and drie in the end of the time degree. The Vertues.

The feed of Thiaspi or treacle Mustard eaten, purgeth colour both vpward and downeward, prouoketh flowers, and breaketh inward aposthumes.

The same vsed in clysters, helpeth the sciatica, and is good vnto those purposes for which Mu-

stard feed ferueth.

The Danger.

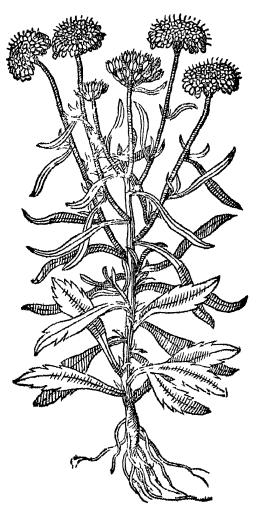
The feed of these herbes be so extreame hor and vehement in working, that being taken in too great great a quantitie, purgeth and scoureth even vnto bloud, and is hurtfull to wo'nen with child, and therefore great care is to be had in giving them inwardly in any great quantitie.

CHAP. 20. Of Candie Mustard.

The Description Andie mustard excelleth all the rest, as well for the comely sloures that it bringeth forth for the decking vp of gardens and houses, as also for that it goeth beyond the rest in his physicall vertues. It riseth vp with a very brittle stalke of a cubit high, which divideth it selfe into fundry bowes of branches, setwith leaves like those of stocke gillisourcs, of a gray of onerworne greene colour The floures grow at the top of thes stalke roundt, hicke clustering together, like those of Scabious or divels bit, sometimes blew, often pui ple, carnation or horse flest, but seldomewhite for any thing that I have seen varying according to the soile or Clymate. The seed is reddish, tharpe, and buing the tongue, wrapped in little linskes fashioned like an heart. ‡ There is a lesser variety of this with white well smelling flowers, in other respects little differing from

Thlaspi Candia. Candie Mustard.

‡ Thlasp: Candra parvum flo albo. Small Candy mustard with a white floure





This growes naturally in some places of Austria, as also in Candy, Spaine, & Italy, som whence I received feeds by the liberality of the right Honorable the Lord Edward Zouch, at his returne into England from those parts. ‡ Clustus found the later as he trauelled through Swirzerland in to Germany. ‡ The Time.

It floureth from the beginning of May vnto the end of September, at which time you that haue floures and seeds upon one branch, some ripe, and some that will not ripen at all

The Name: † This plant is called by Dadonaus (but not rightly) Arabis and Draba at al fire hispi Candia: which last name is reteined by most writers : in English, Candy Thiaspior Candy Mustard. † The Temperature

The feed of Candie Mustard is horand drie at the end of the third descents is that called South rodothlasps, or treacle mustard. And the property of

CHAP. 21. Of Treacle Mustard.

Ound leaved Mustard hath many large leaves laid flat vpon the ground like the leaves of the wilde Cabbage, and of the same colour, among which rise vp many slender stalkes of some two handfulls high or thereabouts, which are set with leaves say vn like to those next the ground, enclosing or embracing the stalkes as do the leaves of Perfoliatum, con Thorow-wax. The floures grow at the top of the branches, white of colour, which being pass, there do succeed slat huskes or pouches like vnto those of Shepheards purse, with hor seed biting the tongue.

1 Thiasprotundsfolium.
Round leaved Mustard.



2 Thlasp: Ponnonicum Clusiq Hungary Mustard.



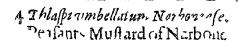
Hungary Mustard bringeth forth stender stalkes of one cubit high: the leaves which sirst appeare are flat, somewhat found like those of the wilde Beet; but those leaves which after doe garnish the stalkes are long and broad like those of the garden Colewort, but lesser and softer, greene on the vpper side, and vinder declining to whitenesse, smelling like Garlicke. The shoures be small and white, consisting of source small leaves, which in a great tust or vimbel do grow thick thrust together. which being past, there solloweth in every small huske one duskish seed and no more, bitter and sharpe in taste. The root is white and small, creeping vinder the ground far abroad like the roots of Couch-grasse; preparing new shoots and branches for the yeare following, contrarie to all the rest of his kinde, which are encreased by seed, and not otherwise.

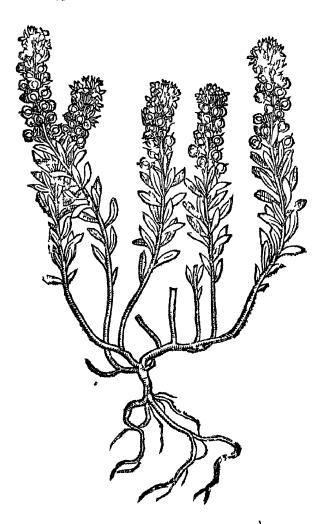
3 Churles Mustardhath many small twiggy stalkes, slender, tough, and pliant, set with small leaves like those of Cudweed, or Lauander, with small white floures: the huskes and seeds are

finall, few, sharpe, bitter, and vnsauorie the whole plant is of a whitish colour.

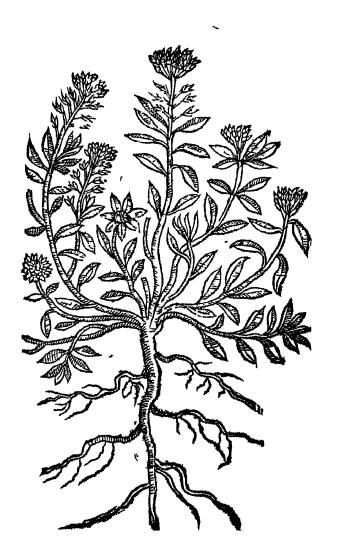
Peafants Mustard hath many pretty large branches, with thin and lagged leaves like those of Cresses, but smaller, in savor and taste like to the ordinarie Thiaspi: the sloures be whitish, and grow in small spoky tust. The seed in taste and savor is equall with the other of his kinde and countrey, or rather exceeds them in sharpnesse.

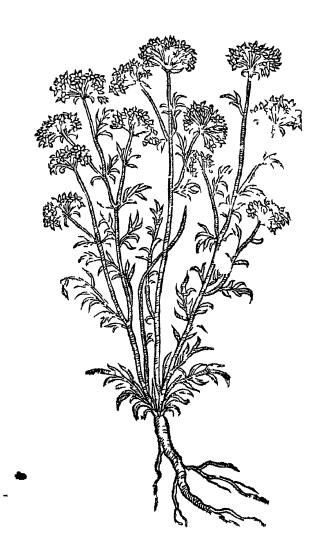
2 Thlaspe Narboninse Lobely. Churks Mustand.





† 5 Thlasps suprnum lutermo Yellow Mustardo





Tellow Mustaid bath an exceeding number of whitish k aucs spred vpon the ground in manner of a turse or hassocke, from the midst whereof risk the vp an vpright stalke of three foot high, putting forth many small branches or arms at the top whereof grow many small yellow sloures like those of the wall-sloure, but much lesser; which being past, the basks appeare flat, pouch sashion, wherein is the seed like Treacle Mustaid, that palso and bitting.

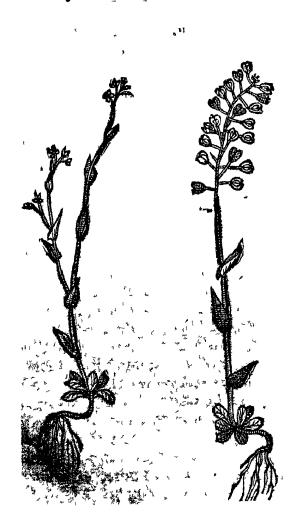
6 VVhite Treack Mustand hath leaves spred upon the ground like the other, but smaller the stalkes rise up from the middest thereof, branched, set with leaves smaller than those that he upon the ground even to the top, where doth grow a tust of white floures in fashion like to those of the other Thisspies: the seed is like the other: ‡ The cods of this are sometimes shat, and otherwhiles round. the floures also grow sometimes spike-fashion, otherwhiles in an umbell. I have given you two figures expressing both these varieties. ‡

The

6 Thiaspe all um supe um, & ceus varietas. White I icacle Mustard.



7 Thlaspi minus Clusij. Clusius his small Mustard.





‡ 8 Thlashi petraumminus. Small Rocke Mustaid?



- This small kinde of Mustard hath a few small leaves spread upon the ground like those of the leffer Dasie, but of a blewisher greene colour, from which rise vp small tender stalks fet with three, and sometimes source small sharpe pointed leaves the floures grow at the top, small and white, the cods are flat, pouch-tashion, like those of Shepheards purse, and in each of them there is contained two or three yellowish seeds.
- ‡ 8 To these we may fitly adde another small mountaine Thlaspi, sinst described by that diligent and learned Apothecaire Iohn Pona of Verona, in his description of Mount Baldus. This from a threddy root brings forth many small whitish leaues lying spred vpon the ground, and a little nicked about their edges among these riseth vp a stalke some two or three hardfulls high, diuaricated toward the top into divers small branches, vpon which grow white little floures consisting of four leaves apiece which fading, there follow round seed-vessels, like to those of Myagrum whence Pona, the first describer thereof, calls it Thiaspi petraum myagrodes The seed is as Tharpe and biting as any of the other Thlaspies This growes naturally in the chinkes of the rocks, in that past of Baldus that is termed Vallus frigida, oi, The cold Valley.

The Place.

These kindes of Tieacle Mustard grow upon hills and mountaines in come fields, in stony bar, ren and grauelly grounds.

The Time.

These floure in May, Iune, and Iuly the seed is ripe in September.

The Names.

This is Thlaspioleraceum of Tabernamontanus Thlaspi primum, of Doleschampius Thlaspi mittus rotundifolium of Columna. Our Author confounded it with that whose figure is the first in the enfuing Chapter, and called it Thlaspi incanum

Thlaspi montanum peltatum of Clusius and Thlaspi Pannonicum of Lobel and Taber. Thlaspi Narbonense centunculi angustisolio, of Lobel and Thlaspi maritimum of Daleschampius. 7 hlash wmbellatum Nasturty horiensis solio Narbonense, of Lobel. The figures of this and the precedent were transposed in the former edition.

Thiaspi suprium luteum of Lobel Our Authors figure was a varietie of the next following.

Thlashi album supinum of Lobel Thlashi montanum secundum of Clusius.

Thlaspi pumilum of Clusius Thlaspi minimum of Tabernamontanus.

Thiaspipetraum my agrodes of Pona. Thiaspitertium saxatile of Camerarius, in his Epit. of Matthiolus. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues,

The feeds of these churlish kindes of Treacle Mustard have a sharpe or biting qualitie, breake inward apostumes, bring downe the floures, kill the birth, and helpeth the Sciatica or pain in the hip. They purge choler vpward and downeward, if you take two ounces and a halfe of them, as Daofcorides writeth. They are mixed in counterpoysons, as Treacle, Mythridate, and such like Compolitions.

CHAP. 22: Of Wooddy Mustard.

The Description.

7 Ooddy Mustard hath long narrow leaves declining to whitenesse, like those of the frocke Gilloflower, but smaller, very like the leaves of Rosemary, but somewhat broader, with rough stalks very tough and pliant, being of the substance of wood; the floures grow at the top, white of colour: the feeds do follow, in taste sharpe and biting. The huskes or feed-veffels are round and somewhat longish.

Small wooddy Mustard groweth to the height of two cubits, with many stalkes with small narrow leaves like those of Hyssop, but rougher, and at the top grow floures like those of

Treacle Mustard, or Thisspi. The whole plant groweth as a shrub or hedge-bush.

3 Thorny Mustard groweth up to the height of source cubits, of a wooddy significance, like unto a hedge-bush, or wilde shrub, with stalkes besetwith leaves, sloures, and seeds like the last before mentioned; agreeing in all points, saving in the cruell pricking sharpe thornes wherewith this plant is armed; the other not. The root is tough, wooddy, and some trings or sibres annexed thereto. thereto.

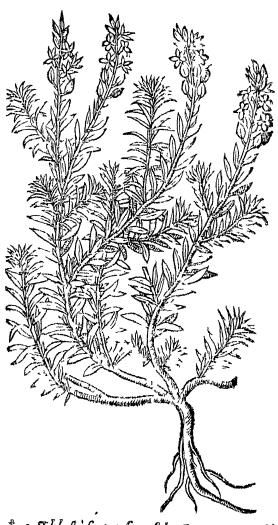
Thlasps fruticosum incanum. Hoary wooddy Mustard



3 Thiasps spinosum. Thorny Mustard.



2 Thlasps fruticosum minus. Small wooddy Mustard.



‡ 4 Thlashi fruticosum solio Leucoy marini! Bushy Mustard.



‡ 5 Thlasps hederacium. Iuy Mustard.



- 4 There is another fort of wooddy Mustard growing in shadowie and obscure mountaines, and rough stony places resembling the last described; fauing that this plant hath no pricks at all, but many small branches set thick with leaves, resembling those of the lesser sea Leutoson . the floures are many and white; the feed like the other Thlaspies: the root is wooddy and fibrous.
- There is (faith Lobel) in Portland and about Plimouth, and vpon other rockes on the sea coast of England, a creeping little herbe having small red crested stalkes about a spanne high. the leaues are thicke and fashioned like Iuy; the white floures and small seeds do in taste and shape resemble the Thlaspies. ‡

The Place.

- The first of these groweth about Me-**‡** I chline.
- These plants grow upon the Alpish and Pyrene mountaines in Piemont and in Italy, in stony and rockie grounds.

The Time.

They floure when the other kindes of Thlaspies do; that is, from May to the end of August.

The Names.

This Clusius and Lobel call Thlasp: incanum Mechliniense Bauhine thinks it to be the Iberis prima of Tabernamontanus, whose figure retained this place in the former edition.

This is Thiaspe frutecosum alterum of Lobel . Thiaspe 5. Hispanicum of Clusius.

Lobel calls this, Thiasp: fruticosum spinosum.

Camerarius calls this, Thiafpi sempervirens bistorum folio Leucoy, &c. Lobel, Thiafpi fruticosum folio Lencoy, &c.

This Lobel calls Thiaspi hederaceum. ‡

The Nature and Vertues.

I finde nothing extant of their nature or vertues, but they may be referred to the kinds of Thlaspies, whereof no doubt they are of kindred and affinitie, as well in facultie as forme.

CHAP. 23. Of Towers Mustard:

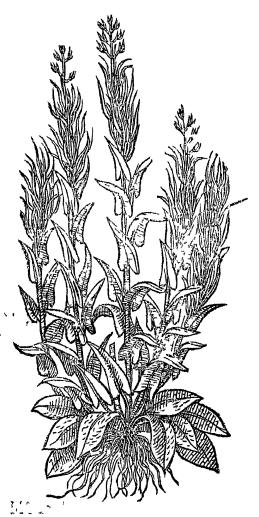
Owers Mustard hath beene taken of some for a kinde of Cresses, and referred by them to it: of some, for one of the Mustards, and so placed among the Thiaspieses a kinde thereof; and therefore my selfe must needs bestow it somewhere with orbits. Therefore I have with Clusters and Lobel placed it among the Thiaspiese, as a kinde thereof. It somewhere with orbits out of the ground with many long and large rough leanes, like those of Hounds rough, set about ly those next the ground: amongst which riseth vp a long stalke of a robits in more high, set about with sharpe pointed leaves like those of Woad. The floures grow at the log of I may terme them floures, but they are as it were a little dusty chasse driven vpon the deads and branches with the winde: after which come very small cods, wherein is small redustioned like that of Cameline winde: after which come very small cods, wherein is small redustioned like that of Cameline of English Worm-seed, with a root made of a tast full of innumerable threads or strings. † 2 This second kinde hath a thicker and haider root than the precedent having also sewer fibers, the leaves are bigger than those of the last described somewhat curied or sinuated yet lesse, rough, and of a lighter givene, in the middest of these there rise vp one or two stalkes or more, vsually some two cubits high, divided into some branches, which are adorned with leaves almost inguiting them round at there setting on. The slowes are like those of the former, but somewhat larger, and the colour is either white, or a pale yellow after these succeed many long cods silled with a seed somewhat larger than the last described. ‡

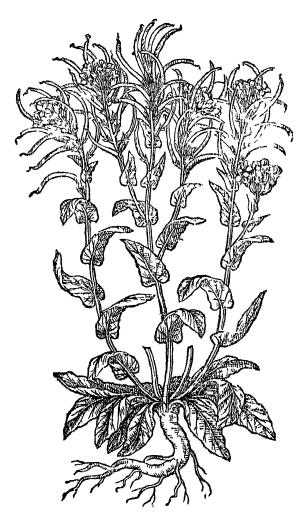
Gold of pleasure is an herbewith many branches set vpon a straight stalke, round, and dinided into sundry wings, in height two cubits. The leaves be long, broad, and sharpe pointed, somewhat snipt or indented about the edges like those of Sow-thistles. The slowers along the stalkes

are white; the feed contained in found little vessels is fat and only.

Turritis.
Towers Mustard.

‡ 2 Turritis major.
Great Tower Mustard,





4 Treacle VVormeseed inseth up with tough and pliant branches, whereupou do grow many small yellow flowers; after which come long slender cods like Flixe-weed, or Sophia, wherein is conteined small yellowish seed, bitter as VVormeseed or Coliquintida. The leaves are small and darke of colour, in shape like those of the wilde stocke Gillosloures, but not so thicke, nor fat, The root is small and single.

The Place.

Towers Treacle groweth in the West part of England, vpon dunghils and such like places. I have likewise seen it in sundrie other places, as at Pyms by a village called Edmonton necre London, by the Citic wals of West-chester in come fields, and where flaxe did grow about Cambridge. ‡ The second is a stranger with vs, yet I am deceived if I have not seene it growing in M. Parkinsons garden. ‡

The other grow in the territorie of Leiden in Zeeland, and many places of the Low-countries and likewise wilde in sundrie places of England.

The Time.

The Leherbes doe floure in May and Iune, and their feed is ripe in September.

The Names.

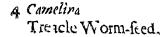
This is Turritis of Lobell Turrita Vulgation of Clusius.

This is Turrita major, of Clusius, who thinkes it to be Brassica Virgata of Cordus.

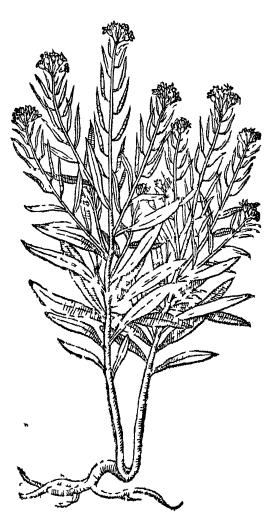
3 Muthiolus calls this, Pseudomyazium Tragus calls it, Sesamum Dodonaus, I obel and others

This Lobel calls Myarram this pressure. Tabernamontanus hath it twice, first under the name of Ir summer terium to condly, of Myarrum secundum. And so also our Authour (as I formerly need) had it before under the name of Frue a syluctric angustissia, and here under the name of Camelina 4

3 Myagrum. Gold of pleasure.







The Temperature.

These Plants be hot and dry in the third degice.

The Veriues.

It is thought, faith Diescorides, That the roughnesse of the skinne is polished and made smooth A with the oylie fatnesse of the seed of Myagrum.

Ruellous teacheth, That the myce of the herbe healeth vicers of the mouth; and that the poore B peafant doth vie the oile in banquets, and the rich in their lampes.

The feed of Camelina stamped, and given children to drinke, killeth the wormes, and driveth them forth both by siege and vomit.

1 Thetwo Drabaeshere only ed are remed of a large in the ollowing Chapter-

CHAP. 24. Of Turky Cresses.

Vr Author did briefely in the precedent Chapter make mention of the two plants wee first mention in this Chapter; but that so briefely, that I thought it conucnient to discourse more largely of them, as also to adde to them other two, being by most Writers adjudged to be of the same Tribe or kindred. The vertues of the first were by our Author out of Dodonaus formerly put to the Thieft Gandia, Chapter 20. from whence I have brought them to their proper place, in the end of this present Chapter.

The Description.

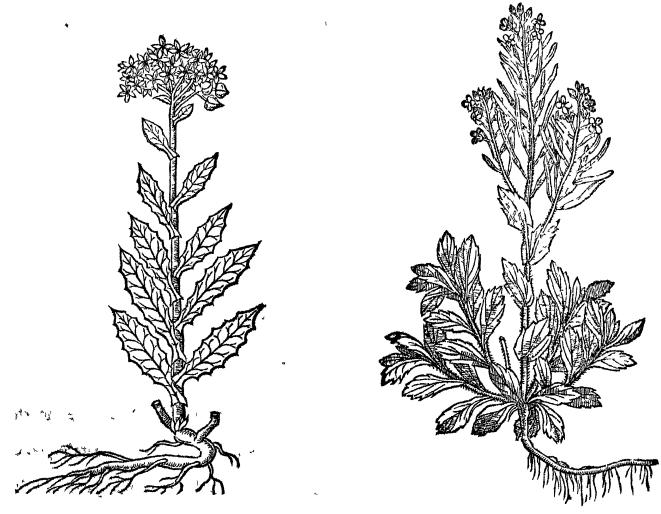
The first hath crested stender, yet firme stalkes of some foot long, which are set with leaues of some inch in length, broad at the setting on, sinuated about the edges, and that pe pointed, their colour is a whitish greene, and taste acride, the leaves that are at the bottome of the stalke are many, and larger. The tops of the stalkes are divided into many branches of an vik quall length, and fustain many floures, each whereof confists of foure little white leaucs, so that rogs that they much relemble the vmbell of the Elder when it is in floure. Little swolne seed vessels divided Into two cells follow the fading floures the feed is whitish, about the bignesse of miller, the root alfo is white, flender and creeping

This hath creeping roots, from which arise many branches lying upon the ground here and there, taking 100t also, the leaves, which vpon the lower branches are many, are in forme and colour much like those of the last described, but lesse, and somewhat suipt about the edges. The stalkes are about a handfull high, or somewhat more, round, greene, and harry, having some leaves growing upon them. The floures grow spoke fashion at the top of the stalkes, white, and consisting of source leaves, which fallen, there follow cods contenning a small red seed.

I Draba Diescoridis. Turkie Creffes.

1 2 Drabaprima repens. The first ciceping Cresse.

The



From a small and creeping root rife vp many shootes, which while they are young have nany thicke juicy and darke greene leaves role fashion adorning their tops, out of the middest of which spring out many slender stalkes of some foot high, which at certain spaces are encompassed (as it were) with leaues somewhat lesser then the former, yet broader at the bottome: the floures, ods, and feed are like the fall mentioned.

There is a plantal fo by forme refer d to this Classis; and I for some reasons thinke good to nake mention thereof in this place. It hath a strong and very long root of colour whitish, and have mention thereof in this place. It hath a strong and very long root of colour whitish, and has sharpe a taste as Cresses; the stalkes are many, and oft times exceed the height of a man, yet the strong and towards their tops dissided into some branches, which make no vimbell, but carry the strong dispersed, which consist of source small yellow leaves. after the floure is past there sollow large steady there to the strong a small yellowish, acride seed. The leaves which adorne this plantage start the pointed, and snipt about the edges, somewhat like those of Saracens Consound, but that seed towards the top are more vinequally cut in.

C

‡ 3 Draba altera repens.
The other creeping Creffe.



The Time.

The first of these floures in May and the beginning of Iune. The 2 and 3 in Aprill. The, fourth in Iune and Iuly.

The Place.

None of these (that I know of) are found naturally growing in this kingdome, the last excepted, which I thinke may be found in some places.

The Names.

This by a generall confent of Matthiolus, Anguillara, Lobell, &c. is judged to be the Arabusor Draba of the Ancients.

2. Draba altera of Clusius.

3 Draba tertia succulen o folio, of Clusius -

Eruca Muralis of Daleschamps is

A This by Cimerarius is set forth under the name of Arabis quorundam, and he affirmes in his Hor. Med. that he had it out of England under the name of Solidago; The which is very likely, for without doubt this is the very plane that our Author mistooke for Solidago Sauracemea, for he bewraies himselfe in the Chapter of Epimedium, whereas he saith it hath cods like Sarracens Consound, when as both he, and all other give no cods at all to Sarracens Consound. My very good friend Mr. 10hn Good-

yer was the first, I thinke, that observed this mistake in our Author, forwhich his observation, together with some others formerly and hereafter to be remembred, I acknowledge my selfe beholden to him.

The Vertues, attributed to the first.

I Dioscorides saith, that they vie to eate the dryed seed of this herbe with meate, as we do pepper

especially in Cappadocia.

They wie likewise to boyle the herbe with the decoction of barly, called Ptisana; which being so boiled, concocteth and bringeth forth of the chest tough and raw slegme which sticketh therein.

The rest are hor, and come neere to the vertues of the precedent. ‡

CHAP. 25. Of Shepheards-purse.

The Description.

He leaves of Shepheards purse grow vp at the first long, gashed in the edges like those of Rocket, spred vpon the ground: from these spring vp very many little weake stalks divided into sundry branches, with like leaves growing on them, but lesser, at the top whereof are orderly placed small white floures. after these come vp little seed vessels, that and coinered, narrow at the stem like to a certaine little pouch or purse, in which lieth cliebed. The root is white not without strings. ‡ There in another of this kinde with leaves not sundred or cut in. ‡

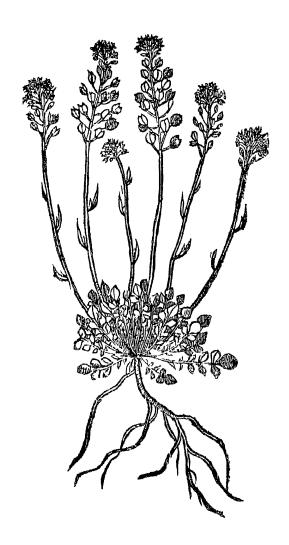
The small Shepheards purse commeth forth of the ground like the Cuckow source, which I have Englished Ladie-smockes, having small leanes deepely indented about the edges, among which rise up many small fender stalkes with flowers at the top, as it were thanks. The huskes and fixed is like the other before mentioned.

The Place.

* Burfa Paftorus.
Shepheards purse.







They floure, flourish, and seed all the Sommer long.

The Names.

Shepheards purse is called in Latine, Pastorus bursa, or Perapastoris: in high Dutch, Seckel: in low-Dutch, Boulekeng erupt: in French, Bourse de pasteur on Curé. in English, Shepheards purse or setip: of some, Shepheards pouch, and poore mans Parmacetie: and in the North part of England, Toy-wort, Pick-purse, and Case-weed.

They are of temperature cold and dry, and very much binding, after the opinion of Ruellius, Matthiolus, and Dodoneus; but Lobel and Pena hold them to be hot and dry, sudging the same by their sharpe taste: which hath caused me to insert them here among the kindes of Thlaspi, considering the fashion of the leaves, cods, seed, and taste thereof: which do so wel agree together, that I might very well have placed them as kindes thereof. But rather willing to content others that have written before, than to please my selfe, I have followed their order in marshalling them in this place, where they may stand for cousine germanes.

The Vertues.

Shepheards purse stayeth bleeding in any part of the body, whether the suyce or the decoction thereof be drunke, or whether it be vsed pultesse-wise, or in bath, or any other way else.

In a Clyster it cureth the bloudy flix: it healeth greene and bleeding wounds: it is maruellous good for inflammations new begun, and for all diseases which must be checked backe and cooled. The decocion doth stop the laske, the spitting and pissing of bloud, and all other fluxes of bloud.

CHAP. 26. Of Killian Rocker,

I The Description.

Talian Rocket nath long leaves cut into many pairs or dimfions like those of the Ash tree, resembling Ruellus his Bucks horne among which rise vp stalks weake and tender, but thicke and grosse, two foot high, garnished with many small vellowish floures like the middle part of Tansie floures, of a naughty sauor or smell. The seed is small like sand or dust, in taste like Rocker seed, whereof in truth wee suspect it to be a kinde. The root is long and swooddy,

1 Pheseda Plinij.

Italian Rocket

2 Rhefedamaxima. Crambling Rocket.





Crambling Rocket hath many large leaves cut into fundry sections, deeply divided to the middle rib, branched like the hornes of a stag or hart: among which there do nise vp long far and sleshy stalkes two cubits high, lying slavepon the ground by reason of his weake and seeble branches. The floures grow at the top, clustering thicke together, white of colour, with brownish threds in them. The seed is like the former. ‡ Lobel affirmes it growes in the Low-country gardens with writhen stalkes, sometimes ten or twelve cubits high, with leaves much divided. ‡

The Place.

These Plants grow in sandy, stony, grauelly, and chalky barren grounds. I have sound them in sundry places of Kent, as at South-sleet, upon Long-sield downes, which is a chalkie and hilly ground very barren. They grow at Greenhithe upon the hills, and in other places of Kent. ‡ The first growes also upon the Wolds in Yorke-shire. The second I have not seene growing except in gardens, and much doubt whether it grow wildewith us or no. ‡

The Names.

The first is called of Pliny, Reseda, Eruca peregrina, & Eruca Cantabrica in English, Italia Rocket.

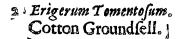
The second is called Reseda maxima of Anguillara, Pignocomon, whereof I finde nothing extant worthy the memorie, either of temperature or vertues.

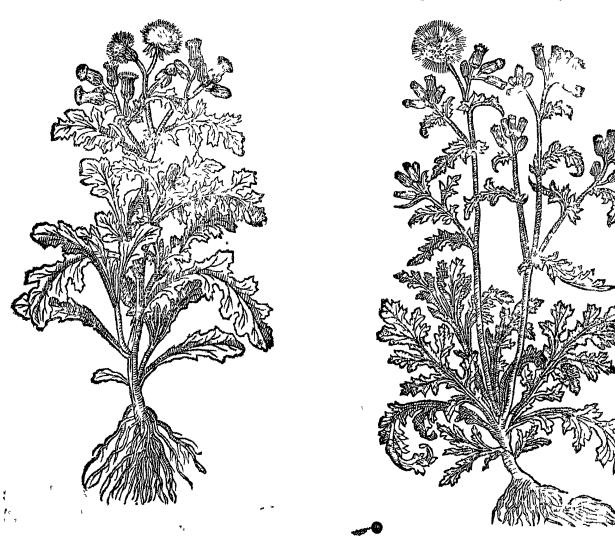
CHAP. 27. Of Groundsell.

The Description.

He stalke of Groundsell is round, chamfered and divided into many branches the leaves be greene, long, and cut in the edges almost like those of Succorie, but lesser, like in a manner to the leaves of Rocket. The floures be yellow, and turne to downe, that is carried away with the winde. The root is full of strings and threds.

Groundfell.





Cotton Groundsel hath a straight stalke of a browne purple colour, couered with a fine cotton or downy haire, of the height of two cubits. The leaves are like those of S. Iames Wort, or Rag-wort; and at the top of the stalke grow small knops, from which come floures of a pale yellow colour; which are no sooner opened and spred abroad, but they change into downe like that of the Thistle, even the same house of his flouring, and is carried away with the winde: the root is small and render.

There is another with leaves more lagged, and finelier cut than the last mentioned, fost to and downie: the floures are fewer, lesse and paler than in the ordinarie, but turne specially into

like as the former. ‡

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

They flouring almost every moneth of the yeare.

‡ 3 Erigeron tomento sum alterum The other Cotton Groundfell.



The Names.

Groundsel is called in Greek re view in Latine, Senecto, because it waxeth old quickely by a bastard name Herbutum in Germany, Creufzwurtz: in low-Dutch, Cruys cruyt, and Cruytken crupt: in Spanish, Terna cana in Italian, Cardoncello, Speliciosa in English, Groundsel.

Cotton Groundfell feemeth to be all one with Theophrastus his Aphace, hee maketh mention of Aphace in his feuenth booke, which is not onely a kinde of pulse, but an herbe also, vnto which this kinde of Groundsell is very like. For as Theophra. stus faith, The herbe Aphace is one of the pot-herbs and kindes of Succorie adding further, That it floureth in haste, but yet soone is old, and turneth into down, and fuch a one is this kind of Groundfell But Theophrastus faith further, That it floureth all the winter long, and so long as the Spring lasteth, as my selfe haue often seene this Groundfell do.

The Temperature. Groundsell hath mixt faculties, it cooleth, and withall digesteth, as Paulus Ægineta writeth.

The Vertues. The leaves of Groundfell boyled in wine or wa- A ter, and drunke, healeth the pame and ache of the stomacke that proceedeth of choler.

The leaves and floures stamped with a little B Hogs greafe ceafeth the burning heat of the stones and fundament. By adding to a little saffron or falt it helpeth the Struma or Kings Euill.

The leaves stamped and strained into milke and drunke, helpeth the red gummes and frets in C

Dioscorides saith, That with the fine pouder of Frankinsence it healeth wounds in the sinewes. D The like operation hath the downe of the floures mixed with vineger.

Boyled in Ale with a little honey and vineger, it prouoketh vomit, especially if you adde thereto a few roots of Assarabacca.

CHAP. 28. Of Saint James his Wort.

The Kindes.

He herbe called Saint Iames his wort is not without cause thought to be a kinde of Groundfel: of which there be fundry forts, some of the pasture, and one of the sea, some sweet-smelling, and some of a loathsome sauor. All which kindes I will set downe.

The Description.

Shint lames his wort or Rag-wort is very well knowne every where, and bringe it forth at the first broad leaves, gashed round about like to the leaves of common wood, but broader, thicker, not whitish or soft, of a deepe greene colour, with atalke which riset by aboue a cubit high, chamsered, blackish, and somewhat red wishall. The armes or wings are set with lesser leaves like those of Groundsell or of wilde Rocker. It is suited in the top be of a yellow colour like Marigolds, as well the middle button as the limit of mesthat stand in a pale round about, which turne into downe as doth Groundsell. The man standay.

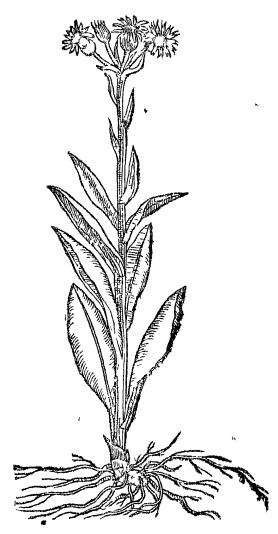
‡ 2 This hath stakes some cubit high, crested, and set with long the leaves; the lower leaves are the shorter; but the vpper leaves the longer, yet the sarrows the top of the stake grow some foure or sine shours as in anymbell, which are of a data to blour before they open their leaves.

T Iacobea. Rag-wort.

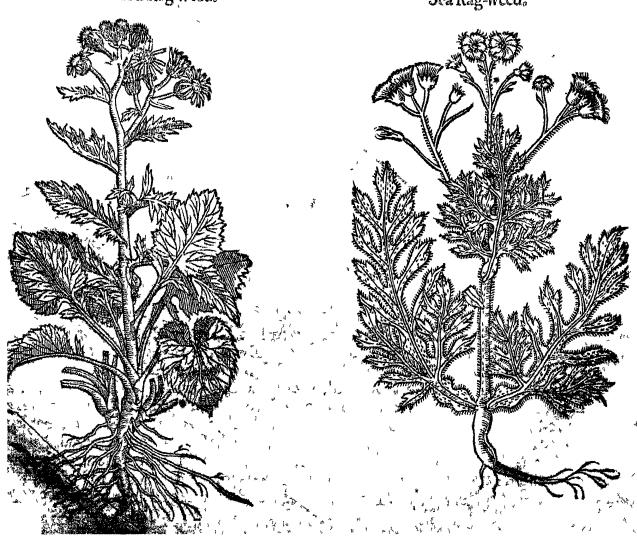
† 2 Iacoban anguste folia. Narrow leaved Rag-weed.



† 3 Iacobaalatifolia.
Broad leaued Rag-weed.



4 Iacobaa marina. Sea Rag-weed.



themselves, but opened, of a bright golden color is, and those are ingert by fifteen coring and it is to mes, which are of a flame colonia bour, and redunde meath. The course training in close and the seed is black the and like that of the sounce of the roots are made of many strings like along of the precedent.

I his broad leaned Rag-wood hath stiffe or the detailes, thich are stored broad weinckled that promited haves, of a greene colonic the boreans are the larget and rounder, the top stanes the less, and more divided—the sources gione tithe top of the stall court happens to result the those of the common Rag-wood, but much origin. They also turne into Downe as the so-

nier. ‡

4 ScaRig-wort groweth to 14 height of two cubits the stall esbe not reddish as the other, but contrains a Astronomical gray and hoary the leaves be greater and houd a thought other the floures grow at the top, of a pale yellow colour, coursed on the cup or huske of the aour, as also the leaves, with a comme to twhite Downe or free for the flourer vanishing Downe, and cy away with the winds.

The Plue.

I and Rag-wort groweth cutry where in untilled pastures and fields, which are somewhat most especially, and near out to the corders of fields.

† 3 3 These grow upon the Austrian and Heluctian Alpes. ‡

The fourth kinde of Kag won groveth near the fea fide in fundry place. That feene it in the field by Margate, by Queales house, and by Byrchenton in the like of lenet likewise it groweth near the Kings ferry is the like of she pey, in the way leading to Sheiland house, where S' Edwird Hobby dwelleth and likewise at Q icenborough callle in the same like, and in other places # I have been at the former and later of these places to finde out plants, yet could I not see this plant. It growes in the 3 index of M'. Balph I ugey, but I leave hardly wilde in this kingdome. #

They floure in July and August, or which time they are carried away with the Downe.

The first is called in Lacine, ite 18 5 those, crs. I wolf so, and to obea in high-Dutch, Sant Jacobs crupt: in French, Ther de S. Iacques in English, S. Iames his Wort the country people do call it Stagger-wort, and Staner-wort, and also Rag-wort, \$\pm\$ and Rag-woot, \$\pm\$ and Rag-woot, \$\pm\$ and Rag-woot.

The second is Iacoban Panninica 3 of Clusius.

The third is his Incol en laif olia. Gifner calls it Coniza montana.

The fourth is named Ginerario, or Ash-coloured S. lames Wort some call it Erigeron marinum, or Sca Groundsell of some, Artemisia marina # And by Prosper Alpinus, Artemisia alba. # 41 The Temperature.

5. James wort is hor and dry in the fecond degree, and also cleanling, by reason of the bitternesse which it hath.

of The Ferines.

It is commended by the later Physition's to be good for greene wounds, and old filthy Vlcers which are not scouled, mundified, and made cleane, it also healeth them, with the myce hereof tempered with honey and May butter, and boyled together to the forme of an Vinguent or falue.

It is much commended, and not without cause, to helpe old achies and pains in the armes, hips, and legs, boyled in hogs greate to the some of an ointment.

Moreover, the decoction hereof gargarifed is much fet by as a remedie against swellings and C

impostumations of the throughly lical it waster haway and throughly licaleth.

The Icaues stamped very small, and boyled with so ne hogs grease vnto the consumption of the invec, adding thereto in the end of the boyling a little Masticke and Olibanum, and then strained, taketh away the old ache in the huckle-bones called Sciatica.

† The Egyptians (faith Profer Alpinus) vie the Sea Rag-wort, for many things: for they commend the decoction made with the leaves thereof against the stone in the kidnies and bladder, as also to helpe the old obstructions of the inward parts, but principally those of the wombe, as also the coldnesse, strangulation, barrennesse, instation thereof, and it also brings downe the intercepted courses wherefore women troubled with the mother are much eased by baths made of the leaves and floures hereof. ‡

CHAP. 29. Of Garden Succorie.

The Kindes.

Here be fundry forts of plants comprehended under the title of Cichoracea, that is to fay Cichoracea, Endiue, Dandelson, &c differing not so much in operation and working, as in shape and forme, which hath caused many to deeme them diueis, who have distinguished them under the titles aforesaid of enery which kinde there be diuers sorts, the which shall be divided in their severall chapters, wherein the differences shall be expect.

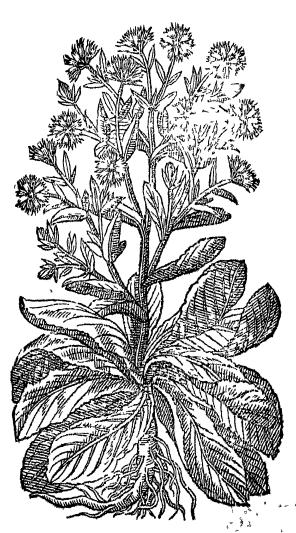
The Description.

Aiden Succory is of two forts, one with broad leaues, and the other with narrow, deeply cut and gashed on both sides. The first hath broad leaues somewhat hause, not
much valike to Endiue, but narrower, amongst which doe rise vp stalkes, whereon
are placed the like leaues, but smaller. The stalke divideth it selfe toward the top into many
branches, whereon doe grow little blew floures consisting of many small leaues, afterwhich solventh white seed. The 100t is tough, long, and white of colour, continuing many yeeres, from
the which as shom every part of the plant doth issue forth bitter and milkie juice. The whole
plant is of a bitter taste likewise.

2 Cuchorium fativum.
Garden Succorie.

3 Itybus fatina. Garden Endinc.

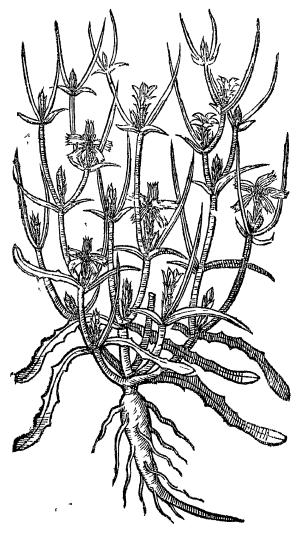




The fecond kinds of Succorie is like vnto the former, but greater in every point. That which causeth the difference is, that this beareth floures white of colour tending to blewnesse; the others blazzas I have faid.

Sarden Endme bringeth forth long leaues, broad, smooth, more greene than white, like almost those of lettuce, something nicked in the edges. The stalke groweth vp among the leaues, being found and hollow, duilded into branches; out of which being broken or cut there issueth a juice like milke, somewhat bitter: the sloures vpon the branches consist of many leaues, in colour

1 5 Cichorium spinosum. Thornic Succory.



commonly blew, feldome white The root is long, white, with strings growing thereat, which

witheicth after the feed is ripe.

Curled Endiue hath leaves not vnlike to those of the curled or Cabbage lettuce, but much greater, among which rife vp strong and thicke stolkes, set with the like leaves, but lesser, and not so notably curled or crisped. The flouis grow at the top, blew of colour. The root perisheth, as doth the whole plant, when it hath

brought forth his ripe feed.

To these may fitly be added the thorny or prickly Succory of Candy, being of this kindied, and there vsed in defect of the true Succoise, in stead thereof The root is pretty long, white, with few fibers hanging thereat; the stalke is haid, wooddy, and divaricated into many branches, which commonly end in two or three prickes like hornes. The leaves are bitter, long, narrow, and sharpe pointed, and lie spread upon the ground, and are a little sinuated, or cut about the edges The flours, which vsually grow upon little footstalkes at the diursions of the branches, are much like those of the ordinary Succory, yet much leffe, confifting of fine blew leaues, with yellow chiues in the middle. The feed is like those of the common Succory, It floures in Iuly and August. ‡

The Place and Time.

This Succory, and these Endiues are only

fowne in gardens.

Enduce being fowen in the spring quickly commeth up to floure, which seedeth in haruest, and afterward dieth. But being sowen in July it remaineth till winter, at which time it is taken vp by the roots, and laid in the sunne or aire for the space of two houres, then will the leaues be tough, and easily endure to be wrapped vpon an heape, and buried in the earth with the roots vpward, where no earth can get within it (which if it did, would cause rottennesse) the which so couered may be taken up at times convenient, and used in sallades all the winter, as in London and other places is to be feen, and then it is called white Endine, whereof Plany feemeth not to be igmorant, speaking to the same purpose in his 20. booke and 8. chapter.

I The Names.

These herbes be called by one name in Greek in otwithstanding for distinctions sake they called the garden Succory, sing speed, and the wilde Succory, of the applies, Plany nameth the Succory Hedypnois and the bitterer Dioscorides calleth music in Latine, Intybum sylaestne, Intybum agreste, Intybum erraticum, and Cichorium in shops it is called Cichorea, which name is not onely allowed of the later Physicions, but also of the Poet Horace in the 31. Ode of his sirst booke,

Me pascunt oliuæ, Me Cichoreasteuesque maluæ.

With vs, faith Plany in his 20 booke, 8 chapter, they have called Intybum erraticum, or wilds Endive, Ambugia (others reade Ambubeia) and some there be that name it Rostrum porcinime and others, as Guillelmus Placentinus, and Petrus Crescentius, terme it Sponsa folis. the Germanes call it Megwarten, which is as much to say, as the keeper of the wates: the Italians, Calorea the Spamards, Almerones - the English-men, Cicorie and Succory; the Bohemians, CZ akunta-

Endrue is named in Greeke zieleseer in Latine, Intybum fatevum . of forne British of Auicen and Serapio, Taraxacon: of the Italians, Scariola, which name remaineth in most shops, also Seriola, as though they should firty call it Serie, but not so well Serriola, with a deather: for Serriola is Lattuca squaffer, or wilde lettuce: it is called in Spanish, Serraya Brande in English, Endiversal Scariole: and when it hath been in the earth buried as aforefaid, then it is called white Ending #1 TM

Aa

 \mathbf{B}

The was full for fourth by Glufers under this name, Chondrelle reary degras early of a life by Pour and Bachte, by the title we give you, to wise achorium flinofus the origin Belles and I at it C andy where as it naturally growes, they rulgarly terms it equals, that is, if yell is fline in the people acted all their water in flone pois or P to lice which they they that plant, to keepe mice and other facilithings from enceping into them, and it growes to sound, that it feems by nature to be provided for that purpose.

q the Navare.

Endue and Succoric are cold and drie in the second degree, and withall somewhat traditionand because they be something bitter, they doe also cleate and open.

Gaiden Endiue is colder, and not so due of chensing, and by featon of these qualities they he thought to be excellent medicines for a housing, as Galen hath written in his 8, book of the compositions of medicines according to the places affected

I The 1 crines.

These herbs when they be greene have verifie to coole the hot burning of the lines, to helpe the stopping of the gall, yellow jaundice, lacke of sleepe, slopping of trunc, and hot burning seaucr.

A fying made thereof and fuzar is very good for the diffcales afore fail.

The distilled water is good in potions cooling and puiging drinkes.

The distilled water of Findine, Plantaine, and roses, profitcin against excountrions in the conditions of the distilled water of solutions in the conditions.

duit of the gaid to be inteched with a fyringe, whether the hurt came by uncleanent fic or by finall flones and granell isluing forth with the vince, as often hath been feene.

These herbes eaten in sallades of otherwise, especially the white Enduce, doth conson weake and seedle stomacke, and cooled and resident the stomacke one much heared

The leanes of Succonclinated are good against instanmation or the eyes, being only addy applied to the granied place.

Cn A P. 30. Of wilde Succorie.

i Cichorium syluesire. Wilde Succorie.

† 2 Cichorium luicura. Yellow Succorie





Of the Hiltory of Plants.

of The Lirdes.

Nlike manuer as there be fundire forestof Succords and Londones, for there would kindes of either of them.

M The Dequiption

The Succord harblong leaves, former hat Impt about the edges til e the leanes . I Sow-thille, with a stalke growing to the height of two cubits, mich is druided towards the top into many branches. The flomes grow in the top blew of colour the root is rough, and wooddie, with many firings faffned thereto

Yellow Succorre hath long and large leaves, deepely cut about the edges like those of the Hawkeweed. The flalke is branched into fundry arms, wheron do grow yellow flours cery double resembling the slowes of Dandelson, or Pisse-abed, the which being withered, it slicth away in

downe with enery blast of winde.

3 Imybum sylucstre. Wilde Endiuc.



Wilde Endine hath long imooth leaves flightly fnipi about the edges The flalke is britcle andfull of milkie juice, as is all the lest of the plant the floures grow at the top of a blew or skie colour;

5, ,

the root is tough and chicddie.

Medow Endine, or Endine with broad leaucs, hath a thicke, tough, and wooddic foot with many flings laftened shereto, from which rife vp many broad leanes spread upon the ground like those of garden Endue, but leffer, and fomewhar lougher, among which rife vp many stalkes immediately from the 100t; every of them are deutded into fundrie branches, whereupon doe grow many flomes like those of the former, but smaller.

The Place.

These plants doe grow wilde in sundrie places in England, vpon wilde and vnrilled barren grounds, especially urchalkie and stonic places.

The Time. .

They floure from the middest to the end of August.

The Names.

The first of these is Seris Picrie of Lobell, or Cichorium syluestre. or Intybus ereatica of Taber

Yellow Succorie is not without cause thought to be Hyosirs, or (as some copies have it) Hyosix ru,0 which Play in his 20.booke and 8. chapter writeth, Hyosiru (faith he) is like to Endine, but lesser and rougher: it is called of Lobelius, Hedypnois: the rest of the names set forth in their sepaall titles shall be sufficient for this time.

The Temperature.

They agree in temperature with the garden Succoile, or Endiue.

The Vertues.

The leaves of these wilde herbes are boiled in pottage or brothes, for slette, and seeble persons A that have hot, weake, and feeble stomackes, to strengthen the same.

They are judged to have the fame vertues with those of the garden, from finore force in wor- B

king.

lates of those our purpor arches, me The first figure was of Cichoreum album servum of Tebernameneum. The second is Sicherago Law the series. The first of Hieracum Latishum. The second, Den Leone Cichor Can the first control of the contro

CHAP. 31. Of Gumme Succorie.

The Description.

I Vimme Succorie with blew floures hath a thicke and tough 100t, with fome flyings annexed thereto, full of a milkie 111yee, as is all the rest of the plant, the source excepted. The leaves are great and long, in shape like to it of cospander Succord, but deeplies cut or tagged, somewhat after the manner of wilde Rocket amore which the tender stalkes very case to be broken, branched toward the top in two or source in estimate branches ring very pleasant floures of an azure colour or deepe blew, which being part, the feed frieth away in downe with the winde.

1 Chondrilla cærulea.

Blew Gum Succone



2 Chondrilla carulea la ifolia, Robinsis Guni Succoiy.



Spanish

2 Gum Succorie with broad leaves, which I have named Robinus Gum Succorie (for that he was the first that made any mention of a second kind, which he sent me as a great dainty, as indeed I confesse it) in roots is like the sormer: the leaves be greater, not valike to those of Endiue, but cut more deeply even to the middle rib: the stalkes grow to the height of two soot. the sloures likewise are of an azure colour, but sprinckled over as it were with silver sand, which added to the floure great grace and beauty.

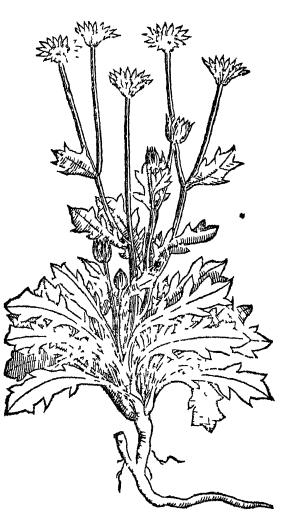
Yellow gum Succorie hath long leaues like in forme and division of the cut leaues to those of wild Succorie, but lesser, covered all over with a hoarie down. The stake is two foot high, white and downie also, divided into sundry branches, whereupon doe grow torne floures like those of corie, but in colour yellow, which are turned into downe that is caried away with the winde, ot is long, and of a meane thicknesse, from which, as from all the rest of the plant, doth is malky inyce, which being dried is of a yellowish red sharp, or biting the tongue. There is form the branches hereof a gum, as Dioscorides saith, which is vied at the day in physicke in the Islamias witnesses.

L1B. 2.

Of the Historic of Plants.

4 Spanish Gum Succome hath many leaves spred upon the ground, in shape it e tho e of Groundsell, but much more divided, and not so thicke not sat amongs which is upbranched stakes set with leaves like those of Stabe salam intraminor, or Silver-weed, whereof this is a loade. The floures grow at the top, of an outerwome purple colour, which seldome shew themselves abroad blowne. ‡ The seed is like that of Carthanus in shape, but blacke and thining. ‡

† 3 Chondeillalutea.
Yellow Gum Succoin.



1 4 Chondrilla Hispanica.
Spanish Gum Succorse.



5 Rushy Gum Succorie hath a tough and hard root, with a few short threds fastned thereto; from the which rise vp a few tagged leaues like those of Succorie, but much more dissided. The stalke groweth vp to the height of two soot, tough and limmer like vnto rushes, whereon are set many narrow leaues. The floures be yellow, single, and small, which being saded doe sly away with the winder the whole plant having milky tuyce like vnto the other of his kinde.

‡ There is another fort of this plant to be found in some places of this kingdome, and it is

mentioned by Bauhinus vinder the name of Chondrilla viscosa humilu.

† 6 Sea Gum Succorie hath many knobby or tuberous roots full of suyce, of a whitish purple colour, with long strings fastned to them; stom which immediately rise up a sew small thinne leaves fashioned like those of Succory, narrower below, and somewhat larger towards their ends; among which spring up small tender stalkes, naked, smooth, hollow, round, of some foot high, or thereabout: each of these stalkes have one floure, in shape like that of the Dandelson, but lesser, The whole plant is whitish or hoary, as are many of the sea plants. †

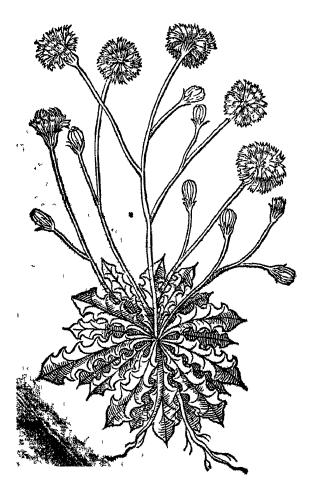
Jeaues like those of Dandelion, but much lesse, spred or laid flat vpon the ground; from the midst whereof rise vp small soft and tender stalkes, bearing at the top double yellow floures like those of Dandelion or Pisse-abed, but smaller: the seed with the downy tust flieth away with the wind.

The male Swines Succorie hath a long and slender root, with some few threads or strings fastned thereto, from which spring up small tender leaves about the bigness of those of Dasies, spred upon the ground, cut or snipt about the edges confusedly, of an order one colour, full of a milky suyce: among which rise up divers small tender naked statkes, beging at the top of every stake one sloure and no more, of a faint yellow colour, and something double: which being ripes.

5 Chordrellajunece: Rufley Gum Succorie.



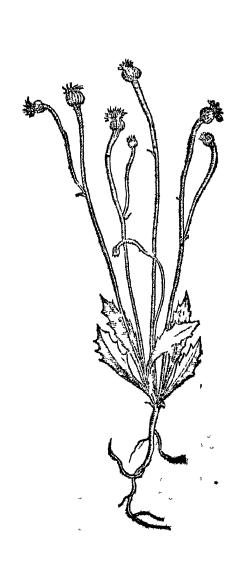
7 Hypocharis, Porcellia. Swines Succoine.



6 Chondrillamarina Lobely. Sea Gum Succorn.

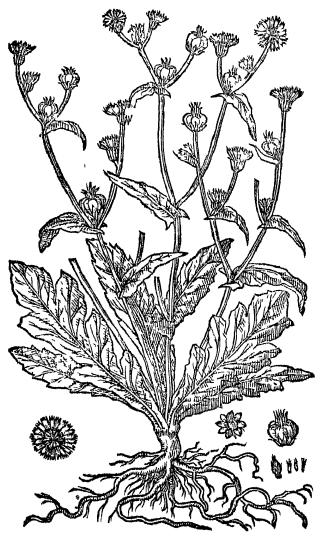


8 Hyoferis mascula.
Male Swines Succoric.



doe turne into downe that is carried away with the winde the feed likewife cleaue thento the faid downe, and is also carried away with the winde. The whole plant perisheth when it hath persected his feed, and reconcreth it felle agains by the falling thereof.

= 9 Cichorium verracarium Wart-Succorie



9 I thinke it expedient in this place to deliuei vnto you the historie of the Cichorum virrucarum, or Zaintha of Mattholus, of which our Author maketh mention in his Names and Vertues, although he neither gaue figure, nor the least description thereof. This Wart-Succory (for fo I will call it) hath leaves almost like Endiue, greene, with pretty deepe gashes on their sides, the stalkes are much cicfied, and at the top divided into many branches, betweene which, and at their fides grow many short stalkes with yellow floures like those of Succorie, but that these turne not into Downe, but into coinered and hard heads, most commonly diunded into eight cels or parts, wherein the feed is contained

The Place.

These plants are found only in gardens in this country, the lenenth & eighth excepted, which petaduenture may be found to grow in vntilled places, vpon ditches bankes and the borders of fields, or the like.

The Time.

They do floure from May to the end of August.

The Names.

Gum Succorre hath beene called of the Grecians, 2016 of the Latines, Condrilla, and Chondrilla . Dioscorides and Pliny call it Cichorion, and Serv, by reason of some likenessethey have with Succorie, especially

the two first, which have blew floures as those of the Succories. Lobelius maketh Cichorea veriucarea to be Zacentha of Metcheolus.

‡ ¶ Names in particular.

This is called Chondrella corulea Belgarum, of Lobel Apate, of Daleschampius.

Condrilla . of Matthiolus Chondrilla latifolia cærulea, of Tabernamontanus.

Chondrella prior Dioscoridu, of Clusius and Lobel.

Chondrilla rara purpurca, & c. of Lobel Chondrilla Hispanica Narbonensis, of Tabern. Scheciocarduns Apulus, of Columna.

Chondrella prima Dioscoridis, of Columna and Bauhinus Viminea, viscosa, of Lobel and Clusius.

Chondrilla altera Deoscoredes, of Columna dome thinke it to be some of Theophrassus. Lobell calls it, Chondrilla pufilla marina lutea bulhofa.

Hypocharis, porcellia, of Tabernamontanus.

. Hieracium minimum 9. of Clusius . Hyoseris latifolia, of Tabern. The two last should haue bin put among the Hieracia.

Cichorium verruearium, and Zacinthus of Matthiolus and Clusius. ‡

The Nature and Vertues. These kinds of gum Succoricare like in temperature to the common Succory, but drier.

The root and leaves tempered with hony, and made into Trochiskes, or little flat cakes, with niter or falt-peter added to them, cleanse away the morphew, sun-burnings, and all spots of the face-

The gum which is gathered from the branches, whereof it tooke his name, layeth downe the B stairing haires of the eye-browes and such like places; and in some places it is vsed for Mastrik, as Bellonius observes.

The gum poudered with myrrh, and put into a linnen cloath, and a pessarie made thereof like a C ger, and put up, bringeth downe the termes in yong Wenches and fuch like. The

The seedes of ZaZiniha beate to powder, and given in the decreasing of the Moone to the quantitie of a spoonefull, take the away waits, and such like excrescence, in what part of the body soener they be, the which medicine a certaine Chirusgion of Padua did much vie, whereby he gained great sums of mony, as reporteth that ancient Physition Ioachimus Camerarius of Novemberg a famous citie in Germanie. And Mathiolus affirmes that he hath knowne some helped of waits, by once eating the leaves hereof in a Sallade.

The figure of the third was of the fame plant as the first, and was Chondrilla alba of Ther The fourth was of Hieracium momanum mains. Latifolium of Tabern which you shall finde in the tenth place in the foure and thirtieth Chapter

CHAP: 32.

Of Dandelion.

The Description.

He heibe which is commonly called Dandelion doth fend foith from the root long leaves deepely cut and gashed in the edges like those of wilde Succorie, but sinoother vpon every stalke standeth a floure greater than that of Succorie, but double, and thicke set together, of colour yellow, and sweet in smell, which is turned into a round downie blowball, that is carried away with the winde. The root is long, slender, and full of milkie juice when any part of it is broken, as is the Endiue or Succorie, but bitteier in taste than Succorie.

† There are divers varieties of this plant, confifting in the largenesse, smallnesse, deepenesse, or shallownesse of the divisions of the leafe, as also in the smoothnesse and roughnesse thereof. †

Dandelion.

‡ 3 Dens Leonis bulbosus.
Knottie 100ted Dandelion.





there is also another kinde of Succorie which may be referred heereunto, whose leaves are ike those of broad leafed Succorie: the stalkes are not valike, being duided into brange Dandelion, but lesser, which also vanishes into downe when the seed is ripe, has that goot.

or Dens Leonis, or Dandelion, which hathmany knowly, and tuberous roots

like those of the Asphodul, the leaves are not so deeply cut in as those of the common Dandelson, but larger, and I ment hat more harry the flowes are also larger, and of a paler yellow, which flie away in such downe as the ordinary #

They are found often in medowes neere vnto water direches, is also in gardens and high waies much troden

They flome most times in the yeere especially if the winter be not extreame cold.

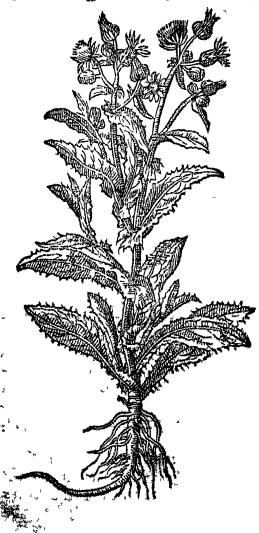
These plants belong to the Successy which Theophrasture, & Pliny call Aphaea, or Aphaee Leonardus Frechsus thinketh that Dandelson is Hedypnois Plins, of which he writeth in his 20 booke, and eighth chapter, assuming it to be a wilde kinde of broad leased Successe, and that Dandelson is faraxaeon but Taraxaeon, as Autom teacheth in his 692. chapter, is garden Endiue, as Serapio mentioneth in his 143 chapter, who citing Paulus for a witnesse concerning the faculties, setteth down these words which Paulus with the Endiue and Successe Divers of the later Physicions do also call it Dans Leonis, or Dandelson it is called in high Dutch, holkraut: in low-Dutch, papenetuits in Fierich, Pissenst on conconne de prestre, or Dent de lyon in English, Dandelson: and of divers, Pissender The first is also called of some, and in shops Taraxaeon, Caput monachi, Rostrum porcinum, and I rinaria. The other is Dens Leonis Monspeliensium of Lobell, and Cichoreum Constantinopolitanum, of Matthiolus.

Dandelion is like in temperature to Succorie, that is to fay, towilde Endine It is cold, but it drieth more, and doth with all clenfe, and open by reason of the bitternesse which it hath royned with it and therefore it is good for those things so which Succory is. ‡ Boiled, it strengthens the weake stomacke, and cateniaw it stops the bellie, and helpes the Dysentery, especially being boyled with Lentiles, The juice drunke is good against the vinuoluntary essusion of seed, boyled in vinegel, it is good against the paine that troubles some in making of water; A decoction made of the whole plant helpes the yellow jaundice. ‡

The figure which was notice a place was of the Cub I unum, where you may fine it, but to what plant the defenption may be referred, I cannot yet determine,

CHAP. 20. Of Sow-thistle.

† 1 Sonchus affer. Prickly Sow-thiftle. † 2 Sonchus afferior. The more prickly Sow-thiftle.





Δ

The Kindes.

Here be two chiefe kindes of Sow-thiftles, one tenderer and softer, the other more pricking and wilder but of these there be fundry forts more found by the diligence of the later Writers; all which shall be comprehended in this chapter, and energy one be distinguished with a seneral description.

The Description.

He prickly Sow-thiftle hath long broad leaues cut very little in, but full of final prick kles round about the edges fomething hard and that pe, with a rough and hollow stalke the floures stand on the tops of the branches, consisting of many small leaues, single, and yellow of colour, and when the feed is ripe it turneth into downe, and is carried away with the winde The whole plant is full of a white milky suyce

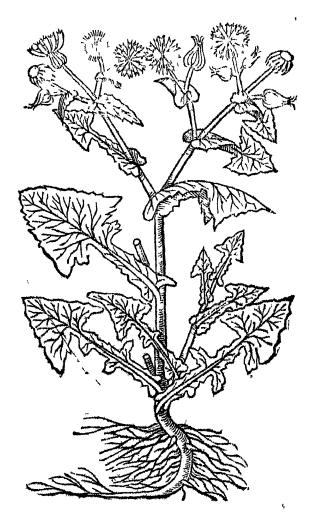
† 2 There is another kinde of this, whose leaves are sometimes prettily deepe cut in like as those of the ordinarie Sow-thistle; but the stalkes are commonly higher than those of the last deferibed, and the leaves more rough and prickly; but in other respects not differing some the rest

of this kinde. It is also sometimes to be found with the leaves lesse divided. ‡

† 3 Sonchus Lauis. Hares Lettuce.



4 Sonchus lauis latifolius.
Broad leaued Sow-thistle.



The stalke of Hares Lettuce, or smooth-Thistle is oftentimes a cubit high, edged and hollow, of a pale colour, and sometimes reddish: the leaves be greene, broad, set round about with deepe cuts or gashes, smooth, and without prickles. The floures stand at the top of the branches, yellow of colour, which are catied away with the winde when the seed is ripe. \$ This is sometimes found with whitish, and with show-white floures, but yet seldome: whence our Authour made two kindes more, which were the fourth and sifth; calling the one, The white floured Sow-wille; and the other, The snow-white Sow-thistle. Both these I have omitted as impertinent, and with others in their stead. \$\pm\$

and the you others in their stead. ‡

Lord leaved Sow-thisse hath a long thicke and milky root, as is all the rest of the Plant, with he will age or fibres; from the which commeth forth a hollow stalke branched or divided into sunc. The leaves be great, smooth, sharpe pointed, and greene of colour: the floures.

be white, in shape like the former. ‡ The floures of this are for the most part yellow like as the former. ‡

Wall Sow-thiftle hath a fibrous wooddy root, from which rifes vp a round stalke not crested the leaves are much like to those of the other Sow-thistles, broad at the setting on, then narrower, and after much broader, and sharpe pointed, so that the end of the leafe much rese ables the shape of an my leafe, these leaves are very tender, and of somewhat a whitish colour on the vnder fide. the top of the stalke is divided into many small branches, which beare little yellow

floures that fly away in downe

6 This hath longish narrow leaves foft and whitish, vnequally divided about the edges. The stalkes grow some foot high, having sew branches, and those set with sew leaves, broad at their fetring on, and ending in a sharpe point the floures are pretty large like to the great Hawk-weed, and fly away in downe the root is long, white, and lasting. It floures most part of Summer, and in Tuscany, where it plentifully growes, it is much eaten in fallets, with oile and vineger, it has uing a sweetish and somewhat astringent taste. ‡

‡ 5 Sonchus læus muralis. Wall (or Iny-leaued) Sow-thiftle. ‡ 6 Sonchus lauis angustifolius. Nariow leaved Sow-thistle.



拉斯



This blew floured Sow-thistle is the greatest of all the rest of the kindes, somewhat refembling the last described in leaves; but those of this are somewhat rough or hairy on the vinder fide: the floures are in shape like those of the ordinarie Sow-thistle, but of a faire blew colour; which fading, flie away in Downe that carries with it a small ash-coloured seed. The whole plant , yeeldethmilke as all the rest do. †

Tree Sow thiftle hathavery great thicke and hard root fet with a few hairy three from which ariseth a strong and great stalke of a wooddy substance, set with long leaner and while to Languedebeefe, but more deepely cut mabout the edges, and not so rough: won which do grow faire double yellow floures, which turne into Downe, and are caried away wiff the winde. The whole plant is possess with such a milky juyce as are the tender and hearly low thistles; which certainly sheweth it to be a kinde thereof: otherwise it might be rejerted to the Hawke-weeds, whereunto in face and shew it is like. ‡ This hath a running root and the heads and tops of the stakes are very rough and being Halkes are very rough and hairy. A

South s florecerules.
Plew-floured Sow theffle.



‡ 9 Sonchus arborescens alter.
The other Tree Sow-thistle.



3 sandus Arborefeens. I we Sow-thattle



† 10 Sonchus fyluations
Wood Sow-thistle.



9 This other Tree Sow-thiftle growes to a mans height or more, having a firme crefted stalke, smooth, without any prickles, and set with many loanes incompassing the stalke at their fetting on, and afterwards cut in with foure, or so netimes with two gathes only il exper eaues are not divided at all. the colour of these leaves is green on the upper side, and gray is h underneatithe top of the stalke is hairy, and divided into many branches, which beare the Hori es in a requall height, as it were in an vmocil. the floures are not great, considering the largenesse of the plant, but vsually as big as those of the common Sow-thistle, and yellow, having a hany head or can: the feed is crested, longish, and ash-coloured, and flies away with the downe the root is thicke, whitish, having many fibres, putting out new shoots, and spreading enery yeare. Baul me ma. keth this all one with the other, according to Clustus his description. but in my opinion there is some difference betweene them, which chiefely consists, in that the former hath larger and sewer

floures, the plant also not growing to so great a height. ‡

This plant (whose figure our Author soimerly gaue, pig. 148. vnder the title of Erysi-10 mum (yluestre) hath long knotty creeping roots, from whence ariseth a round slender stalke some two foot high, fet at first with little leaves, which grow bigger and bigger as they come neerer the middle of the stalke, being pretty broad at their setting on, then somewhat narrower, and so broader againe, and sharpe pointed, being of the colour of the Wall (or Iny-leaued) Sow-Thistle. The top is druided into many small branches, which end in small scaly heads like those of the wilde Lettuce, containing floures confisting of foure blewish purple leaves, turned backe and snipped at their ends; there are also some threds in the midle of the floure, which turning into Downe, carry away with them the feed, which is small, and of an Ash-colour. Bauhine makes a bigger and a lesfer of these, distinguishing betweene that of Clusius (whose figure I here give you) and that of columna, yet Fabrus Columna himselfe could finde no difference, but that Clusius his plant had fine leaves in the floure, and his but foure . which indeed Clufius in his description affirmes, yet his figure (as you may fee) expresses but source adding, That the root is not well expressed; which not withstanding Clusius describes according to Columna's expression. ‡ The Place.

The first source grow wilde in pastures, medowes, woods, and marishes neere the sea, and among pot-herbes.

The fifth growes vpon walls, and in wooddy mountainous places.

The Tree So v-thiftle growes amongst come in waterie places.

The fixth, seuenth and tenth are strangers in England.

The Time.

They floure in Iune, Iuly, August, and sometimes later.

The Names.

Sow-thiftle is called in Greeke, 2/120 in Latine, Sonchus · of diners, Cicerbita, lactucella, and La-Eterones · Apuleius calleth it Lactuca Leporina, or Hares-thiftle · of some, Brassica Leporina, or Hares Colewort. The English names are sufficiently touched in their seuerall titles: In Dutch it is called Baien Latouwe: the French, Palays de lieure.

‡ ¶ Names in particular.

This is Sonchus asper major of Cordus: Sonchus tenersor aculeis asperior of Lobel: Sonchus 3. aspevier of Dodonaus.

This is Sonchus after, of Matthiolus, Fuchsius, and others.

This, Matthiolus, Dodonaus, Lobel, and others call Sonchus laus: Tragus calls it Intybus erratica terita.

This Tabernamontanus onely gives, under the title as you have it here.

Mattheolus stiles this, Sonchus laus al er Cafalpinus calls it Lactuca murorum. and Tabern. Sonchus filnaticus quartus : Lobel, Sonchus alter folio finuato hederaceo.

Lobel calls this, Sonchus laux Matthioli. it is Terracrepulus of Cafalpinus. and Crepis of Daleschampius.

Clusius and Camerarius give vs this under the title of Sonchus caruleus.

Onely Tabern, hath this figure, under the title our Author gives it: Bauhine puts it and the the Heeracia, calling it Hieracium arborescens palustre.

This Baubine also makes an Hieracium, and would persuade vs that Clusius his deliniption be-

longs to the last mentioned, and the figure to this: to which opinion I cannot constant Chustus gineth it under the name of Southus glaus attistimus.

To This Clusius gives under the name of Southus Laurer Paparainus 4. April 1977.

Libanotis Theophrasts sterilia: Columbia archite by the name of Southus anima of the pureus whomeon Cordus, Gesner, Thalius, and Bauhine referrite to the Library splants where the training it, Lactura montana purpuro-carulea. ‡ my fraget - - B b

The Temperature.

The Sow-thistles, as Galen writeth, are of a mixt temperature, for they consist of a watery and earthy substance, cold, and likewise binding.

The Vertues.

A Whilest they are yet yong and tender they are eaten as other pot-herbes are; but whether they be eaten, or outwardly applied in manner of a pultesse, they do euidently coole therefore they be good for all inflammations or hot swellings, if they be laid thereon.

Sow-thistle given in broth taketh away the gnawings of the stomacke proceeding of an hot cause; and increase milke in the breasts of Nurses, causing the children whom they nurse to have

a good colour: and of the same vertue is the broth if it be drunken.

The suyce of these herbes doth coole and temper the heate of the fundament and priny parts.

CHAP. 34. Of Hanke-weed.

The Kindes.

LIAwke-weed is also a kinde of Succorie; of which Dioscorides maketh two forts, and the later Writers more: the which shall be described in this chapter following, where they shall be distinguished as well with severall titles as sundry descriptions.

† 1 Hieracium majus Dioscoridis.
Great Hawke-weed.

2 Hieracium minus, siue Leporinum.
Small Hares Hawk-weed, or Yellow Diuels-bit.





¶ The Description.

He great Hawke-weed hath large and long leaves spred upon the ground, in shape like those of the Sow-thistle: the stalk groweth to the height of two cubits, branched into as or divisions, hollow within as the yong Kexe, reddish of colour; whereupon do grow thicke and double, which turne into Downe that flieth away with the windewhen the sees.

The small Hawke-weed, which of most writers hath been taken for yellow Diuels-bit, hath long leaves deepely cut about the edges, with some sharpe roughnesse thereon like vnto Sow-this still. The stalkes and sloures are like the former the root is compast of many small strings, with a small knob, or as it were the stumpe of an old root in the middle of those strings, cut or bitten off; whereupon it tooke his name Diuels bit.

Blacke Hawke-weed hath very many long tagged leaues, not much valike to those of Bucks horne, spred flat and farre abroad vpon the ground, which the picture cannot expresse as 1s requisite, in so little roome among which rise vp many stalkes slender and weake, the floures growing

at the top yellow and very double it hath also a threddy root

‡ Our Author formerly gaue three figures, and so many descriptions of this small Hieracium, which I have contracted into two, for the onely difference that I can finde is, that the one hath the root as it were bitten off, with the leaves lesse cut in, the other hath a root somewhat longer, and fibrous as the former, the leaves also in this are much more finely and deepe cut in in other respects there is no difference. ‡

3 Hieratium nigrum. Blacke Hawke-weed.



4 Hieracium Aphacoides.
Succory Hawke-weed.



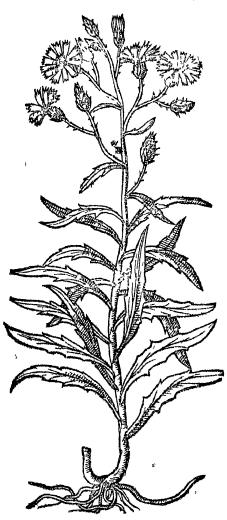
4 Succory Hawke-weed hath many long and large leaves fored vpon the ground, deepely cut on both fides almost to the middle rib; from which rise vp small stalkes and floures like those of the lesse Dandelion, but lesser. The root consisteth of many small thready strings.

Endine Hawke-weed hath many broad leaues, indented about the edges very like vnto Garden Endine, but narrower, among which rife vp stalkes a foot or more high, slender, hairy, and brittle, the floures are yellow, and grow at the top double, and thick set in a scaly huske like the Knapweed or Iacea, having great thicke and threddy roots. ‡ This hath a stalke sometimes not be otherwhiles lesse rough, with the leaues sometimes more cut in, more long and narrow, and against otherwhiles more short and broad. ‡

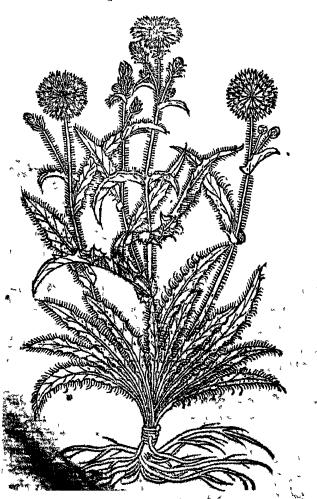
6 Long rooted Hawk-weed hath many broad leaves spread vpon the ground leaves confusedly indented about the edges, with somewhat a bluntish point; among which takes a four and halfe high, set on the top with faire on the foures much like vnto a Pisse-abed. The root is very long, white and tough.

7 Sharpe Hawk-weed harh leates like those of Languebeere. The but much narrower, sharpe about the edges, and tought in the middle; the state of the flexible o

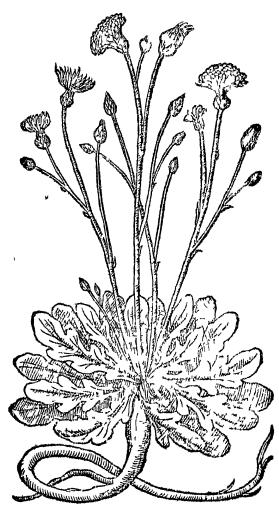
5 Hieracium irtybaccum. Endiues Hawke-weed.



7 Hieracsum asperum. Sharpe Hawke-weed.



6 Hier winm longins radication
Long rooted Hawke-veed.

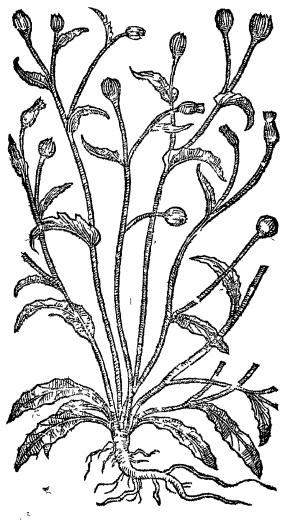


8 Hterac um falcatum I obely Crooked Hawle weed.



- † 8 Crooked or falked Hawkeweed liath leaves like vnto the garden Succory, yet much smaller, and lesse duided, slightly indented on both sides, with tender, weake, and crooked stilkes, whereupon doe grow slowers like those of Lamps ma, of a blacke, or pale yellow colour, and the roote small and thready. The scedes are long, and falcated, or crooked, so that they somewhat resemble the foot or clawes of a bird, and from these seeds the plant hath this Epithite, Falcatum, or crooked in maner of a Siele or Sithe.
- ‡ 9 This in leaves is not much valike the last described, but that they are somewhat broader, and lesse cut in, having little or no bitternesse nor milkinesse, the stalkes are some foot high commonly bending, or salling upon the ground, the floures are small and yellow, and seeme to grow out of the middest of the seed, whenas indeed they grow at the top of them, the rest being but an empty huske which is-falcated like that of the last described. This sigure we give you was taken before the floures were blowne, so that by that meanes the falcated or crooked seed vessels are not express in this, but you may see there manner of growing by the former. ‡
 - † 9 Hieracium salcatum alterum.
 The other crooked Hawkeweed.

† 10 Hieracium Latyfolium montanum
Broad Icaued mountainc Hawkeweed.





The broad leaved mountaine Hawkeweed hath broad, long, smooth leaves, deepely indented toward the stalke, resembling the leaves of the greatest Sowthistle. The stalke is hollow, and spungious, full of a milk ie ince, as is the rest of the plant, as also all the other of his kinds of shours grow at the top of the stalkes, double and yellow.

The narrow leaved mountaine Hawkeweed hath leaves like those of the last described, but narrower. The stalkes be fat, hollow, and full of milke the floures grow arthe for do yellow of colour. The root is small and thready.

There is a small mountaine Hawkeweed having leaves like vnto the somer of the deepely cut about the edges and sharper pointed, the stalkes are tender and weake the sease be double and yellow like those of Pilosella, or great Mouse care, the root is small and the stalkes are tender and weake the sease and the sease are tender and weake the sease tender and weake tender and weake the sease tender and weake the sease tender and weake the sease tender and weake tende

The Place.

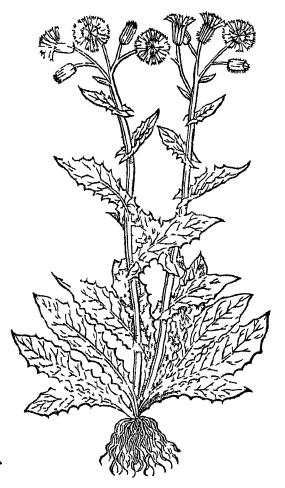
The Place.

The Place with the brinks of directions and hillie places with the brinks of directions and hillie places.

The Proposition of the brinks of directions and hillie places.

1 -

The leffer broad leaved mountaine
Hawke-weed.



The Time.

They floure for the most part all the summer long, some sooner, and others later.

The Names in generall.

These plants are all contended under the name of Hieracium which is called in Giccke also upitum divers name it in Latine, Accipitum, which is termed in French, Cichoree iaulne in English, Hawkeweed. These heibes tooke there name from a Hawke, which is called in Latine Accipiter, and in Gieeke, next, for they are reported to electe their sight by conveying the juice heereof into their eyes. Ga~a calleth it Porcellia so it is numbered among the Succories, they are called also Lampuca

Yellow Hawkeweed is called of forme Morfindiaboli, or yellow Dinels bit, for that the root dock very well refemble the bitten or cropt not of the common Dinels bit, being like Scabious.

‡ The Names inputationalar.

- I Matthiolus, Fuchius, Dodonaus, and others call this Hieracium maius.
- 2 3 These are varieties of the same plant, the first of them being called by Fuchsius, Dodona us, and Mark olus, Hieracium minus, Lobell calls it,

Hieracium minus pramorsa radice. That soit of this with more cut leaves is by Tabernamontains cal-

- 4 Lobell calls this Hieracium folijs & facie Chondrilla; Bauhinus makes this to differ from that which our Author gaue in this 4. place out of Tabern for he termes this Hieracium Chondrilla folio bir futum, and the other, Hieracium Chondrilla folio Glabrum; the one finooth leaved, the other rough; yet that which growes frequently with vs, and is very well represented by this figure, hath smooth leaves, as he also observed it to have in Italy and about Mountpelier in France.
- 5 This is Hieracium alterum grandius, and Hieracium montanum angustifolium primum of Taberna.
- 6 Lobell calls this from the length of the root (though sometimes it be not so long) Hieracium Longius radicatum; as also Taber. Hieracium macrorhizon, it is thought to be the Apargia of Theophra stus, by Daleschampius in the Hist. Lugd. pag 562. but the figure there that beares the title is of Hieracium minus.
- Tabernamontanus first gaue this vnder the name of Hieracium intybaccum asperum. Baubine refers it to the wilde yellow Succories, and calls it Cichoreum montanum angustifolium birsuite asperum.

8 This Lobell calls IIteracium Narbonense falcata siliqua.

- 9 He calls this Hieracium facie Hedypnois and Cafalpinus termes this Rhagadiolus; and the last mentioned, Rhagadiolus alter.
- This by Tabernamontanus is called Hieracium montanum majus Latifolium; The figure of this was given by our Author, chap. 30. vnder the title of Chondrilla Hispanica.
 - II Tabernamontanus also stiles this Hieracium montanum Latifolium minus. ‡

The Nature.

The kindes of Hawkeweed are cold and dr ie, and somewhat binding.

The Vertues

try are in vertue and operation like to Sonchus or Sowthistle, and being vsed after the same

which is Dutels bit, which is thought to be the best, and of greatest force.

Therefore

Therefore as Diofeorides writeth, it is good for an hot stomacke, and for inflammations if it be aid voon them.

The herbe and root being stamped and applied, is a remedie for those that be stung of the scorpion, which effect not onely the greater Hawkeweeds, but the lesser ones also doe performe.

CHAP. 35. Of Clustus Hawkeweed.

The Kindes.

There be likewise other forts of Hawkeweeds, which Carolus Clusius hath set forth in his Pannonicke observations, the which likewise require a particular chapter, for that they do differ in forme very notably.

- Hieracium primum latifolium Clusijo The first Hawkeweed of Clasius.
- 2 Hieracium 5. Clusij.
 Clusius his 5. kinde of Hawkeweed.



The Desartption.

He first of Clusius his Hawkeweeds have great broad leaves spred upon the ground, somewhat hairs about the edges, oftentimes a little lagged, also soft as is the lease of Mullen, or Higtaper, and sometimes dasht here and there with some blacke spors, in shape like the garden Endue, full of a milkie juice: among which riseth up a thicke hollow stalke of a cubit high, dividing it selfe at the top into two or three branches, where mon do grow sweete smelling stoures not unlike to those of yellow Succorie, set or placed up blacke hoarie and woollie cup or hitske, of a pale bleake yellow colour, which turneth into a describe bignesse of a single state of a single specifie of a single ship of milke, and covered with a thicke blacke barke.

finger, full of milke, and covered with a thicke blackebarke.

The second fort of great Hawkeweed according to my compared with a kinde of hath leaves like the former, that it is say foll, and house, and are covered with a kinde of white

white woollinesse or hairinesse, bitter in taste, of an inche broad. The stalke is a foot high, at the top whereof doth grow one yellow floure like that of the great Hawkeweed, which is caried away with the winde when the seed is ripe. The root is blacke and full of milkie juice, and hath cer-

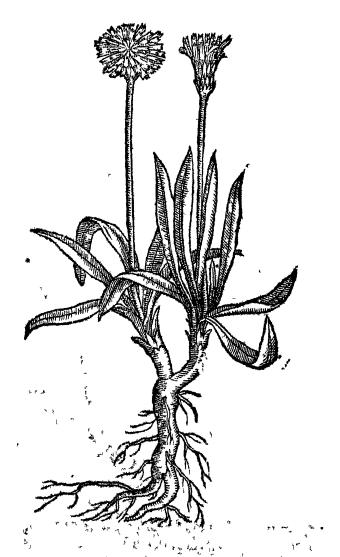
taine white strings annexed thereto.

This kinde of Hawkeweed hath blacke roots a finger thicke, full of milkie juice, deepely thrust into the ground, with some small fibers belonging thereto. from which come vp many long leaves halfe an inch or more broad, covered with a soft downe or hairinesse, of an overworne rustet colour: and amongst the leaves come vp naked and hard stalkes, whereupon doe grow yellow floures set in a woollie cup or chalice, which is turned into downe, and caried away with his seed

by the winde.

4. The fourth Hawkeweed hath a thicke root about a finger long, black th, creeping vpon the top of the ground, and putting out some fibres, and it is divided into some heads, each where of at the top of the earth putteth out some fix or seven longish leaves some halfe an inche broad, and somewhat hoarie, hairie, and soft as are the others precedent, and these leaves are snipt about the edges, but the deepest gashes are neerest the stalkes, where they are cut in even to the middle rib, which is strong and large. The stalke is smooth, naked, and somewhat high the sloures be yellow and double as the other.

3 Hieracium 6. Clusij. Clusius his 6. Hawkeweed. 4 Hieracium 7. Clusij.
Clusius his 7. Hawkeweed.





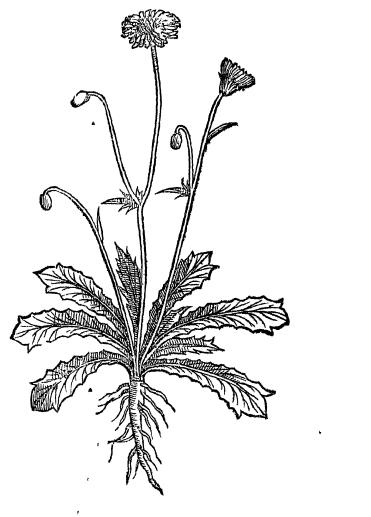
The same Author hath also set forth another Hieracium, under the name of Hieracium pur yum Creticum, which he thus describes; this is an elegant little plant spreading some six, or more leanes upon the top of the ground, being narrower at that part whereas they adhere to the root, being narrower at that part whereas they adhere to the root, being the other end and cut about the edges, having the middle rib of a purple colour; best these rise up two or three little stalkes about a foot high, without knot untill you come the top, whereas they are divided into two little branches, at which place growes sorth the divided; the floures grow at the top of a sufficient bignesse, considering the magnitude. In they consist of many little leaves lying one upon another on the upper ide the under side of a stelly colour. The root is single, long its growing small.

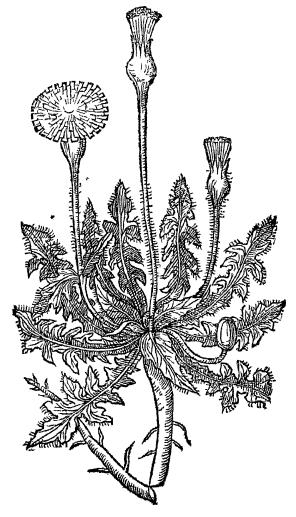
this figure and description from his friend Iaques Plateau of Tournay I consecture this to be the same plant that Bankine hath somewhat more accurately figured and described in his Prod pag 68. Indee the title of Chondrilla purpus ascens satisface which plant being an annuall, I have seen growing some yeares since with Mr. Tuggy at Westminster, and the last Summer with an honest and skilfull Apothecarie one Mr. Nicholas Swayton of Feuersham in Kent but I must confesse I did not compare it with Clusius, yet now I am of opinion, that both these figures and descriptions are of one and the same plant. It should in Iuly and August, at the later end of which moneth the feeds also come to upenesse.

6 This other (not described by Clusius, but by Lobel) hath long rough leaves cut in and too-thed like to Dandelion, with naked hairy stalkes, bearing at their tops faire large and very double

yellow floures, which fading fly away in downe. It growes in some medowes.

‡ 5 Hieracium parvum Creticum. Small Candy Hawk-weed. † 6 Hieracium Dentis leonis folio hirsutum. Dandelion Hawk-weed.





The Place.

These kinds of Hawke-weeds, according to the report of Classes, do grow in Hungarie and Austria, and in the grassly dry hills, and herby and barren Alpish mountaines, and such like places; notwithstanding if my memorie faile me not I have seene them growing in sundry places in England, which I meane, God willing, better to observe hereaster, as opportunitie shall serve me.

He faith they floure from May to August, at what time the seed is ripe.

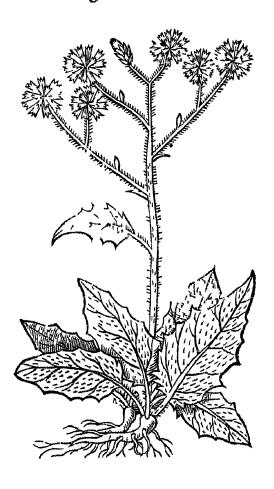
The Author himselfe hath nor said more than here is set downe as touching the ames. It shall suffice what hath now been said, referring the handling thereof to a factor of the confideration.

I finde not any thing stall fee downer either of their nature or verines and irrefore I forbeare to fay any thing elfe of them, as a thing not necessarile to write of the failures upon my owner in the magination.

Снар. 36.

4 Of French or Golden Lung-wort.

- † 1 Pulmonaria Gallica frue aurea latifolia.
 Bioad-leaued French of golden
 Lung-wort.
- † 2 Pulmonaria Gallica sine aus ea angustifolias Nariow leaued French or golden Lung-woit.



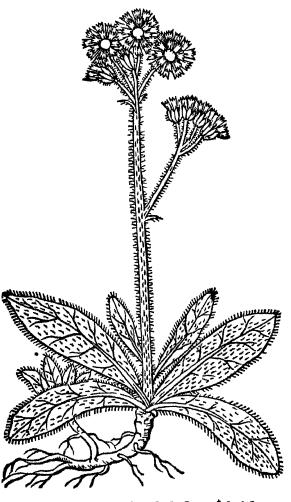


The Description.

His which I here give you in the first place, as also the other two, are of the kinds of Hawke-weed, or Hieracium, wherefore I thought it most fit to treat of them in this place, and not to handle them with the Pulmonaria maculosa, or Sage of lerusalem: whereas our Author gave the name Pulmonaria Gallorum, and pointed at the description; but his figure being salse, and the description imperfect, I judged it the best to handle it here next to those plants which both in shape and qualities it much resembles. This sirst hath a pretty large yet sibrous and stringy root; from the which arise many longish leaves, hairy, soft, and vnequally divided, and commonly cut in the deepest neerest the stalke; they are of a darke green colour, and they are sometimes broader and shorter, and otherwhiles narrower and longer (whence Tabernamonianus makes three forts of this, yet are they nothing but varieties of this same plant.) Amongst these leaves grow up one or two naked stalks, commonly having no more than one lease apiece, and that about the middle of the stalke; these stalks are also hairy, and about a cubit high, divided at their tops into sundry branches, which beare double yellow shoures of an indifferent bignesses, which fading and rurning into downe, are together with the seed carried away with the winde. This which plant is milky like as the other Hawk-weeds.

This Plant (though confounded by some with the former) is much different from the last cheed; for the root is small and fibrous, the leaves also are small, of the bignesse, and somewhat shape (though otherwise indented) of Dasie leaves, whitish and hoarie, the stalke is not a handfull high, crested, hoary, and set with many longish narrow leaves, and at the top on its state that the top on its state of the stalkes it beares source or fine sloures of a bright yellow colour, and pretty large,

‡ 3 Hieracium hortense latifolium, sine
Pilosella major.
Golden Mouse-care, or Grimme
the Colliar.



considering the smallnesse of the plant. The shourcs, like as others of this kinde, sly away in downe, and carry the seeds with them

This plant (which fome also have confounded with the first described) hath a root at the top, of a reddish or brownish colour, but whitish within the earth, & on the lower side sending forth whitish fibres it bringeth forth in good and fruitfull grounds leaves about a foot long, and two or three inches broad, of a darke greene colour, and harry, little or nothing at all cut in about the edges; amongst these leaves riseth vpa stalke some cubit high, round, hollow, and naked, but that it sometimes hath a leafe or two toward the bottome, and towards the top it puts forth a branch or two. The floures grow at the top as it were in an vmbell, and are of the bignes of the ordinarie Mouse-ease, and of an orange colour. The feeds are round, & blackish, and are carried away with the downe by the wind. The stalkes and cups of the floures are all set thicke with a blackish downe or hairinesse as it were the dust of coles, whence the women, who keep in it gardens for noueltie lake, haue named it Grim the Colliai.

The Time.

All these floure in Iune, Iuly, and August, about the later part of which moneth they ripen their seed.

The Place.

Mr. tohn Goodyer, who first found it May 27, 1631. in floure, and the 3 of the following May, not yet flouring, in a copse in Godlemen in Surrey, adioyning to the orchard of the Innewhose signed is the Antilope.

This I had from my kinde friend Mr. William Coote, who wrot to mee, That he found them growing on a hill in the Lady Bridget Kingsmills ground, in an old Romane campe, close by the Decumane port, on the quarter that regards the West-South-West, vpon the skirts of the hill.

This is a stranger, and onely to be found in some few gardens.

The Names.

I This was first set forth by Tragus, vnder the name of Auricula muris major. and by Tabern.

(who gave three figures expressing the severall varieties thereof) by the name of Pulmonaria Galli-

This was by Lobel (who first set it forth) confounded with the former, as you may see by the title ouer the figure in his Observations, pag. 317. yet his figure doth much differ from that of Tragus, who neither in his figure nor description allowes so much as one lease you the stalke; and Tabernamont anus allowes but one, which it seldome wants. Now this by Lobels figure hath many narrow leaves; and by the Description, Advers. pag. 253. it is no more than an handfull, or handfull and halfe high: which very well agrees with the plant wee heere give you, and by no meanes with the former, whose naked stalkes are at least a cubit high. So it is manifest that this plant I have described is different from the former, and is that which Pena and Lobel gave vs under the title of Pulmonaria Gallorum flore Hieracy. Bauhine also consounds this with the former.

of The Temper and Vertues.

I judge these to be temperate in qualitie, and endued with a light assistance.

A The decotion or the diffilled water of this herbe taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, conduce much to the mundifying and healing of greene wounds, for fome boyle the herb in wine, and to give it to the wounded Patient, and also apply it outwardly.

It also is good against the internal inflammations and hot distempers of the hear, stomacke,

and liucr.

 \mathbb{B}

D

E

The myce of this herbe is with good successe diopped into the eares when they are troubled with any pricking or shooting paine or moyse.

Lastly, The water bath the same qualitie as that of Succorie Tragus.

2 Pena and Lobel affirme this to be commended against whitlowes, and in the diseases of the

lungs.

This (if it be the Costa of Camerarius) is of singular vse in the Pthiss, that is, the vsceration or consumption of the lungs which upon in Missia they give the conserve, syrrup, and pouder thereof for the same purpose and they also vsc it in broths and otherwise Cam. ‡

CHAP. 37. Of Lettuce.

1 Lactuca satua.
Garden Lettuce.

2 Lattuca crista.
Cuiled Lettuce.





The Kindes.

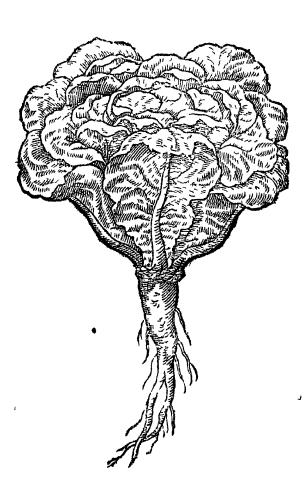
Here be according to the opinion of the Antients, of Lettuce two forts; the one wilde, or of the field; the other tame, or of the Garden: but time, with the industrie of later VV riters out others both wilde and tame, as also artificiall, which I purpose to lay downe.

The Description.

Arden Lettuce hath a long broad leafe, smooth, and of a light green colour: the stalke is round, thicke set with leaues full of milky suyce, bushed or branched at the top; whereupon do grow yellowish floures, which turne into downe that is carried away with the winde. The seed sticketh fast vnto the cottony downe, and flieth away likewise, white of colour, and somewhat long the root hath hanging on it many long tough strings, which being cut or broken, do yeeld forth in like manner as doth the stalke and leaues, a suyce like to milke. And this is the true description of the naturall. Lettuce, and not of the artissicall, for by manuring, transplanting, and hauing a regard to the Moone and other circumstances, the leaues of the artissicall. Lettuce are oftentimes transformed into another shape for either they are curled, or else so drawne together, as they seeme to be like a Cabbage or headed Colewort, and the leaues which be within and in the middest are something white, tending to a very light yellow.

5 Lactuca capitata.
Cabbage Lettuce.

6 Lastuca intybacea. Lumbard Lettuce.





The curled Lettuce hath great and large leaves deeply cut or gashed on both the sides, not plaine or smooth as the former, but intricately curled and cut into many sections. The floures are small, of a bleake colour, the which do turne into downe, and is carried away with the winde. The seed is like the former, saving that it changeth sometime into blacknesse, with a root like vnto the former.

This finall fort of curled Lettuce hath many leaves backt and torne in pieces very conferedly, and withall curled in fuch an admirable fort, that every great leafe feemeth to be made of many small leaves fet upon one middle rib, resembling a fan of curled feathers used another the floures, roots, and seeds agree with the former.

4. The Sauoy Lettuce hath very large leaves spred vpon the ground, at the sife comming vp broad, cut or gasht about the edges, crisping or curling lightly this or that was the sinke to the leaves of Garden Endive, with stalkes, floures, and seeds like the former as a super-ding that malky suyce where with they do all abound.

ding that milky myce where with they do all abouted.

5 Cabbage Lettuce hath many plaine and findoth leaves at his fell sowing vp, which for the most part lie flat still vpon the ground; the next that do appears to the leaves in the midst, which turn themselves together, embracing each other is to the leaves formed into that global which turn themselves together, embracing each other is

or round head, whereof the simplest is not ignorant. The seed hereof is blacke, contrary to all the iest; which may be as it were a jule whereby ye may know the seed of Cabbage Lettuce from the other foits.

6 The Lumbard Lettuce hath many great leaves spred upon the ground like unto those of the garden Endiue, but lesser. The stalkes rise up to the height of three foot the floures be yellowish, which tuine into downe and flie away with the winde the seed is white as snow.

The Place.

Lettuce delighteth to grow, as Palladius faith, in a mannured, fat, moist, and dunged ground in must be sowen in faire weather in places where there is plenty of water, as Columella saith, and prospereth best if it be sowen very thin.

The Time.

It is ceitaine, faith Palladius, that Lettuce may well be fowen at any time of the yeare, but effecially at every first spring, and so soone as winter is done, till summer be well night spent.

The Names.

Garden Lettuce is called in Latine, Latine fatina Galen names it seasons the Pythagoiians configuration former sudge it to be Latinea, à Latine succe, called of the milkie suice which issueth forth of the wounded stalkes and rootes the Germanes name it Latitus; the low Duch, Latinus; the Spaniards, Lechuga, and Alface the English, Lettuce and the French, Latine. When the leaves of this kinde are curled or crompled, it is named of Pliny, Latinea crispa and of Columella, Latinea Ciculiana in English, curl'd or crompled Lettuce

The Cabbage Lettuce is commonly called Lactuca capitata, and Lactuca sessibility pliry nameth it Lactuca Laconica Columella, Lactuca Batica Petrus Crescentius, Lactuca Romana in English, Cabbage

Lettuce, and Loued Lettuce.

There is another lost with reddish leaves, called of Columella, Lactuca Cypria in English, red Lettuce.

The Temperature.

Lettuce is a cold and moist pot-herbe, yet not in the extreame degree of cold or moisture, but altogether moderately, for otherwise it were not to be eaten.

The Veriues.

Lettuce cooleth the heate of the stomacke, called the heart-burning; and helpeth it when it is troubled with choller: it quencheth this st, causeth sleepe, maketh plenty of milke in nurses, who through heate and drinesse grow barren and drie of milke; for it breedeth milke by tempering the drienesse and heate. But in bodies that be naturally cold, it doth not ingender milke at all, but is rather an hinderance thereunto.

Lettuce makerh a pleasant sallad, being eaten raw with vineger, oyle, and a little salt. but if it

be boyled it is fooner digested, and nourisheth more.

It is seized in these dayes, and in these countries in the beginning of supper, and eaten first before any other meate: which also *Martiall* testisieth to be done in his time, maruelling why some did vie it for a seize at the end of supper, in these verses.

Claudere que cœnas Lactuca solebat anorum, Dic mihi, cur no tras incohatilla dapes?

Tell mewhy Lettuce, which our Grandsires last did eate,

Is now of late become, to be the first of meate?

Notwithstanding it may now and then be eaten at both those times to the health of the body: for being taken before meat it doth many times stir vp appetite: and eaten after supper it keepeth away drunkennesse which commeth by the wine; and that is by reason that it stayeth the vapors from rising vp into the head.

The inice which is made in the veines by Lettuce is most and cold, yet not ill, nor much in quantitie: Galen affirmeth that it doth neither binde the belly nor loofe it, for it hath in it no harshnes nor stiptike qualitie by which the belly is stayed, neither is there in it any starpe or biting facul-

tie, which feoureth and prouoketh to the stoole.

But how soeuer Galen writeth this, and how soeuer the same wanteth these qualities, yet it is found by experience, that it maketh the body soluble, especially is to be boyled; for by moistning of the belly it maketh it the more slippery: which Martial very well knew, writing in his 11. booke of longrams in this manner:

Prima tibi dabitur, ventre Lastuca mouendo

Visles.

Suce being outwardly applied mutigateth all inflammations, it is good for burnings and wif it be laid thereon with falt before the blifters doe appeare, as Plane writeth.

Lettuce cooleth and quencheth the naturall feed if it be too much yied, but pro-

‡ C H A P. 38. Of Wilde Lettuce.

The Description.

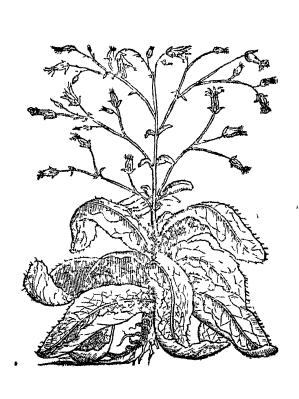
Here are three forts of wilde Lettuce growing wilde here with vs in England, yet I know nor any that have mentioned more than two; yet I thinke all three of them have beene written of, though two of them be confounded together and made but one (a thing often happening in the history of Plants) and vnlesse I had seene three distinctiones, I should my selfc have beene of the

fame opinion.

ges, and those leaves are they that are on the lower-part of the stalke almost to the midle thereof then come leaves from thence to the top, which are deepely divided with large gashes the stalke if it grow in good grounds exceeds the height of a man, (for I have seene it grow in a garden to the height of eight or nine foot) it is large, round, and smooth, and towards the top divided into many branches which beare yellow floures somewhat like to the garden Lettuce, after which also succeed blackish seeds like to other plants of this kinde. The whole plant is full of a clammy milky inice, which hath a very strong and grieuous smell of opium.

‡ 1 Lattuca syl masor odore Opy.
The greater wilde Lettuce smelling of Opsum.

‡ 3 Lattuca (ylvestrus folys dessettis. The wilde Lettuce with the divided Leafe.





2 This hath broad leaves only cut about the edges, but not altogether so large as those of the last described; the stalke, which commonly is two cubits or better high, is also smooth, and divided into many branches, bearing such floures and seeds as the last described; and this also hath amily suice of the same smell as the last described, from which it differs only in the magnitude are this hath all the leaves whole, and not some whole and some divided, as the former.

this hath all the leaves whole, and not some whole and some divided, as the former.

3 This in stalkes, floures and seedes is like to the last described, but the leaves are make different; for they are all deeply gashed or cut in like as the leaves of Succory, or Dandels and also is full of a milky juice, but hath not altogether so strong a sent of opium as their middle rib partake much thereof. The stalke of this is sometimes a little prickly, and it is middle rib upon the backeside of the lease. All these three housewooddy roots will have yeare, and so they come up againe of the scattered and.

The first of these was found in Hampshise by w. Goodson and the effect fent to M'. Parkinson

inwhose garden I siw it growing some two yeares agoe. The other grow plentifully be treen London and Paneridge. Church, about the ditches and highway side.

The Time.

They come up in the Spring, and sometimes sooner, and ripen their seed in July and August.

The Names

I take the first of these to be the Lietuca Sylvesian of Diffice and the Ancient, and that which the Authoris of the Adversaria gave vs under the title of Lietuca agrish semical hories, solves, Laetuce store, ory odore vehimints, separates & erroso

2 This is the Endina of Tragus, prg. 268. and the The fire of Dulif 'in piw, pag. 564. Eaching

confounds this with the former

3 This is the Lactuca Sylvestris prior, of Tragus the Lactuca Sylveste is of Matthiolise, I nelistus, Dodonaus, and others it is the Seris Domestica of Lob V.

The I cm pin.

These certainly, especially the two siss, are cold, and that in the laterend of the third or beginning of the four thickegive (if open be cold in the south.)

The Vertues.

Some (faith Disserteds) mix the milkic nuice best of with Opin, (for his Meconium is our

opium) in the making thereof.

He also saith, that the suice hereof drunke in Oxycrate in the quantity of 2 obult, (which make someone scruple) purgeth watrish humors by stoole; is also eleuseth the little vicer in the cycealled Argenon in Greeke, as also the mystines or darkenesse of fight.

Also beeten and applied with womans milke it is good against buires and scaldes.

Lastly, it procuses sleepe, asswages paine, moues the courses in women, and is double against the stingings of scorpions, and bitings of spiders.

The feed taken in drinke, like as the Garden Lettuce, hindreth generation of feed and vene icour

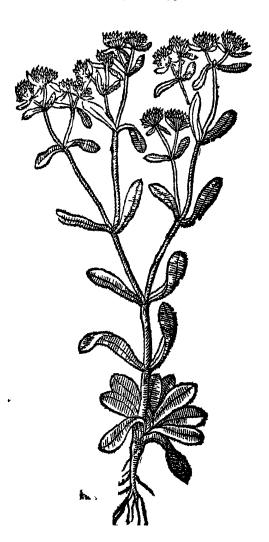
imaginations. ‡

CHAP. 39. Of Lambs Lettuce, or Corne sallad.

I Lactuca Agnina.

Lambes Lettuce.

2 Lacluca Agninalatifolia.
Corne fallade.





I he Description.

- He plant which is commonly called olus album, of the white pot-herbe (which of 'cm' hath been fet out for a kinde of Valerian, but viproperly, for that it doth very notably refemble the Lettuce, as well in forme, as in meate to be eaten, which propertie is not to be found in Valerian, and therefore by reason and authoritie I place it as a kinde of Let tuce) hath many flender weake stalkes trailing upon the ground, with certaine edges a foot high when it growes in most fertile ground, otherwise a hand or two high, with funding roynts or knees: out of energy one whereof grow a couple of leanes narrow and long, not valike to Lettuce at the first comming up, as well in tendernesse as taste meating, and on the top of the stall es stand upon a broad tust as it were certaine white sloures that be maruellous little, which can scarsely be known to be sloures, saving that they grow many together like a tust or vmbel: it hath in sead of roots a few slender threads like unto haires.
- The other kind of Lettuce, which Dodonaus in his last edition setteth forthvinder the name of Album oles the Low-countrey men call it Witmock, and vie it for their meate called VVermose; with vs, Loblolie. This plant hath small long leaves a singer broad, of a pale green colour, among which shooteth vp a small cornered and slender stem halfe a soot high, toynted with two or three toynts or knees, out of which proceed two leaves longer than the first, bearing at the top of the branches tufts of very small white sloutes closely compact together, with a root like the former.
- # Both these are of one plant, differing in the bignesse and broadnesse of the leafe and the whole plant besides. #

The Place.

These herbes grow wilde in the corne fields, and since it hath growne in vse among the French and Duich strangers in England, it hath beene sowen in gardens as a sallad herbe.

They are found greene almost all VV inter and Sommer.

on The Names.

The Dutch-men do call it more that is to fay, Albumolus of some it is called Meiterop: the French terme it Sallade de Chi. wine it may be called in Greeke, A. Walled in English, The White Pot-herbe, but commonly, Corne fallad.

¶ The Temperature and I ertues.

This herbe is cold and something moist, and not valike in facultie and temperature to the garden Lettuce; in stead whereof, in VV inter and in the first moneths of the Spring it series for a sallad herbe, and is with pleasure eaten with vineger, salt and oile, as other sallads be, among which it is none of the worst.

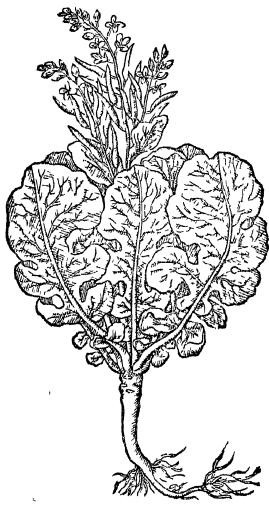
CHAP. 40. Of Coleworts.

The Kindes.

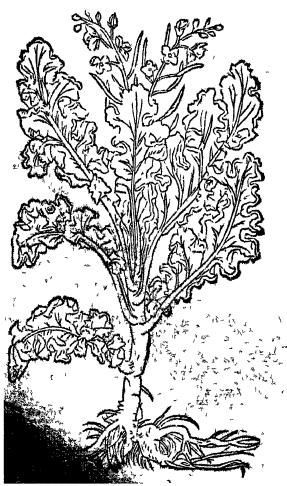
In the state of the ruffed or curled Cole, the smooth Cole, and the wilde Cole. Cato imitating Theophrasius, setteth downe also three Coleworts: the first hee describeth to be smooth, great, broad leaved, with a big stalke, the second ruffed; the third with little stalks, tender, and very much biting. The same distinction also Pliny maketh, in his twentieth books, and ninth chapter; where he saith, That the most ancient Romanes have divided it into three kindes; the first roughed, the second smooth, and the third which is properly called wife, or Colewort. And in his nineteenth booke he hath also added to these, other mockindes; that is to say. Tritanum, Cumanum, Pomperanum, Brutianum, Sabellium, and Lacuturrium.

The Herbarists of our time have likewise observed many sorts, differing claim in colour or else in some, other headed with the leaves drawne together, most of them with the joine of a deepe greene, some smooth leaved, and others curied or rusted; differing likewise in their stalkes, as shall be expressed in their severall descriptions.

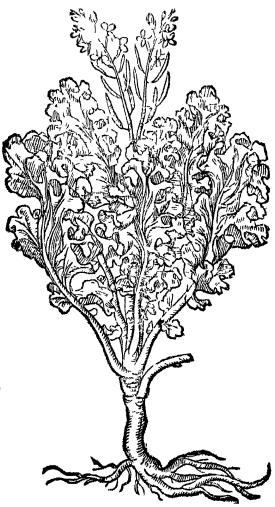
I Brassica vulgaris satuua. Garden Colewort.



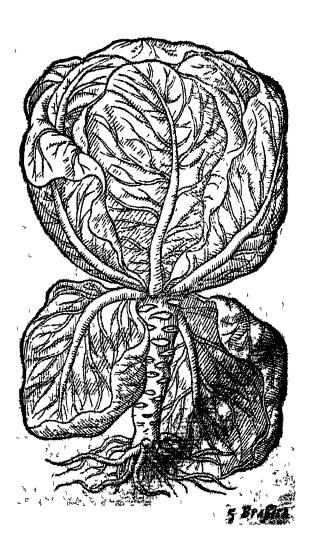
3 Braßicarubra. Red Colewort.



2 Beaßica faitua crispa. Cuiled Garden Cole.



A Braßica capitata alba.
White Cabbage Cole.



The Description.

He Garden Colewort hath many great broad leaues of a deepe blacke greene colour, mixed with tibs and lines of feddish and white colours the stalke groweth out of the middest from among the leaves, branched with sundry armes bearing at the top little yellow floures and after they be past, there do succeed long cods full of round seed like those of the Turnep, but smaller, with a wooddy 100t having many strings or thieds fastned thereto

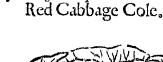
There is another lesser fort than the former, with many deepe cuts on both sides even to the middest of the rib, and very much curled and roughed in the edges, in other things it differeth

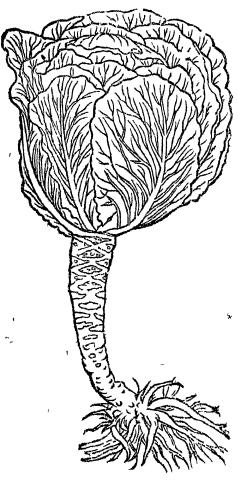
not.

The 1ed kinde of Colewort is likewise a Colewort of the garden, and dissereth from the common in the colour of his leaues, which tend vnto rednesse, otherwise very like.

There is also found a certaine kinde hercof with the leaves wrapped together into a round head or globe, whose head is white of colour, especially toward Winterwhen it is ripe. The toot is haid, and the italkes of a wooddy substance ‡ This is the great ordinarie Cabbage knowne eucry where, and as commonly eaten all ouer this kingdome. ‡

5 Brasica capitata rubra. Red Cabbage Cole.





6 Braßica patula Open Cabbage Cole.

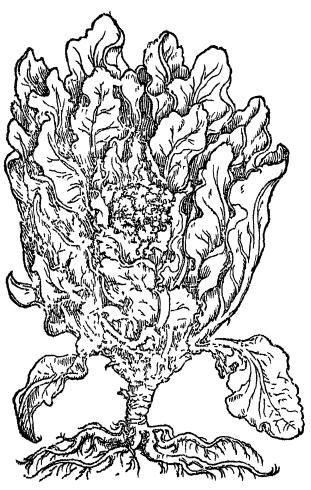


There is another fort of Cabbage or loued Colewort which hath his leaves wrapped to ther into a round head or globe, yet leffer than that of the white Cabbage, and the colour of the leaues of a lighter red than those of the former.

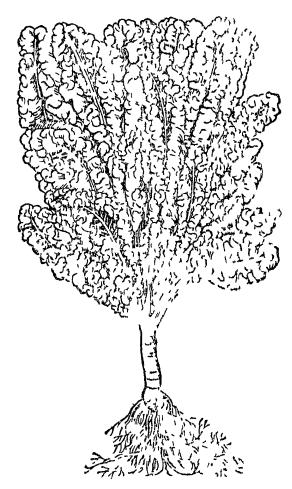
6 The open loued Colewort hath a very great hard or wooddy stalks, whereuponds for image leaves of a white greene colour, and set with thickewhite ribs, and gatherers the set of the leaves closely together, which be lesser than those next the ground; yet when it is suitable to the shutting up or closing together, it tather dilateth it selse abroad, than closed the finations up or closing together, it tather dilateth it selse abroad, than closed there are not there other small tagged leaves, as it were underfragged threds and tagged at the smooth lease, which gineth shew of a plaine or fariot teachers. In stalke, to the other part besides it deth agree with the Garden Coleword.

8 The double crifpe or curled Colewoort agreeth with the last before described in every to speck, onely it distrects in the leaves, which are so intricately curled, and so thick set once with a ther small cut leaves, that it is hard to see any part of the lease it selfe, except yetake and put alief some of those tagges and ragged leaves with your hand.

9 Brassica florida. Cole-Florie.



No Braßica Lophofa
Swollen Colewoors.



o Cole flore, or after some Colieflore, hath many large leaves sleightly indented about the edges, of a whitish greene colour, narrower and sharper pointed than Cabbage in the middest of which leaves riseth up a great white head of hard floures closely thrust together, with a root full

of strings; in other parts like vnto the Coleworts.

The fwollen Colewort of all other is the strangest, which I received from a worshipfull merchant of London master Nicholas Lete, who brought the seed thereof out of France; who is greatly in love with rare and faire floures & plants, for which he doth carefully send into Syria, having a servant there at Aleppo, and in many other countries, for the which my selfe and likewise the whole land are much bound vnto him. This goodly Colewort hath many leaves of a blewish green, or of the colour of Woade, bunched or swollen vp about the edges as it were a peece of leather wet and broiled on a gridiron, in such strange fort that I cannot with words describe it to the sull. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a bleake yellow colour. The root is thicke and strong like to the other kindes of Coleworts.

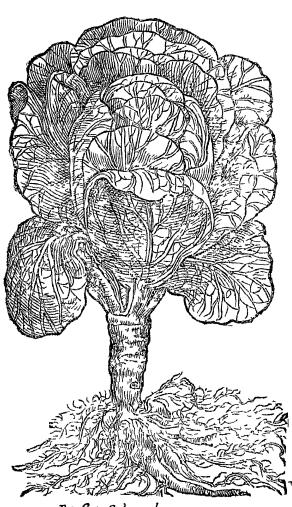
great and large very like to those of the great Cabbage, which turne themselves vpwards as though they would embrace one another to make a loued Cabbage, but when they come to the shutting vp they stand at a stay, and rather shew themselves wider open, than shut any neerer together. In other respects it to like water the Cabbage.

gether, in other respects it is like vnto the Cabbage.

hereof doe somewhat curle or crispe about the midle of the plant: which plant if it be opened in the spring time, as sometimes it is, it sendeth forth branched stalks, with many small white floures the top, which being past their follow long cods and seeds like the common or first kinde de-

this kinde of Colewoort hath very large leades deepely lagged even to the middle rib, in language and ranke parsley. It hath a great and thicke stalke of three cubits high, wherein the contraction floures, cods, and seed like the other Colewoorts.

11 Braßica Sabauda. Sauoy Colc.



13 Braßica Selinoides. Parseley Colewoort.



12 Braßica Sabaida crispa. Curled Sauoy Cole.

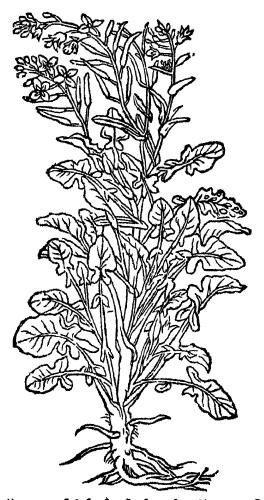


† 15 Brassica marina Anglica. English sea Colewooits.



The small cut Colewoort hath very large leanes, wonderfully cut, hackt and hewen even to the middle rib, resembling a kinde of curled parsley, that shall be described in his place, (which is not common nor hath not been knowne nor described vntill this time) very well agreeing with the last before mentioned, but differeth in the curious cutting and tagging of the leaues. In stalke floures and seed not vnlike.

† 16 Braßica fyluestris. Wilde Colewoorts.



15 Sea Colewoort hath large and broad leaues very thicke and curled, and so brittle that they cannot be handled without breaking, of an ouer worne greene colour, tending to graynesse a mong which rise vp stalkes two cubits high, bearing small pale floures at the top; which being past their follow round knobs wherein is contained one round seed and no more, blacke of colour, of the bignesse of a tare and a fetch † And therefore Pena and Lobell called it Brassea marina monospermos. ‡

16 The wilde Colewoort hath long broad leaues not valike to the tame Colewooit, but lesser, as is all the rest of the plant, and is of his owne nature wilde, and therefore not sought after as a meate, but is sowen and husbanded up on ditch bankes and such like places for the sceds sake, by which oftentimes great game is gotten

The Place.

The greatest fort of Colewoorts doe grow in gardens, and doe loue a soile which is fat and throughly dunged and well manured • they doe best prosper when they be remooued, and every of them grow in our English gardens, except the wilde, which groweth in fields and new digged ditch banks.

The fea Colewoort groweth naturally vpon the bayche and brims of the fea, where there is no earth to bee feene, but fand and rowling public

stones, which those that dwell neere the sea doe call Bayche. I found it growing betweene Whyt-stable and the He of Thanet neere the brinke of the sea, and in many places neere to Colchester and elsewhere by the sea side.

Petrus Crescentius saith that the Colewoort may bee sowen and remooned at any time of the yeere; whose opinion I altogether mislike. It is sowen in the spring, as March, Aprill, and oftentimes in May, and sometimes in August, but the specialitime is about the beginning of September.

The Colewoort, faith Columella, must be removed when it attaineth to six leaves, after it is come up from seed; the which must be done, in Aprill or May, especially those that were sowne in Autumne; which afterwards flourish in the winter moneths, at what time, they are sitted for meate.

But the Sauoy-Cole, and the Cole florey, must be sowne in Aprill, in a bed of hot horsedung, and couered with straw or such like, to keepe it from the cold, and frosty mornings, and when it hath gotten six leaves after this sort, then shall you remove him as aforesaid, otherwise if you tarry for temperate weather before you sow, the yeare will be spent, before it come to sipenesse.

Euery of the Colewoorts, is called in Greeke by Dioscorides and Galen winds it is also called without so named, not only because it driveth away drunkennesse, but also for that it is like in colour to the precious stone called the Amethyst: which is meant by the first and garden Colewoort. The Apothecaries and the common Herbarists doe call it Caulis, of the goodnesse of the in the Germane tongue it is called knote kraut: in French, des Choux: in English,

agree wil masica pompeiana of Pliny, whereof he writeth in his 19. booke, and 8. chapter.

¶ The I emperature.

All the Colewoorts have a drying and binding facultie, with a certaine nitrous or falt quality, whereby they mightily cleanse, either in the juice, or in the broth. The whole substance or body of the Colewoort is of a binding and drying faculty, because it leaveth in the decoction this salt quality, which lieth in the juyce and watry part thereof the waterwherein it is shift boyled, draweth to it selfe all the quality, for which cause the decoction thereof looseth the belly, as doth also the juyce of it, if it be drunke but if the first broth in which it was boyled be cast away, then doth the Colewoort dry and binde the belly. But it yeeldeth to the body simals nourishment, and doth not ingender good, but a grosse and Melancholicke bloud. The white Cabbage is best next into the Cole-florey, yet Cato doth chiefly commend the russe. Cole but he knew neither the white ones, not the Cole-florey; for if he had, his censure, had been otherwise.

The Vertues

Dioscorides teacheth, that the Colewoort being eaten is good for them that have dim eyes, A and that are troubled with the shaking palifie.

The same author affirmeth, that if it be boiled and eaten with vineger, it is a remedie for those B

that be troubled with the spleene.

It is reported, that the raw Colewooit being eaten before meate, doth preserve a man from C drunkennesse, the reason is yeelded, for that there is a natural entity betweene it and the vine, which is such, as if it grow neere vnto it, forthwith the vine perisheth and withereth away yea, if wine be poured vnto it while it is in boyling, it will not be any more boiled, and the colour thereof quite altered, as Cassius and Dionysius Vticensis doe write in their bookes of tillage yet doth not Athenaus ascribe that vertue of driving away drunkennesse to the leaves, but to the seeds of Colewoort.

Moreouer, the leaves of Colewoorts are good against all inflammations, and hot swellings, D being stamped with barley and meale, and laid upon them with falt and also to breake carbuncles.

The suyce of Colew oorts, as Dioscorides writeth, being taken with floure-deluce and niter, doth E make the belly foluble and being drunke with wine, it is a remedie against the bitings of venomous beasts.

The same being applyed with the powder of Fennugreeke, taketh away the paine of the gout, F and also cureth old and foulevicers.

Being conucied into the nosthrils, it purgeth the head: being put vp with barley meale it bringeth downe the floures.

Plany writeth, that the suyce mixed with wine, and diopped into the eares, is a remedie against H deafenesse.

The feed, as Galen faith, driueth forth wormes, taketh away freckles of the face, fun-burning, I

and what thing soeuer that need to be gently scoured or clensed away.

They say that the broth wherein the herbehath beene sodden is maritellous good for the si- k newes and roynts, and likewise for Cankers in the eies, clased in Greeke Carcinomata, which cannot be healed by any other meanes, if they be washed therewith.

f The lifeenth and fixteenth figures were formerly transported.

CHAP: 41. Of Rape-Cole.

The Description.

The first kinde of Rape Cole hath one single long root, garnished with many threddy strings: from which riseth up a great thicke stalke, bigger than a great Cucumber or great Turnep: at the top whereof shooteth forth great broad leaves, like unto those of Cabbage Cole. The flowes grow at the top on slender stalkes, compact of source small yellow floures: which being past the seed followeth inclosed in little long cods, like the seed of Mustard.

The fecond hath a long fibrous root like vnto the precedent; the tuberous flalke is very great and long, thrusting forth in some sew places here and there, small footstalkes, whereus and doe grow smooth leaves, sleightly indented about the edges: on the top of the long Turner, which grow leane stalkes and floures like the former.

This second differs from the sound one with the length of the swolne stalke, whence they call it Caulor apum long um, or Long Rage Cole.

‡

The Place.

They grow in Italy, Spaine, and some places of Germanie, from where these received seedes for my garden, as also from an honest and curious friend of my called master Goodman, at the Minories neere London.

DA

I Caulorapum rotundum. Round rape Cole.



I Beta alba. White Beets.



They floure and flourish when the other Colewoorts doe, whereof no doubt they are kinds, and must be carefully set and sowne, as muske Mclons and Cucumbers are.

The Names.

They are called in Latine, Caulorapum, and Rapocaulis, bearing for their stalkes, as it were Rapes and Turneps, participating of two plants, the Colewort and Turnep; whereof they tooke their names.

The Temperature and Vertues.

There is nothing fer downe of the faculties of these plants, but are accounted for daintie meate, contending with the Cabbage Cole in goodnesse and pleasant taste.

CHAP. 42. Of Beets.

The Description.

The common white Beet hath great broad leaues, smooth, and plain: from which rife thicke crested or chamfered stalks: the floures grow along the stalks clustering to-gether, in shape like little starres, which being past, there succeed round and vneuen prikly feed. The root is thicke, hard, and great.

Red Beets. 2 Betarubra.



1 3 Betarubra Romana. Red Roman Beet.



- There is another fort like in shape and proportion to the former, fauling that the leaues of this be Areaked with red here and there consusedly, which setteth forth the difference.
- There is likewise another fort hereof. that was brought vnto me from beyond the feas, by that courteous merchant master Lete, before remembed, the which hath leaues very great, and rcd of colour, as is all the rest of the plant, as well root, as stalke, and floures, full of a perfect purple myce tending to rednesse the middle rib of which leaves are for the most part very broad and thicke, like the middle part of the Cabbage leafe, which is equall in goodnesse with the leaves of Cabbage being boyled. It grew with me 1596. to the height of viij. cubits, and did bring forth his rough and vneuen seed very plentifully with which plant nature doth feeme to play and fport herfelfe for the feeds taken from that plant, which was altogether of one colour and fowen, doth bring forth plants of many and variable colours, as the worshipfull gentleman master Iohn Norden canvery well testifie, vnto whom I gaue some of the seeds aforesaid, which in his garden bruoght foith many other of beautifull colours.

The Place.

The Beete is sowen in gardens: it loueth to grow in a moist and fertile ground. ‡ The ordinary white Beet growes wilde vpon the sea-coast of Tener and divers other places by the Sea, for this is not a different kind as some would have it. ‡

The fittest time to sow it is in the spring: it flourisheth and is greene all sommer long, and likewise in winter, and bringeth forth his seed the next yeare following.

The Names.

The Grecians have named it 2,0000, noner the Latines, Beta the Germanes, Mauroit: the Spaniards, Aselgas. the French, de la Porée, des Iotes, and Beets Theophrastus saith, that the white Beere is surnamed munici, that is to say, Sicula, or of Sicilia: hereof commeth the name Sicla, by which the Barbarians, and some Apothecaries did call the Beet; the which word we in England doevse, taken for the same.

The Nature. The white Beets are in moisture and heate temperate, but the other kinds are drie, and all of them abilterfine: so that the white Beete is a cold and moist pot-herbe, which hath toyned with it a certaine falt and nitrous quality, by reason whereof it clenseth and draweth flegme out of the nosthrils.

The Vertues. Being eaten when it is boyled, it quickly descendeth, looseth the belly, and prouoketh to the stoole, especially being taken with the broth wherein it is sodden: it nourisherh little or necling.

The suyce conscied vp into the nosthrils dorn gently draw forth slegme, and purgeth the edd. B.

The great and beautifull Beet last described may be vsed in winter for a sallad beautiful C.

wineger, oyle, and salt, and is not onely pleasant to the taste, but also delights.

The greater red Beet or Roman Beet, boyled and eaten with oyle, vineger.

The greater red Beet or Roman Beet, boyled and eaten with oyle, vineger.

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The greater red Beet or Roman Beet, boyled and eaten with oyle, vineger.

The greater red Beet or Roman Beet, boyled and eaten with oyle, but



CHAP. 43. Of Bhies.

The Description.

He great white Blite groweth three or foure foothigh, with grayish or white round stalkes the leaves are plaine and smooth, almost like to those of the white Orach, but not so soft nor mealy the floures grow thrust together like those of Orach after that commeth the seed inclosed in little round flat husky skinnes.

2 There is likewise another fort of Blites very smooth and flexible like the former, saving that the leaves are reddish, mixed with a darke greene colour, as is the stalke and also the rest of

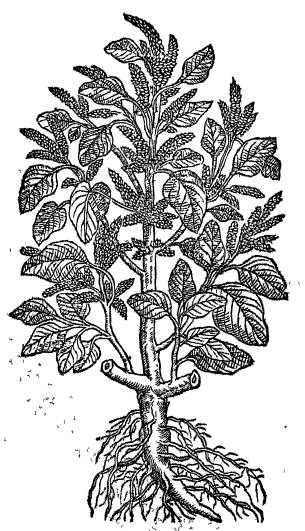
the plant.

There is likewise found a third fort very like vnto the other, sauing that the stalkes, branches, leaves, and the plant is altogether of a greene colour. But this growes vpright, and creepes not at all.

4 There is likewise another in our gaidens very like the former, saving that the whole Plant traileth vpon the ground the stalks, branches, and leaves are reddish: the seed is small, and clustering together, greene of colour, and like vnto those of Ruellius his Coronopus, or Bucks-horne.

‡ 1 Blitum majus album.
The great white Blite.

2 Blitum majus rubrum. The great red Blite.





The Place.

The Blites grow in Gardens for the most part, although there be found of them wilde many

The Time.

Mourish all the Summer long, and grow very greene in Winter likewile.

The Names.

reeke, Balan . in Latine, Blitam : in English, Blite, and Blites in French, Blites

‡ 3 Blitum minus album. The finall white Blite.



‡ 4 Blitum minus rubrum.
The small red Blite.



The Nature.

The Blite (faith Galen in his fixth booke of the faculties of simple medicines) is a pot-hearbe which serueth for meate, being of a cold moist temperature, and that chiefely in the second degree. It yeeldeth to the body small nourishment, as in his second booke of the faculties of nourishments he plainly shewes; for it is one of the pot-herbes that be vissuoury or without taste, whose substance is waterish.

The Vertues.

The Blite doth nourish little, and yet is fit to make the belly soluble, though not vehemently, seeing it hath no nitrous or sharpe qualitie whereby the belly should be prouoked. I have heard many old wives say to their servants, Gather no Blites to put into my pottage, for they are not good for the eye-sight: whence they had those words I know not, it may be of some Doctor that never went to schoole, for that I can finde no such thing upon record either among the old or later Writers.

CHAP. 44. Of Floure-Gentle.

The Kindes.

There be divers forts, of floure-Gentle, differing in many points which as in greatnesse and smallnesse; some purple, and others of a skarler colour with the rest where with Nature hath seemed to design her selfe electially in the last with invariable colours to tribe with the Parats seathers for beauti

7 Amaranthus purpureus. Purple Flouic-Gentle.



3 Amaranthus tricolor. Floramor and Passeuelours.



2 Amaranthus coccincus. Scarlet Floure-Geutle.



4 Amaranthus Panaucula sparsa. Branched Flourc-Gentle.



5 Amaranthus

The Description.

Vrple floure Gentle riseth vp with a stalke a cubit high, and sometime higher, treated or chamfered alongst the same, often reddish toward the root, and very smooth which divideth it selfe toward the top into small branches, about which stand long leaves, broad, sharpe pointed, soft, slippery, of a greene colour, and sometimes tending to a reddish: in stead of floures, come vp eares or spokie tusts, very braue to looke vpon, but without smell, of a thining light purple, with a glosse like veluet, but fai passing it which when they are bruised, doe yeeld a myce almost of the same colour, and being gathered, doe keepe their beauty a long time after, infomuch that being fet inwater, it will reusue againe as at the time of his gathering, and it remaineth so, many yeares, whereupon likewise it hath taken its name. The seed standeth in the ripe eares, of colour blacke, and much glittering the root is short, and full of strings.

‡ 5 Amaranthus pannicula incurua holoserica. Veluet Floures Gentle.



The second sort of floure Gentle hath leaues like vnto the former. the stalke is vpright with a few small slender leaves set vpon it among which doe grow small clusters of scaly floures, of an ouerworne scarlet colour.

The feed is like the former.

It far exceedeth my skill to describe the beauty and excellency of this rare plant called Floramor; and I thinke the penfill of the most curious painter wil be at a stay, when he shall come to fet him downe in his lively colours. but to colour it after my best manner this I fay: Floramer hath a thicke knobby root, whereupon doe grow many threddy strings: from which rifetha thicke stalke, but tender and soft, which beginneth to deuide himselfe into sundry branches at the ground and so vpward, whereupon doe grow many leaues, wherein doth confift his bouty: for in few words, every leafe doth referbble in colours the most faire and beautifull feather of a Parrat, especially those feathers that are mixed with most fundry colours, as a stripe of red, and a line of yellow, a dash of white, and a rib of green colour, which I canot with words fet forth, such are the fundry mixtures of colours that nature hath bestowed in her greatest iollitie vpon this floure. the floures doe grow betweene the foot-stalkes of those leaves and the body of the stalke or trunke, base, and of no moment in respect of the leaves, being as it were little chaffie husks of an ouerworne

tawnie colour: the feed is blacke, and shining like burnished home. ‡ I have not seene, this thus variegated as our Author mentions, but the leaves are commonly of three colours; the lower part, or that next to the stalke is greene; the middle red, and the end yellow, or else the end red, the

middle yellow, and the bottome greene. ‡ 4 This plant hath a great many of threds and strings, of which his roots doe confile which doe rife vp very thicke fat stalkes, crested and streaked, exceeding smooth, and of a string. which doe rife by very thicke fat stalkes, crested and streaked, exceeding smooth, and or a same red colour, which begin at the ground to duide themselves into branches; whereuper is grow many great and large leaves of a darke greene colour tending to rednesse, in shew it as able of the red Beet, streaked and dasht here and there with red, mixed with greene. The same grow alongst the stalkes, from the middest thereof even to the top, in shape like, accompanies a suggest number of chassic confused eares thrust hard together, of a deepe purple with the compare the shape thereof to nothing so fitly as to the veluet head of a Stag companies with the middle.

This in stalkes and leaves is much like the purple floure Same with the middle.

This in stalkes and leaves is much like the purple floure Same with heads are larger, bended round, and laced, or as it were worken one with another leaves the heads are larger, bended round, and laced, or as it were worken one with another leaves say be autifully like to the same stalke is kept in the Gardens of Italy, whereas the women esteements.

Matriplex fotora alba.
White Otach.



3 Atriplex sylnestris, sinc Polyspermon. Wilde Orach, or All-seed.



† 2 Airiple Vatius purpusea
Purple Orach



† 4 Atriplex marina. Sea Otach.



but alp for the emeacy thereof against the blandy stuer, and a moneyeers of the womber and kidne es, as the Authors of the Iduciforia affirme. I

The Plue od line.

These pleasant floures are sourchingardens, especially southing services.

hey floure in August, and continue flourishing till the frost outrrake the ra, at what time they peish But the Floramor would be sowne in a bed of hot hoise-dung, with some earth strewed tlereon in the end of March, and ordered is we doe muske Melons, and the like

I The Names. This plant is called in Greeke Aussonies, because it doth not wither and wax old in Latin, Amarantlies pur pierces in Duch, Samatbluomen: in Italian, Fior velluto in Fiench, Passe velours in English, flome Gentle, purple Veluer floure, Floramor, and of some floure Velure. The Temperature, and Vertues.

Most attribute to floure Gentle a binding saculty, with a cold and dry temperature.

It is reported they stop all kinds of bleeding, which is not manifest by any apparant quality, in them, except peraduenture by the colour only that the red eares have for some are of opinion, that all icd things stanch bleeding in any part of the body because somethings, as Bole armoniacki, San rus Dracons, terra Sigillata, and fuch like of red colour doe flop bloud But Calen, leb. 2. 6 4. de simp sacult. plainly theweth, that there can be no certainty gathered from the colours, touching the vertues of simple and compound medicines wherefore they are ill persuaded, that thinke the floure Gentle to stanch bleeding, to stop the laske or bloody flix, because of the colour only, if they had no other reason to induce them thereto.

CHAP. 4.5. Of Orach.

The Description.

The Garden white Otach hath an high and vpright stalke, with broad sharpe pointed leaves like those of River was smoother and select the state of th Icaues like those of Blite, yet smoother and softer. The floures are small and yellow, growing in clusters the feed round, and like a leafe conered with a thin skin, or filme, and groweth in clusters. The root is wooddy and fibrous: the leaves and stalkes at the first are of a glittering gray colour, and sprinkled as it were with a meale or floure.

2 This differs from the former, only in that it is of an ouerworne puiple colour.

‡ 3 This might more fitly have been placed amongst the Blites, yet finding the figure here (though a contrary discription) I have let it intoy the place. It hath a white and slender root, and it is somewhat like, yet lesse then the Blite, with nirrow leaves somewhat resembling Bafill: it hath aboundance of small floures, which are succeeded by a numerous fort of seeds, which

are blacke and shining †
4 There is a wilde laude growing neere the sea, which hath pretty broad leaues, cut deepely about the edges, sharpe pointed, and covered over with a certaine mealinesse, so that the whole plant as well leaves, as stalkes and stoures, looke of an hoary or gray colour. The stalks lye spred,

on the shore or Beach, whereas it vsually growes.

‡ 5 The common wilde Oracli hath leaves vnequally finuated, or cut in somewhat after the manner of an oaken leafe, and commonly of an ouerworne grayith coloursthe floures and feeds are much like those of the garden, but much lesse.

6 This is like the last described, but the leaves are lesser and not so much divided, the seeds

grow also in the same manner as those of the precedent.

7 This also in the face and manner of growing is like those already described, but the leaves are long and narrow, fometimes a little notched; and from the shape of the lease Lobell called it

Atriplex Syluestru polygonizant Helxines folio.

This elegant Orach hath a fingle and finall root, putting forth a few fibers, the stalkes are fome foothigh, divided into many branches, and lying along vpon the ground; and vponthele grow leaves at certaine spaces whitish and vnequally divided, somewhat after the manner of the wilde Orach; about the stalke or setting on of the leaves grow as it were little berries. The what like a little mulberry, and when these come to ripenesse, they are of an elegant red galaxis and make a fine fliew. The feed is small round and ash coloured. ‡

The Carden Oracles grow in most gardens. The wilde Oracles grow feet paths-wayes and ditch sides; but most commonly about dung-hils and such fat places. Such I have found at Q seeneboro igh, a also at Margate in the Ile of Thanet: and mellineers about the sea side.

‡ The eighth growuth only in some choice gardens, I have the sea with Mr. Parkinson.

‡ 5 Atuplex syluestrus vulgaris.
Commonwilde Orach.



‡ 7 Atriplex syluestris angustifolia.
Narrow leaued wilde Orach.

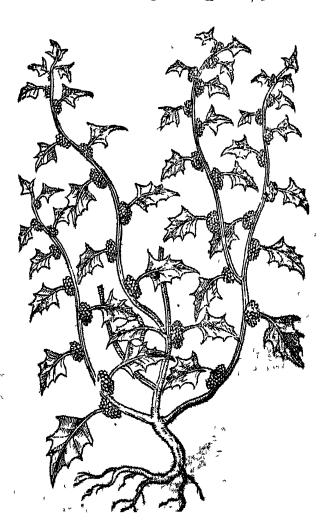


‡ 6 Atriplex syluestris altera.
The other wilde Orach.



‡ 8 Atriplex baccifera.

Berry-bearing Orach.



The Time.

They floure and feed from Iune to the end of August,

The Names.

Garden Orach is called in Greeke, apagetin in Latine, Atripler, and Aureum Olus in Dutch, mold: in French, Arrouches ou bonnes dames in English, Orach, and Orage in the Bohemian tongue, Leboda Pliny hath made some difference betweene Atriplex and Chrysolachanum, as though they differed one from another, for of Atriplex he writeth in his twentieth booke, and of Chrysolachanum in his twenty eighth booke, and eighth chapter where hee writeth thus, Chrysolachanum, saith he, groweth in Pinetum like Lettuce it healeth cut sinewes if it be forthwith applied.

This wilde Orach hath beene called of Lobel, Polyspermon Cassanz Bass, or All seed.

The Temperature.

Orach, faith Galen, is of temperature moist in the second degree, and cold in the first.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides writeth, That the garden Orach is both moist and cold, and that it is eaten boyled A as other fallad herbes are, and that it softneth and looseth the belly.

It confumeth away the swellings of the throat, whether it be laid on raw or sodden.

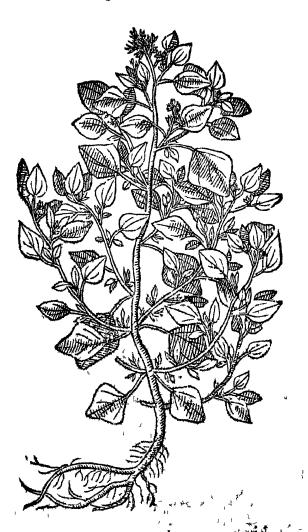
The feed being drunke with meade or homed water, is a remedie against the yellow jaundice. C

Galen thinketh, that for that cause it hath a clensing qualitie, and may open the stoppings of the D liver.

† The figure which was in the second place was of Pes Anfermus 2 of Taber-The figure in the fourth place was of the wild Orach, that I have described in the fifth place.

CHAP. 46. Of Stinking Orach.

Atriplex olida. Stinking Orach.



The Defcription.

Striking Orach growes flat upon the ground and is a base and low plant with many weak and feeble branches, whereupon doe grow small leaues of a grayish colour, sprinkled ouer with a certaine kinde of dusty mealinesse, in shape like the leaues of Basill: amongst which leaues here and there consusedly be the seeds dispersed, as it were nothing but dust or ashes. The whole plant is of a most loathsome sauour or smel, upon which plant is any should chance to rest and sleepe, he might very well report to his friends, that he had reposed himselfe among the chiefe of Scoggens heises.

It groweth vpon dunghills, and in the most filthy places that may be found, as also about the common pissing places of great princes and Noblemens houses. Sometime it is found it places neere bricke kilns and old walls, which doth somewhat alter his smell, which is like to sted cheese; but that which groweth in his atturall place smells like stunking salt-sish, which of it tooke his name Garosmus.

The Time.

It is an herbe for a yeare, which is seen up, and when the feed is ripe it of the model of that if felfe agains of in the seed of 10 that if it be gotten into a present as thin or be deflected.

t I latter

Stinking Orach is called of Contact and Co

iking fifh: it is likewi

called Tragium Germanicum, and Airiplex fætidagarum olens, by Pena and Lobel for it smelleth more stinking than the ranimish male Goat whereupon some by a figure have called it Vulvaria and it may be called in English, stinking Mother-wort.

The Nature and Vertucs.

A There hath been little or nothing fee down by the Antients, either of his nature or vertues, not-with standing it hath beene thought prostable, by reason of his stinking smell, for such as are troubled with the mother: for as Hyppocrates saith, when the mother doth stisse or strangle, such things are to be applied vnto the nose as haue a ranke and stinking smell.

CHAP. 47. Of Goofe-foot.

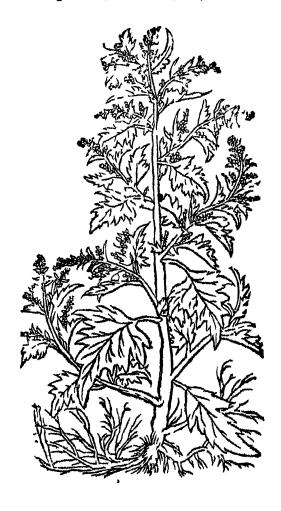
Oose-soot is a common herbe, and thought to be a kinde of Orach: it riseth up with a stalke a cubit high or higher, somewhat chamsered and branched, the leaves be broad, smooth, sharpe pointed, shining, having certains deepe cuts about the edges, and resembling the foot of a goose, the floures be small, something red the feed standeth in clusters upon the top of the branches, being very like the feed of wilde Orach, and the root is divided into sundry strings.

† 2 This differs from the last described, in that the scaues are sharper cut, and more divided, the seed formewhat smaller, and the colour of the whole plant is a deeper or darker greene.

‡ 1 Atriplex spluestris latifolia, sine Pes Anserinns.
Goose-foot.

† 2 Attribex Syluction latifolia atters
The other Gook-loot.





The Place.

If growes plentifully in obscure places neere old walls and high-waies, and in desart places.

The Time.

The Time.

The Names.

Herbarists have called it Pes anserinus, and Chenopodium, of the likenesse the leaves

Goose: in English, Goose-soot, and wilde Orach.

¶ The Temperature.

This herbe is cold and moist, and that no lesser than Orach, but as it appeareth more cold.

The Vertues.

It is reported that it killeth swine if they do eate thereof: it is not vsed in Physicke and much lesse as a fallade herbe.

CHAP.48. Of English Mercurie.

Bonus Henricus
English Mercurie, or good Henric



The Description.

YOod Henrie called Totabona, so named of the later Herbarists, is accounted of them to be one of the Dockes, but not properly. This bringeth forth very many thicke stalkes, set with leaves two foothigh on the branches wherof towards the top stand greene floures in clusters, thicke thrust together. The seed is flat like that of the Orach, whereof this is a kinde. The leaves be fastened to long foote-stalkes, broad behinde, and sharpe pointed, sashioned like the leanes of Aron, or Wake-robin, white, or grayish of colour, and as it were covered over with a fine meale: in handling it is fat and olious, with a very thicke root, and parted into many dimifions, of a yellow colour within, like the sharpe pointed Docke.

The Place.

It is commonly found in vntilled places, and among rubbish neere common waies, old walls, and by hedges in fields.

I The Time.

It floureth in Iune and Iuly especially.

The Names.
It is called of some Pes Anserinus, and Tota

the Germanes call it Guter Heinrick, of a certaine good qualitie it hath, as they also name a certaine permicious herbe, Malus Henricus, or bad Henry. It is taken for a kinde of Mercurie, but unproperly, for that it hath no participation with Mercurie, either in forme or quality, except yee will call every herbe Mercurie which hath power to loose the belly.

The Temperature.

Benus Henricus, or Good Henrie is moderately hot and dry, clenfing and scouring withalls

The Vertues.

The leaves boiled with other pot-herbes and eaten, maketh the body soluble.

The same brused and laid vpon greene wounds, or soule and old vicers, doth source, mundifie B and heale them.

CHAN

CHAP. 49. Of Spinach.

Spinacia Spinach.



¶ The Description.

Pinach is a kinde of Blite, after some; notwithstanding I rather take it for a kinde of Orach. It bringeth forth soft and tender leaves of a darke greene colour, full of juice, sharpe pointed, and in the largest part or neather end square; parted oftentimes with a deepegash on either side next to the stemme or foot-stalke. the stalke is round, a foot high, hollow within on the tops of the branches stand little floures in clusters, in whose places doth grow a prickly feed. The root confifteth of many small

2 There is another fore found in our gardens like vnto the former in goodnesse, as also in shape, fauing that the leaves are not so great, nor so decpely gather or indented and the feed hathers prickles agail, for which cause it is called round Spinach.

¶ 7 he Place.

It is fowne in gardens without any great labor or industrie, and forfaketh not any ground being but indifferent fertill.

The Time.

It may be sowne almost at any time of the yeare, but being fowne in the spring it quickly

groweth vp, and commeth to perfection within two moneths: but that which is fowne in the fall of the leafe groweth not fo foone to perfection, yet continueth all the win terand scedeth presently vpon the first spring.

The Names.

It is called in these daies Spinachia of some, Spinacheum olus of others, Hispanicum olus Fuchsius nameth it zmeze the Arabians and Serapio call it Hispane, the Germanes, spinet: in English, Spinage and Spinach in French, Espinas. The Nature.

Spinach is cuidently cold and moist almost in the second degree, but rather moist. It is one of the pot-heibes whose substance is waterie, and almost without taste, and therefore quickly descendethand loofeth the bellie.

The Vertues. It is eaten boiled, but it yeeldeth little or no nourishment at all: it is something windie, and eafily causeth a defire to vomit it is vsed in sallades when it is young and tender.

This herbe of all other pot-herbes and fallade herbes maketh the greatest diversitie of meates and fallades,

CHAP. 50. Of Pellitorie of the wall.

The Description.

Ellitoric of the wall hath round tender stalkes somewhat browne or reddish of colour and somewhat shining: the leaves be rough like to the leaves of Mercurie, nothing snipt about redges. The floures be small, growing close to the stemmes: the seed is blacke and very with a rough huske which hangeth fast vron garments: the foot is somewhat P irietaria Pellitoric of the wall.



The Place.

It groweth neere to old walls in the moife of a ners of Churches and stone outldings, among rubbith and fuclifile places.

The Time.

Ir commeth vp in May it Redeth in July and August the 100t onely continuesh and is to be found in Winter.

The Numes.

It is commonly called Partitional, by a compu word Partieria, because it groweth necestowalls: and for the same cause it is named of divices divice us also Muraliam of Pliny and Colis of the Cic cians. There is also another Hilving Synamed Coffampelos some call it Pardianem, of Partial ver which fomtimes feed hereon forie, Ficiolism and l'itraria, because it seineth to seone glasses, piplins, and fuch like it is called in high-Dutch, Tagvudnacht: 111 Spavish, Yera i del muro in English, Pollitone of the wall on French, Parac-

The Temperature

Pellitone of the wall (as Galea trith) hash force to frome, and is formething cold and ment

The Verinis.

Pollitory of the wall boyled, and the decostron of a drunken, helpeth fuch as are veved with an old cough, the grauell and stone, and is good against the difficultie of making water, and stopping of the same, not onely inwirdly, but also outwaidly applied upon the region of the bladder, in

manner of a fomentation or warme bathing, with spunges or double clouts, or such like.

Diofiorides faith, That the myce tempered with Cemfe or white leade maketh a good ointment against Saint Anthonies fire and the Shingles and mixed with the Cerot of Alcanna or with the male Goats tallow, it helpeth the gout in the feet. which Pliny also affirmeth, Lib 20 cap. 17.

It is applied (faith he) to paines of the feet with Goats fuet and wax of Cypius, where in stead

of wax of Cyprus there must be put the Cerot of Alcania

Dioscorides addeth, That the myce hereof is a remedy for old coughs, and taketh away hot swellings of the almonds in the throat, if it be viced in a gargarifine, or otherwise applied - it mitigates h also the paines of the eires, being poured in with oile of Roses mixed therewith.

It is affirmed, That if three ounces of the myce be drunke it promoketh wime out of hand.

The leaves tempered with oyle of fweet almonds in manner of a pulteffe, and laid to the pained parts, is a remedie for them that be tir ubled with the stone, and that can hardly make water.

CHAP. 51. Of French Mercurie.

The Kindes.

Here be two Lindes of Mercury reckoned for good, and yet both fomtimes wilde; belides with wilde neuer found in gardens, vnlesse they be brought thither.

The Description.

He male garden Mercurie hath tender stalks full of ioints and branches whereupon do grow greene leaves like Pellitorie of the wall, but fnipt about the edges: amongst which come forth two hairy bullers round, and loyned together like those of Goose-grasse or Cleuers, each containing in it selfe one small round seed: the round is tender, and sull of white hairy strings.

The female is like vnto the former in leaves, stalks, and mainer of growing, differing but in

the floures and feed: for this kinde hath a greater quantitie of floures and feed growing together like little clusters of grapes, of a yellowish colour. The feed for the most part is lost before the and be gathered.

1 Mercurialis mas.
Male Mercurie.



2 Mercurialis fæmina. Female Mercurie.



The Place.

French Meicuile is sowen in Kitchen gardens among pot-herbes; in Vineyards, and in moist shadowie places: I found it under the dropping of the Bishops house at Rochester, from whence I brought a plant or two into my garden, since which time I cannot rid my garden from it.

The Time.

They floure and flourish all the Sommer long.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, Mosson, and interconnection or Mercurie his herbe; whereupon the Latines call it Mercurials - it is called in Italian, Mercorella in English, French Mercurie - in French, Mercuriale, Vignoble, and Foirelle, quia Fluidam laxamue alvum reddit, Gallobelga enim foize & foizeus, ventris Fluorem vocant.

Mercury is hot and dry, yet not aboue the second degree: it hath a cleansing facultie, and (as

Galen writerh) a digesting qualitie also.

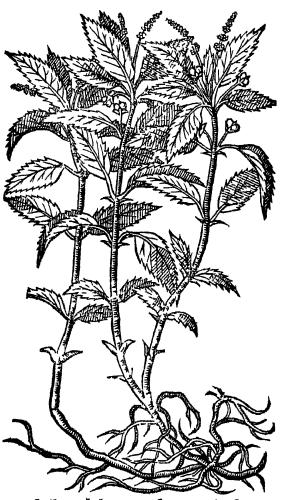
It is vsed in our age in clisters, and thought very good to clense and scoure away the excrements and other filth contained in the guts. It serveth to purge the belly, being eaten or otherwise taken, voiding out of the belly not only the excrements, but also phlegme and choicr. Dioscorides reportsth, that the decoction hereof purgeth waterish humors.

The leaves stamped with butter, and applied to the fundament, provoketh to the stoole; and the stanished and made up in manner of a pessary, cleanseth the mother, and helpeth conception.

The leaves stamped with butter, and applied to the fundament, provoketh to the stoole; and the sto

CHAP. 52. Of Wilde Mercurie.

J Cynocrambe.
Dogs Mercury:



3 Phyllon Thelygonon, fine Fæminificum.
Childrens Mercurie, the female.



. † 2 Phyllon ar rhenogonon, fine marificum Male childrens Mercury.



The Description.

Ogs Mercurie is somewhat like vinto the garden Mercury, sauing the leaves hereof are greater, and the stalke not so tender, and yet very brittle, growing to the height of a cubit, without any branches at all, with small yellow floures. The seed is like the semale Mercurie. ‡ It is also sound like the male Mercurie, as you see them both express in the sigure, and so there is both male & semale of this Mercury also ‡

Male childrens Mercury hath three or foure stalkes, or moe the leaues be somwhat long, not much valike the leaues of the olue tree, couered ouer with a soft downe or would gray of colour, and the seed also like those of Spurge, growing two together, being first of an ash-colour, but after turne to a blew.

‡ 3 This is much in shape like to the last described, but the stalkes are weaker, and have more leaves upon them; the floures also are small and mossly, and they grow upon long stalks, whereas the seeds of the other are fast-ned to very short coes, the seed is contained in round little the ds, being sometimes two other while three or more in a cluster, ‡

T. Th

The Place

They grow in woods and copfes, in the borders of fields, and among bushes and hedges. ‡ But the two last described are not in England, for any thing that I know. ‡

The Dogs Mcreurie I have found in many places about Green-hithe, Swainef-combevillage, Grauefend, and South-fleet in Kent, in Hampsted wood, and all the ulliges thereabout, foure nules from London.

The Time.

These floursh all the Sommer long, untill the extreame frost do pull them downe.

I he Nane.

Dogs Mercurie is called in Grecks, www.mands in Latine, Comma, and Brassea Canina, and Mercu-realiss sylvesters in English, Dogs Cole, and Dogs Mercury.

Childrens Mercury is called Phyllon thelygonon, and Phyllon Arrhenozonon.

The Temperature and I ertu"s.

These wildekindes of Mercurie are not wied in physicke, notwithstanding it is thought they agree as well in nature as qualitie with the other kindes of Mercury.

‡ It is reported by the Autients, that the male Phyllon conduces to the generation of boyes, and

the female to girles.

C

B At Salamanrica they give and much commend the decoction of either of these against the bitings of a mad dog.

The Moores at Granado vse them frequently in womens diseases 4

The figure of the Cynogrambe was omitted, and in field chelof was put the figure of Phyllon marificum

CHAP. 53. Of Torne-fole.

I Heliotropium maim. Great Loine-fole. † 2 Heliotropium minus. Small Tome-fole.





The Kindes.

forts of Torne-fole, differing one from another in many notable points, as in salinesse, in colour of floures, in forme and shape.

The discription.

He great Tornesole hath great straight stalks covered with a white hairy cotion, especially about the top, the leaves are soft and hairy in handling, in shape like the leaves of Basill the floures grow at the top of the branches, in colour white, thicke together in rowes upon one side of the stalke, which stalke doth bend or turne backward like the taile of a scorpion the root is small and haid.

The small Tornesole hath many little and weake branches trailing upon the ground, where upon doe grow small leaves, like those of the lesser Basill. The slowes doe grow without any certaine order, amongst the leaves and tender branches, gray of colour, with a little spot of yellow in the middest, the which turns into crooked tailes like those of the precedent, but not also ge-

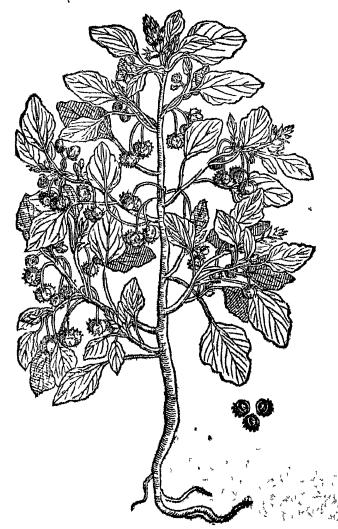
ther fo much.

† 3 Heliotropium supinum Clus y & L'obely. I

Hairie Toinesole.



4 Heliotropium Tricoccum. VVIdowwaile Tornfole.



- 3 Hairy Tornesole hath many feeble and weake branches trailing upon the ground, set with small leaves, lesser than the great Tornsole, of which it is a kinde, having the feed in small chassie husks, which do turne back like the taile of a scorpion, sust after the manner of the first described.
- This kinde of Tornesole hath leaves very like to those of the great Tornsole, but of a blacker greene colour the floures be yellow, and vnprositable, for they are not succeeded by the fruit, but after them commeth out the fruit hanging upon small toot-stalks three square, and in every corner there is a small seed like to those of the Tythimales, the root is small and threddy.

 The Place.

Tornfole, as Diofeorides faith, doth grow in fennie grounds and necre vnto pooles and lakes. They are strangers in England as yet: It is grow about Montpelier in Languedock, it is had in great vse to staine and die with withall, wherewith through Europe in loured.

They flourishespecially in the sommer solflice, or about the time is all the entreth into Cancer.

The Gracians of ExtHeliotropium: the La-

and Scorpeurum of Ruellies, Herba Cancre it is named Heliotropeum, not because is is turned abelia at the daily motion of the fun, but by reason it flowreth in the sommer solstice, at which time the fun being farthest gone from the Asquinoctiall circle, ietuineth to the some and scorpiurum of the ewiggie tops, that bow backeward like a scorpions taile of the Italians, Tore , le balo; in French. Tournfel some thinke it to be Hirba Clytte, into which the Poets fe igne Clytte to be rick morphe led; whence one hath these verses:

> Herbavelut Clytia Comper petit obusa folem, Sic planwis Chiffum, quo prece spectet, habet.

> > The Nature,

Toinfole, as Panta . Egineta waterly, is hor and dry, and of a blading faculty.

I The Fertues

A good handfull of great Tornfole boyled in wine, and drunke, doth gently purge the body of hot cholericke humours and tough clammie or flimic flegme.

The faine boyled in wine and drunke is good against the stingings of Scorpions, or other veno-

mous beafts, and is very good to be applied outwardly upon the griefe of wound.

The feed flamped and layd upon writs and fuch like exciefcences, or superfluous out-growings.

causeth them to fall away.

The small Tornesole and his seed boyled with Hyssope, Cicses, and falt peter and drunke, du-

ueth forth flat and round wormes.

With the small Toinsole they in France doedie lunen rags and cloute into a persell purple rolom, wherewith cookes and confectioners doe colom tellies, wines, meates, and funding conlectures: which clouts in shops be called Tomfole, after the name of the herbe.

The to and and third highers were formerly transposed the fourth was the figure of a reliancy Scorpion grate defectibed an electuated place, an elector flowing Chapter

CHAP. 54. Of Scorpion Graffe.

The Description.

Scorpion graffe hath many smooth, plasse, even leaves, of a darke givene colour; stalks small, feeble and weake, trailing upon the ground, and occupying a great circuit in r spect of the plant. The floures grow upon long and flender soot-stalks, of colour yellow. in shape like to the floures of broome; after which succeed long, crooked, rough cods, in share and colour like vnto a Caterpiller, wherein is contained yellowish seed like vnto a kidney in forme. The roote is small and tender the whole plant perisheth when the seed is ripe

There is another Scoipion graffe, found among (or rather resembling) pease and tarcs, and thereupon called Scorpioides Legiminosa, which hath small and tender roots like small thicks: branches many, weake and tender, trailing upon the ground, if there be nothing to take hold upon with his classing and crooked feed vessels, otherwise it rampeth upon what some is neere unto it. The leanes be fewe and small the floures very little and yellow of colour: the seed solloweth, little and blackish, conteined in little cods, like vinto the taile of a Scorpion.

3 . There is another fort almost in every shallow gravelly running streame, having leaves like to Becabunga or Brooklime. The floures grow at the top of tender fat greene stalkes, blew of colour, and fometimes with a spot of yellow among the blew; the whole branch of floures doe turne themselves likewise round like the scorpions taile.

There is also another growing in watrie places, with leaves like innto Anagallis aquatica, or water Chickweed, having like slender stalkes and branches as the former, and the floures not vnlike, fauing that the floures of this are of a light blew or watched colour, somewhat bigger, and

There is likewise another fort growing vpon most dry grauelly and barren ditch bankes, with the like those of or Mouse-eare this is called Myosotas storpioides; it hath rough and hairy leaves, the two fits plant. They likewise grow for the most part vpon one side of the stalke, blew of colouls. They likewise grow as the others, turning themselves backe againe like the taile of a Scorp

There is another of the land called Myosotis Scorproides repers, like the former but the floures are thicker thrust together, and doe not grow all upon one side as the other, and part of the floures are blew, and part purple, consusedly mixt together

The Place

1,2 These Scorpion grasses grow not wilde in England, notwithstanding I have received sted of the first from beyond the seas, and have dispersed them through England, which are essented of gentlewomen for the beauty and strangenesse of the crooked cods resembling Caterpillers.

The others doe now in waters and streames, as also on drie and barren bankes,

The Time.

The first floureth from May to the end of August the others I have found all the sommer long.

The Names.

† I Habius Columna ludges this to be the Clymenon of Dioscorides others call it Scorpioides,

and Scarpsoides bupleurs folio.

This is the Scorpioides of Mithiolus, Dod. Lobell, and others, and I judge it was this plant our Author in this place intended, and not the Scorpioides Legiminosa of the Adnersaria, for that hath not a scwleaues, but many upon one rib, and besides, Dodonam, whom in descriptions & history our Author chiefely followes, describes this immediatly after the other Guillandinus, Casalpinus, and Baubine judge it to be the Telephium of Dioscorides.

This and the next want no names, for almost every writer hath given them severall ones.

Brunfelsius called it Cynoglossa minor Tragus, Tabirnamontanus, and our Author (page 537 of the former edition) have it vinder the name of Euphrasia Carulea Dodonaus cals it Scorpioides samina.

Lonicerus, Leontopodium; Casalpinus, Heliotropium minus in palustribus Cordus and Thalius, Echium

palustre.

4 This is Auricula muris minor tertia, Fuphrasia quarta, and Pilosella sylvestris of Tragus Scorpioldes mas of Dodonaus, Alsine Myosotis and Myosotis hir suita repens of Lobell; Heliotropium minus alterum of Casalpinus; I chium minimum of Columna, and Echium palustre alterum of Thalius our Authour had it thisse fish in the precedent chapter, by the name of Heliotropium rectum, with a figure secondly in this present chapter, without a figure; and thirdly pag. 514. also with a figure vinder the name of Pilosella slore carulto. ‡

The Nature and Vertues.

There is not any thing remembred of the temperature, yet Diosorides faith, that the lacues of Scorpion giasse applyed to the place, is a present remedy against the stinging of Scorpions and likewise boyled in wine and drunke, prevaileth against the said bitings, as also of adders, snakes, and such venomous beasts being made in an vinguent with oile, wax, and a little gum Elemns, is profitable against such hurts as require a healing medicine.

CHAP. 55. Of Nightshade.

The Kindes.

There be diners Nightshades, whereof some are of the garden, and some that love the sields, and yet every of them sound wilde; whereof some cause sleepinesse even vito death others cause sleepinesse, and yet Physicall and others very profitable vito the health of man, as shall be declared in their scuerall vertices.

The Description.

Anden Nightshade hath round stalkes a foothigh, and full of branches, whereon are set leaves of a blackish colour, soft and full of suice, in shape like to leaves of Basill, but much greater among which doe grow small white floures with yellow pointals in the middle; which being past, there succeed round berries, greene at the first, and blackewise they be ripe, like those of Iny the root is white, and full of hairy strings.

‡ 2 The root of this is long, pretty thicke and hard, being covered with a brownish skin; from this root grow up many smal stalks of the height of a cubit and better, somewhat thick withall: the leaves that grow alongs the stalke are like those of the Quince tree, thicke, white, soft and dow nye. The floures grow about the stalke at the setting on of the lease, somewhat long and of a pale colour, divided into source parts, which are succeeded by seeds contained in heary or woolly receptacles; which when they come to ripenesse are red, or of a reddish saffron cookin. ‡

This Nightshade commeth vp in many places, and not only in gardens, of which not withstan-

scorpioid Eupleuri falia, Pene & L'ebely
Scorpion gialli, et Caterpillers.



‡ 3 Myosotis scorpioides palustris, Water Scorpion grasse.



1 2 Scorporde 18 to 19.01

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I of Myofetic leappoides much fisher for an Moule of the Compound talks



ding it hath taken his furname, and in which it is often found growing with other herbes, but alfo necre common high waies, the borders of fields, by old walls and rumous places.

† 2 This growes not with vs, but in hotter Countries Clusius found it glowing among rub-

bish at Malago in Spaine. ‡

I Solanum Hortensc.
Garden Nightshade.



‡ 2 Solanum Somniferum. Sleepie Nightshade.



The Time.

It flowreth in Sommer, and oftentimes till Autumne be well spent; and then the fruit commeth to ripenesse.

† 2 This Clusius found in flower and with the seede ripe in Februarie; for it liveth many yeares in hot Countries, but in cold it is but an annuall. ‡

It is called of the Græcians znime of the Latines, Solanum, and Solanum Hortense: in shops, Solatrum: of some, Morella, Vua Lupina, and Vua Vulpis in Spanish likewise, Morella, and Terua Mora & Marcellus an old Phisicke writer, and divers others of his time called it Strumum: Plinie in his 27, booke chap. 8. sheweth that it is called Cucubalus both these words are likewise extant in Apuleius among the consused names of Nightshade; who comprehending all the kindes of Nightshade together in one chapter; being so many, hath strangely & absurdly consounded their names. In English it is called Gaiden Nightshade, Morel, and Petie Morell: in French, Morelle, Gallobelgus; feu ardent: quia medetur igni sacro.

Nightshade (as Galen saith in his booke of the faculties of simple medicines) is vsed for these infirmities that have need of cooling and binding; for these two qualities it hath in the second degree: which thing also hee affirmed in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, which hee saith that there is no pot-herbe which wee vse to eat that hath so great astriction of land as Nightshade hath, and therefore Physitions do worthily vse it, and that seldomers a manufament, but always as a medicine.

The Vertues.

of the head, the heart burning or hear of the flomacke, and other like to the flow alwaies good that it should be applied vinto the confirmatics, for that many times the flow alwaies good that it should be applied vinto the confirmatics, for that many times the should be applied vinto the confirmatics, for that many times the should be applied vinto the confirmatics.

plying of these remedies, than of the disease it is life for as Hippocrates writeth in the 6.book of his Aphorismes, the 25 particular, that it is not good, it at S. Antlonies site should be driven short the outward parts to the inward. And likewise in his Prognosticks he faith, that it is necessary than S. Anthonies site should breake forth, and that it is death to have it driven in, which is to be viderstood not onely of S. Anthonies sire, but also of other like burstings out procured by nature. For by vsing of these kindes of cooling and repelling medicines, the bad, corrupt, and that pelling more are driven backe inwardly to the chiese and principall parts, which cannot be done without great danger and hazard of life. And therefore we must not viaduisedly, lightly, or rashly minister such kinds of medicines upon the comming out of Saint Anthonies fire, the shingles, or such hot pimples and blemishes of the skinne

The suice of the greene leaves of Garden Nightshade mixed with Barley meale, is very prosi-

tably applied vnto Saint Anthonies fire, and to all hot inflammations.

The juice mixed with oile of Roses, Ceruse, and Littarge of gold, and applied, is more proper and essentiall to the purposes before set downe.

† Neither the fuice heereof, nor any other part is viually given inwardly, yet it may without

any danger.

В

D

E

The leaves stamped are profitably put into the ointment of Popler buds, called Vnguentum po-

pulcon, and it is good in all other ointments made for the same purpose.

† 2 The barke of the root of Sleepie Nightshade, taken in the weight of 3 1, bath a somniferous qualitie, yet is it milder then opium, and the finit thereof vehemently prouokes vine. But (as Plun) saith) the remedies hereof are not of such esteeme that we should long insist upon them, especially seeing wee are surnished with such store of medicines lesse harmefull, yet seruing so the same purpose. ‡

The Figure in the Local place was of the Solanum Pamiferum, or Mala Dibioqua, treated of at large in the 61 Chap of this Booke, and therefore it is omit ted here and in flead thereo fanother put in the place.

Сн A P. 56. Of sleepy Nightshade.

Solanum Lathale.

Dwale, or deadly Nightshade.



The Description.

Wale or fleeping Nightshade hath round blackish stalkes six foot high, wherupon do grow great broad leaves of a darke greene colour; among which doe grow small hollow flowers bel sashion, of an ouerworne purple colour, in the place wherof come forthgreat round berries of the bignesse of the blacke cherry, greene at the first, but when they be ripe of the color of black iette or burnished horne, soft and full of purple suice: among which suice lie the seeds like the berries of Iuy: the root is very great, thicke, and long lasting.

The Place.

It groweth in vntoiled places necrevator high wases and the sea marshes, and such like places.

It groweth very plentifully in Holland in Lincolnshire and in the Ile of Ely at a place called Walsoken, neere vnto Wisbitch

I found it growing without the gate of Highgate neere vnto a pound or pinfold on the left hand.

The Time.

This flourisheth all the Sommer and Spring, beareth his feed and flower in July and August.

Dioscorides, virus desenues of Theophrassus, Siene desines of the Latines, Solanum somniferum,

sommiferum, or sleeping Nightshade, and Solanum lethale, or deadly Nightshade, and Solanum ranicum, laging Nightihade of some, Apollinaris minor viticana, and Herbi opfago in English, Dwale, or sleeping Nightshade the Venetians and Italians call it Bello don, the Germanes, Dollmutta: the low Dutch, Dulle bessen: in Fiench, Morelle mortelle it commeth very neere vnto I beophra. stus his Mandragoras, (which differeth from Dioscorides his Mandragoras.)

The Nature.

It is cold even in the fourth degree.

The Vertues.

This kinde of Nightshade causeth sleep, troubleth the minde, bringeth madnesse is a few of the berries be inwardly taken, but if moe be given they also kill and bring present death Theophrastus in his 6. booke doth likewise write of Mandrake in this manner; Mandrake causeth sleepe, and if

also much of it be taken it bringeth death

The greene leaues of deadly Nightshade may with great aduice be vsed in such cases at Petti- 🥫 mortell but if you will follow my counsell, deale not with the same in any case, and banish it from your gardens and the vie of it also, being a plant so furious and deadly for it bringeth such as have extensible of into a dead fleepe wherein many have died, as hath been often feen and prooued by experience both in England and else where. But to give you an example heereof it shall not be amisse: It came to passe that three boyes of Wisbich in the Ile of Ely did eate of the pleasant & beautifull fruite hereof, two whereof died in lesse than eight houses after that they had eaten of them The third child had a quantitie of hony and water mixed together given him to drinke, causing him to vomit often God blessed this meanes and the child recovered. Banish therefore these permicious plants out of your gardens, and all places neere to your houses, where children or women with child do refort, which do oftentimes long and lust after things most vile and filthie; and much more after a berry of a bright fluning blacke colour, and of fuch great beautie, as it were able to alline any fuch to eate thereof

The leaves hereof laid into the remples cause sleepe, especially if they be imbibed or moistemed in wine vineger. It easeth the intollerable paines of the head-ache proceeding of heate in furr-

ous agues, caufing rest being applied as aforesaid.

CHAP. 57. Of winter Cherries.

The Description.

He red winter Cherrie bringeth forth stalkes a cubit long, round, slender, smooth, and fomewhat reddish, reeling this way and that way by reason of his weakenesse, not able to stand vpright without a supporter whereupon do grow leaues not vnlike to those of common Nightshade, but greater, among which leaves come forth white floures, consisting of fine small leaves in the middle of which seaves standeth out a berry, greene at the first, and red when it is ripe, in colour of our common Cherry and of the same bignesse, inclosed in a thinne huske or little bladder, it is of a pale reddish colour, in which berrie is conteined many small flat seeds of a pale colour. The rootes be long, not vnlike to the rootes of Couch-graffe, ramping and creeping within the upper crust of the earth faire abroad, whereby it encreaseth greatly.

The blacke winter Cherrie hath weake and Ilender stalkes somewhat crested, and like vnto the tendrels of the vine, casting it selfe all about, and taketh hold of such things as are next vinto it: whereupon are fet jagged leaves deepely indented or cut about the edges almost to the middle ribbe. The floures be very small and white standing upon long foote-stalkes or stemmes. The skinnie bladders succeed the floures, parted into three sells or chambers, every of the which contemeth one feed and no more, of the bignesse of a small pease, and blacke of colour, uing a marke of white colour vpon each berrie, in proportion of an heart. The roote is very fine

and threddie.

¶ The Place.

The red winter Cherrie groweth vpon old broken walls, about the borders of it moist shadowie places, and in most gardens, where some cherish it for the bearies, and others for the great and worth vertues thereof. and others for the great and worthy vertues thereof.

The blacke winter Cheri is brought out of Spaine and Italy, or a serious, from whence I have had of those blacke feeds marked with the shape of a manufact, as aforesaid: and have planted them in my garden where they have borne floures by existed before the fruit could grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons be seen that the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons be seen that the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons be seen that the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons be seen that the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons to the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons to the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons to the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons to the second grow to maturitie, by reason of those inseasons to the second grow to maturities.

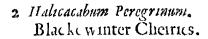
The Time.

Thered winter Cherrie beareth his floures and fruite in August. The blacke beareth them at the same time, where it doth naturally grow.

The Names.

The red winter Cherrie is called in Greeke, 27000 in Latine, I effect it, and Solmum I effect rum in shops, Alkelingt Plinie in his 21. booke nameth it Halicaeabus, and Voscaria, of the little bladders of as the same Author writeth, because it is good for the bladder and the stone it is called in Spanish, Vexiga de porro in French, Alquequenges, Bagenauldes, and Cerifes d'outre mer in Fig. 18th, red Nightshade, VV inter Cherries, and Alkakengie.

x Solanum Halicacabum Redwinter Cherries.







The blacke winter Cherrie is called Halacacabam Peregrinum, Vesicaria Peregrina, or strange winter Cherrie: of Pena and Lobel it is called, Cor Indum, Cor Indicum of others, Pisum Cordatum in English, the Indian heart, or heart pease from haue taken it to be Dorrenson, but they are greatly decelued, being in truth not any of the Nightshades; it rather seemeth to agree with the graine named of Serapso, Abrong, or Abrugi, of which he writeth in his 153. chapter in these words It is a little graine spotted with blacke and white, round, and like the graine Maiz, with which notes this doth agree.

The Temperature.

The red winter Cherrie is thought to be cold and drie, and of subtile parts.

The leaves differ not from the temperature of the garden Nightshade, as Galen saith.

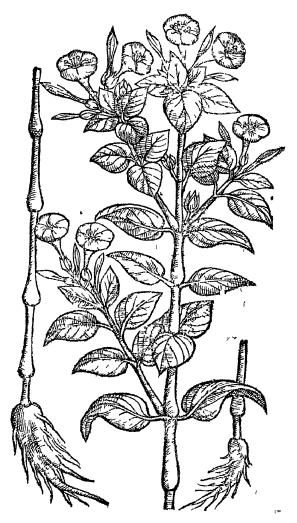
The fruite brused and put to insuse or steepe in white wine two or three houres, and after boiled two or three bublings, straining it, and putting to the decoction a little sugar and cinnamon, and drunke, prevaileth very mightily against the stopping of vrine, the stone and granell, the dissipation and sharpenes of making water, and such like diseases: if the griefe be old, the greater quantity must be taken; if new and not great, the lesse it scoureth away the yellow jamidise also, as some write.

CHAP. 58. Of the Maruell of the World.

Marabilia Peruntana flore luteo. The maruell of Peru with yellowish floures.

‡ Mirabilia Peruniana flor-i. The maruell of Peru with white ___ = 33,





The description.

His admirable plant called the maruell of Peru, or the maruell of the World, springeth forth of the ground like vnto Basill in leaves, amongstwhich it sendeth out a stalke two cubits and a halfe high, of the thickenesse of a singer, full of juice, very sirme, and of a yellowish greene colour, knotted or kneed with ioints somewhat bunching forth, of purplish color, as in the female Balsamina. which stalke divideth it selfe into sundrie branches or boughes, and those also knottie like the stalke. His branches are decked with leaves growing by couples at the joints like the leaves of wilde Peascods, greene, fleshie, and full of ioints; which beeing rubbed doe yeeld the like unpleasant smell as wilde Peascods doe, and are in taste also verie unsauorie, yet in the latter end they leave a taste and sharpe smacke of Tabaco. The stalkes towards the top are garnished with long hollow fingle flowers, folded, as it were, into fine parts before they be opened; but being fully blowne doe resemble the flowers of Tabaco, not ending into sharpe corners, but blunt and round as the flowers of Bindeweede, and larger than the flowers of Tabaco, glittering often tumes with a fine purple or Crimson colour; many times of an horse-slesh, sometime yellows fometime pale, and sometime resembling an old red or yellow colour, sometime whitist most commonly two colours occupying halfe the flower, or intercoursing the whole flower with fireakes and orderly freames, now yellow, now purple, divided through the whole; having time great, sometime little spots of a purple colour, sprinkled and scattered in a most was ble order, and brave mixture. The ground or field of the whole flower is either pale, red, yellow in white, containing in the middle of the hollownesse a pricke or pointell set round about with sixe small strings or chives. The flowers are verie sweet and pleasant, resembling the laws for white Dassodill, and are very suddenly fading; for at night they are flowed wide or that vp (after the manner of the Bindeweede) especially if the weather be very hor, but the aire be more temperate they remaine open the whole day, and are closed onely a diedar and so perish, one flower laws.

Fig.

fin but onely one day, like the true Ephemerum or Hemerocallis. This manuellous varietie doth not without cause bring admination to all that observe it. For if the Howers be gathered and icserued in several papers, and compared with those flowers that will spring and flourish the next ata,, you shall callly perceive that one is not like another in colour, though you should compare one lunder this block flower one day, and another hundred which you gathered the next day, and to from day to day during the time of their flowing. The cups and huskes which contains and embrace the howers are divided into five pointed fedions, which are greene, and, as it were, confifling of skinnes, wherein is contained one feede and no more, covered with a blackish skinne, haumg a blunt point whereon the flower groweth, but on the end next the cup or huske it is adorned with a little fine cornered crowne. The feed is as bigge as a pepper corne, which of it felte fade th with any light motion. Within this feede is contained a white keinell, which being bruifedere folueth into a very white pulpe like staich. The 100t is thicke and like vnto a great iadish, outwardly black, and within white, sharpe in taste, wherewith is mingled a superficiall sweetnes. It bringeth new floures from July vnto October in infinite number, yea cuen vntill the frosts doe cause the whole plant to perish notwithstanding it may be reserved in pots, and set in chambers and cellars that are warme, and so defended from the innure or our cold climate; prouded alwaies that there be not any water cast upon the pot, or let forth to take any morsture in the aire virtill Maich following, at which time it must bee taken forth of the pot and replanted in the garden. By this meanes I have preserved many (though to small purpose) because I have sowne feeds that have borne flowes in as ample manner and in as good time as those released plants.

Of this wonderfull herbe there be other forts, but not fo annable or fo full of varietic, and for the most part their floures are all of one color. But I have since by practise found our another way to keepe the roots for the year following with very little dishcultic, which never faileth. At the first frost I dig up the rootes and put up or rather hide the roots in a butter scakin, or such like vessell, filled with the sand of a rule, the which I suffer still to stand in some corner of a house where it never receive the mossure until Aprill or the midst of March, if the we their bewarme; at which time I take it from the sand and plant it in the garden, where it doth flourish exceeding well and increase they roots, which that doth not which was either sowne of feed the same years, not those

plants that were preserved after the other manner.

The Place

The feed of this strange plantwas brought first into Spaine, from Peru, whereof it tooke his name Mirabilia Peruana, or Peruanat and since dispersed into all the parts of Europe the which my selfe haue planted many yeares, and haue in some temperate yeares received both sources and ripe seed.

The Time.

It is fowne in the midst of Aprill, and bringeth forth his variable floures in September, and perisheth with the first frost, except it be kept as aforesaid.

The Names.

It is called in Petu of those Indians there, Hachal. Of others after their name Hachal Indi of the high and low Dutch, Solanum Odoriferum of some, I assume mexicanum and of Carolus Clusius, Admirabilia Peruutana in English 12ther the Maruell of the World, than of Peru aloue.

The Nature and Vertues.

We have not as yet any instruction, from the people of India concerning the nature or vertues of this plant: the which is esteemed as yet rather for his rarenesse, beautie, and sweetnesse of his floures, than for any vertues knowne; but it is a pleasant plant to decke the gardens of the curious. How beit façobus Antonius Cortusus of Padua hath by experience found out, that two drains of the root thereof taken inwardly doth very notably purge waterish humours.

CHAP. 59: Of Madde Apples.

¶ The Description.

ring Apples hath a round stalke of two foot high, divided into fundry branches, set with leaves somewhat indented about the edges, not value the leaves of white Henbane, because greene colour, somewhat rough. Among the which come the floures

of a white colour, and some timeschanging into purple, made of six parts, wide open like a starre with certaine yellow clinies or thrums in the middle, which beering past the fruit commeth in place, set in a cornered cup or huske aster the manner of the great Nightshade, great and somewhat long, of the bignesse of a swans egge, and somtimes much greater, of a white color, sometimes yellow, and often browne, wherein is contained small flat seed of a yellow colour. The root is thicke, with many threds fastned thereto.

Mala insana Madde or raging Apples.



The Place.

This plant groweth in Egypt almost energ where in fandie fields even of it felfe, bringing forth fruit of the bignesse of a great Cucumber, as Petrus Bellomus reporteth in the second booke

of his fingular observations.

Wee had the same in our London Gardens, where it hath borne floures, but the Winter approching before the time of ripening, itperished: notwithstanding it came to beare fruit of the bignesse one extraordinarie tem-perate yeare, as I did see in the garden of aworshipfull Meichant Mr. Haruse in Limestieet, but neuer to the full ripenesse

The Time.

This herbe must be sowne in Aprill in a bed of hot horsedoung, as Muske-Melons are, and floureth in August.

The Names.

Petrus Bellonius hath judged it to bee Malina. thalla Theophrast: In the Dukedome of Millaine it is called Melongena and of some, Melanzana: in Latine, Mala in fana and in English, Mad Apples in the Germaine tongue, Dollopstel: In Spanish, Verangenes.

The Nature.
The hearbe is cold almost in the fourth degree

The wfe and danger

The people of Tolledo do eat them with great denotion being boiled with fat flesh, putting thereto some scraped cheese, which they do keepe invineger, home, or falt pickell all Winter to

Petrus Bellonius, and Hermolaus Barbaius, report that in Egypt and Barbary they wie to eat the B fruit of Malainsana boiled or rosted under ashes, with oile, vineger, & pepper, as people use to eat Mushroms. But I rather wish English men to content themselves with the meat and sauce of our owne Countrey, than with fruit and fauce earen with fuch perill: for doubtleffe these apples haue a inischieuous qualitie, the vse whereof is vtterly to be forsaken. And as wee see and know many haue eaten and doe eat Mushroms more for wantonnesse than for need. for there are two kindes thereof venemous and deadly, which being in the handling of an vinskilful cooke, may procure vintimely death. Therefore it is better to esteeme this plant and have him in the Garden for your pleasure and the rarenesse threof, than for any vertue or good qualities yet knowne.

CHAP. 60. Of Apples of Loue.

The Description.

The Apple of Loue bringerh forth very long round stalkes or branche to time full of inice, trailing upon the ground, not able to suffaine himselfe upright by the tendernesse of the italkes, and also the great well a por the leaves and suffair is surcharged. The leaves are great and deeply cut or lag blobout the edge. The leaves of Agrimony, but greater, and of a whiter greene colour among which is the yellow floures growing upon thore flems or foor fealls, cluffering together in bunches which being fallen, there do coon in place faire and goodly apples, chamifered, vneuen, and bunched out in many places, of a briefle thining red coloniand the bigueffe of a good egge or a large pippin. The pulpe of meating in full of moulture, foft, reddish, and of the substance of a wheat plumme The feed is small, that and rough the 100t finall and thieldie the whole Plant is of a rank e and fluil ing leading

Their hath happened into my hands another fort, agreeing very notably with the former s stell in leanes and stalkes as also in slouies and roots, onely the first hereof was yellow of colour,

wherein confifted the difference.

Voma Amoris. Apples of Louc.



The Place.

Apples of Loue grow in Spaine, Italie, and fuelthot Countries, from whence my felte hauc received feeds for my garden, where they do increase and prosper.

It is fow as in the beginning of April in a bed of hot horse dung after the maner of musk Melons and fuch like cold fruits

The A mus.

The Apple of Loue is called in Latine Pomum Aureum, Poma Amorn, and I yesterfreum of tome, Glaverum in English, Apples of Loue and Golden Apples in French, Formes d'amous Howbest there be other golden Apples whereof the Poets doe fable, growing in the Gardens of the daughters of Heffern, which a Diagon was appointed to keepe, who, as they table, was killed by Hercules

The Timperature.

The Tolden Apple, with the whole herbe it felfe is cold, yet not fully to cold as Mandrake, after the opinion of Dodona us . But in my judgement it is very cold, yea perhaps in the highest degree of coldnessemy reason is because I have in the hortest time of Sommer cut away the superfluous branches from the mother root, and cast them away carelesly in the allies of my gar-

den, the which (notwithstanding the extreme heat of the Sun, the hardnesse of the trodden allies, and at that time when no rame at all did fall) have growne as fresh where I cast them, as before I did cut them off; which argueth the great coldnesse contained therein. True it is that it doth argue also a great moisture wherewith the plant is possessed, but as I have said, not without great

cold, which I leave to every mans censure. The Verines

In Spaine and those hot Regions they vse to eat the Apples prepared and boiled with pepper, A falt, and oile: but they yeeld very little nourishment to the bodie, and the same nought and cor-

Likewise they doe eat the Apples with oile, vineger and pepper mixed together for sauce to

their meat, even as we in these cold Countries doe Mustard.

CHAP: 61. Of the Æthiopian Apple.

I The Description.

He Apple of Athropia hath large leaves of a whitish greene colour, deepely indented about the edges, almost to the middle rib, the which middle rib is armed with a few sharpe prickles. The floures be white, confifting of fix final leaues, with a certain yellow pointed in the midft. Mala . Bibropica. Apples of Æthiopia.



The fruit is round, and bunched with vicuon lobes or bankes leffer than the golden Apple, of colour red, and of a firme and follid substance, wherein are contained small flat seeds. The root is fimall and threddy.

The Place

The feeds of this plant haue beene brought unto vs our of Spaine, and also sent into Fialice and Flanders but to what perfection it hath come viito in those paits I am ignorant, but mine perished at the first approch of Winter. His first original was from Æthiopia, whereofit tooke his name.

The I ime.

This Plant must be sowen as Muske-Melons, and at the same time. They floure in July, and the finit is tipe in September.

The Names
In English wee have thought good to call it the Æthiopian Apple, for the reason before alledged in Latine, Mila Achiepica of some it hath been thought to be Malenathalla. t This is the Solanum pointfirum of Libel and others by which name our Author also formally had it, in the fifueth chapter of the former edition

The Naure. The temperature agreeth with the Apple of Loue.

The Vertues.

These Apples are not vsed in physicke that I can reade of, onely they are vied for a fauce and feruice vnto rich men, tables to be eaten, being

first boyled in the broth of fat flesh with pepper and falt, and hauca lesse huitfull myce than either mad apples or golden Apples.

CHAP. 62. Of Thornie-Apples.

The Description.

He stalkes of Thorny-apples are oftentimes aboue a cubit and a halfe high, seldome higher, an inch thicke, vpright and straight, having very few branches, sometimes none at all, but one vought stemme, whereupon doe grow leaves smooth and duen, little or nothing indented about the edges, longer and broader than the leaves of Night thade, or of the mad Apples. The floures come forth of long toothed cups, great, white of the forme of a bell, or like the floures of the great Withwinde that rampeth in hedges; but altogether greater and wider at the mouth, sharpe cornered at the brimmes, with certaine white chiues or threds in the middest, of a strong ponticke favour, offending the head when it is smelled vnto in the place of the floure commeth vp round fruit full of short and blunt prickles, of the bignesse of a greene Wall-nut when it is at the biggest, in which are the seeds of the bignesse of tares or of Mandrakes, and of the same forme. The heibe it selfe is of a strong sauor, and doth stuffe the head, and causeth drowfinesse. The root is small and threddy.

2 There is another kinde hereof altogether greater than the former, whose seeds I received of the right honorable the Lord Edward Zouch; which he brought from Constantinopte, and of his liberalitie did bestow them vpon me, as also many other rare & strange seeds; and it is that Thornapple that I have dispersed through this land, whereof at this present I have great vie in Surgery, as well in burnings and scaldings, as also in virulent and maligne vicers, and such like. The which plant hath a very great stalke in fertile ground, bigger than a mans arme, smooth, and greene of colour, which a little about the ground divideth it selfe into fundry branches or armes; in manner of an hedge tree; whereupon are placed many green leanes cut and indented deepely

about the edges, with many vneuen sharpe corners among these leaves come white found floures made of one piece in manner of a bell, shutting it selfe vp close toward night, as do the founds of the great Binderweed, whereunto it is very like, of a sweet smell, but so strong, that it offends the sences. The finit followeth round, sometimes of the fashion of an egge, set about on everic part with most sharpe prickles, wherein is contained very much seed of the bignesse of tares, and of the same sashion. The root is thicke, made of great and small strings the whole plant is sowen, beareth his finit, and perisheth the same yeare. ‡ There are are some varieties of this plant, in the colour and doublenesse of the floures. ‡

1 Stramonium Peregrinum.
The Apple of Peru



2 Stramonium spinosum.
Thorny Apples of Peru.



The Place.

This plant is rare and strange as yet in England I received seeds thereof from Iohn Robin of Paris, an excellent Herbarist; which did grow and bare floures, but perished before the fruit came to ripenesse.

The Thorne-apple was brought in feed from Constantinople by the right honourable the

Lord Edward Zouch, and gruen vnto me, and beareth fruit and ripe feed.

The first is to be sowen in a bed of horse-dung, as we do cucumbers and Muske-melons. The other may be sowen in March or Aprill, as other seeds are.

The first of these Thorne-apples may be called in Latine, Stramonia, and Pomum, or Malum spinosum of some, Corona regia, and Melospinum: The Grecians of our time name it remission, or rather supprisons, as though they should say, a nut stuffing, and causing drowsinesse and disquiet sleepe: the Italians, Paracocula it seemeth to Valerius Cordus to be Hyoscyamus Peruvianus, or Henbane of Latina and outseth whether it should be inserted among the Night-shades as a kinde there-with solus and others it is thought to be Nux methel: Serapio, cap. 375. saith, That Nux methel Mattheolus and others it is thought to be Nux methel: Serapio, cap. 375. saith, That Nux methel Nux vomica, the seed whereof is like that of Mandrake: the huske is rough or full of taste pleasing and strong: the qualitie thereof is cold in the fourth degree. Which desert herewith, except in the forme or shape it should have with Nux vomica. Anguillara to be Hippomanes which Theocritus mentioneth, wherewith in his second Eclog

he sheweth that hosses are made mad for C. ateuas, whom T heveritus his Scholiast doth cite, writeth, That the plant of Hippomanes hath a fruit full of prickles, as hath the fruit of wilde Cucumbers. In English it may be called Thorne-apple, or the Apple of Peru.

The words of Theorritus, Eidyll. 2. are thefe:

Tracte ils quart for map Apren, &c

Which is thus in English.

Hippomanes'mong st the Arcadians springs, by which enemals The Colis and agile Mares in mountaines mad do fall.

Now in the Greeke Scholia among ft the Expositions there is this "partoug quor, &c. That is, Cratenas faith, That the plant hath a fruit like the wilde Cucumber, but blacker; the leaues are like a poppie, but thorny or piickly. Thus I expound these words of the Greeke Scholiast, being pages i of the edition let forth by Dan. Heinsius, Ann. Dom. 1603. Iulius Scaliger blames Theocritus, because he calls Hippomanes ours, a Plant: but Heinsius, as you may see in his notes vpon Theorius, p.g 120, probably judges, that our in this place fignifies nothing but wife, a Thing [growing.] Such as are currous may have recourse to the places quoted, where they may finde it more largely handled than is fit for me in this place to infift upon There is no plant at this day knowne, in mine opinion, whereto Crateu is his description may be more fitly reserred, than to the Papauer spinosum, or fices infernalis, which we shall hereafter describe. ‡

The Nature.

The whole plant is cold in the fourth degree, and of a drowfie and numming qualitie, not inferior to Mandrake.

The Vertues.

The myce of Thome-apples boiled with hogs greafe to the forme of an viiguent or falue, emeth all inflammations what focuer, all manner of burnings or fealdings, as well of fire, water, boyling leade, gun-pouder, as that which comes by lightning, and that in very short time, as my self haue found by my dayly platfife, to my great credit and profit. The first experience came from Colchester, where Mistresse Lobel a Meichants wise there being most grieuously burned with lightning, and not finding ease or cure in any other thing, by this found helpewhen all hope was past, by the report of M'. William Ramme, publique Notarie of the faid towne, was perfectly cured.

The leaves stamped small, and boiled with oyle Olive vntill the herbes be as it were burnt, then strained and set to the fire agains with some wax, rosin, and a little Turpentine, and made into a falue, doth most speeduly cure old vicers, new and fresh wounds, vicers upon the glandulous part

of the yard, and other fores of hard curation.

Снар. 63. Of Bitter-sweet, or Wooddy Nightshade.

The Description.

Itter-fiveer bringeth forth wooddy stalkes as doth the Vine, parted into many slender creeping branches, by which it climeth and taketh hold of hedges and thrubs next vnto it. The barke of the oldest stalkes are rough and whitish, of the colour of ashes, with the outward rinde of a bright greene colour, but the yonger branches are greene as are the leaves: the wood brittle having in it a spongie pith, it is clad with long leaves, smooth, sharpe pointed, lesser than those of the Binde-weed. At the lower part of the fame leaves doth grow on either fide one finall outlier leafe like vnto two eares. The floures be small, and somewhat clustered together, consisting and little leaves apiece, of a perfect blew colour, with a certaine pricke or yellow pointall intended le: which being past, there do come in place faire berries, more long than round, at the first but very red when they be ripe; of a sweet taste at the first, but after very unpleasant and full of strings. of strings.

I have found another fort which bringerli forth most pleasant white seems with yellow poin-

tals in the middle, in other respects agreeing with the former.

The Place.

Bitter-sweet doth grow in modific laces about ditches, rivers de la lace, almost enery where Bitter-sweet doth grow in moist places about disches, time

Amore deler Bile 1



The other fort with the white floures 1 found in a dirch fide against the righthonor. ble the I ark of Suffex his guidenwall at his house in Bermonley street by London, as you go from the court which is full of trees, vnto i farme house neere thereunto.

a The Time.

The leaves come forth in the Spring, the floures in July, the bennes are upoin August

I he Nimes.

The later Heibarrils have named this plant D levent, immodulers and Amaraduler, that 15 111 Greek Copins 1400 they call it also Solanus Lor wolver, and Siliquaftrum Pliny calleth it Me lorters the orbeill is, tites fylus fire in English we call it Bitter Iweet, and Wooddy Night that Sure try Authormust tor his credic fay fomthing, lithough to finall purpose; for Viti , li ft is is that which we call our Ladies Scale, which is no kinde of Nighthade for Turo and the foliables are both one is the wite solumin to rotum on I attenture, and the Solamon rubium where is indeed it is no fuer plant, not any of the Night (hades, although 1 hand to loved others in placing it here. Their fore tho c that vic to mixe the benies thereof in compositions of diners cooling omtaients, m flead of the bennes of Nighthade hane committed the greater enour, for the frant of this is not cold at all, but hot, as forthwith shall be thewed Dioscorides furth it is Cyclimi mus altera, describing it by the description of

those with white floures asorefuld, whereunto it doth way well agree. I profored a describerh his Mufcofo flore with a mothy floure, that is, fuch an one as confifts of finall chines of thirds, which can by no meanes be agreeable to the floure of this plant

The Temperature.

The leaves and fruit of Bitter-sweet are in temperature hot and dry, clenfing and wasting away.

The decoction of the leaves is reported to remove the stoppings of the liver and gall; and to be drunke with good fuccesse against the yellow jaundice.

The ruyed is good for those that have fallen from high places, and have beene thereby brussed, or dry beaten: for it is thought to dissolve bloud congealed or cluttered any where in the intral-, and to heale the hurt places.

Bieronymus Tragus teacheth to make a decoction of Wine with the wood finely fliced and cut into small pieces; which he reporteth to purge gently both by vime and siege those that have the dropsie or jaundice.

Dioscorides doth ascribe vinto Cyclaminus altera, or Bitter-sweet with white floures as I conceine it, the like faculties.

The fruit (faith he) being drunke in the weight of one dram, with three ounces of white wine, for forty dayes together helpeth the spleene.

It is drunke against difficultie of breathing: it throughly cleanseth women that are newly broughta bed.

CHAP. 64. Of Binde-weed Nightshade.

The Description. rs Night-shade hath leaues like to Peti-morel, sharpe at the point like vnto Spinage: is straight and vpright, very brittle, two foot high: the floures are white tending to gertaine small browne chiues in the midst; the seed is contained in small round bullets Circa camos, pa Inchances Night thade.



bullets, lough and very hairy. The loots are lough, and many in number, thrufling themalues deep into the glound, and dispersing far abload, whereby it doth greatly increase, insomuch that when it hath once taken fast rooling, it can hardly with great labour be looted out of destroyed.

4 I he Place.

It groweth in obfem, and daile places, about dung-hills, and in untoiled grounds, by path wayes and fuelilike.

The Time.

It floursheth from lune to the end of September.

The Names.

It is called of "lobel, Circaa Lutei and in English, Inchanters Night-shade, or Binde-weed Nightshade.

The Nature and Perine.

There is rouse of this habe either in physickeor Surgerie that I am reade of, which hathhappened by the oriuption of time and the crown of some who have taken march your for Circae, in which crown they have still persisted viro this day, attributing vino Circae the vertues of Mandragoras; by which means there hath not any thing been said of the time Circae, by reason, as I have said, that Mandragoras hath been called Circae but doubtlessed it hath the vertue of Garden Night-shade, and may serve in stead thereof without error.

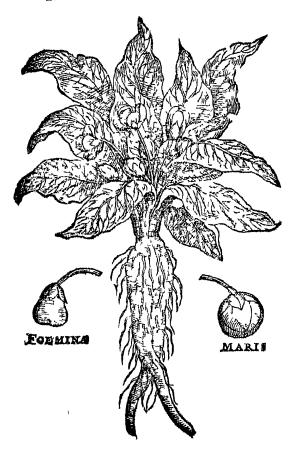
CHAP. 65. Of Mandrake.

The Description.

He mile Mandiake hath great broad long smooth leaves of a darke greene colour, flat spred vpon the ground among which come vp the fromes of a pale whitish colour, standing energy one upon a fingle small and weake so n-stalke of a whitish greene colour in their places grow round Apples of a yellowith colour, imooth, foft, and glittering, of a ftrong imell, in which are contained that and smooth seeds in fashion of a little kidney, like those of the Thorne-apple. The root is long, thicke, whitish, divided many times into two or three parts refembling the legs of a man, with other pairs of he body adioyning thereto, as the printy part, as it hath been ereported, whereas in truth it is no otherwife than in the roots of carrors, parfeneps, and fuch like, forked or druided into two or more parts, which Nature taketh no account of. There hath been many ridiculous tales brought up of this plant, whether of old wines, or fome runnagate Surgeons or phyticke-mongers I know not, (a title badenough for them) but fine some one or moe that sought to make themselves famous and skilfull above others, were the first brochers of that errour I speaked of. The yadde further, That it is neuer or very feldome to be found growing naturally but vadet a gallowes, where the matter that hath fallen from the dead body hath given it the shape of a math; and the matter of a woman, the substance of a female plant, with many other such doitish desires. They fable further and affirme, That he who would take up a plant thereof must tie a dog the funto to pull it vp, which will give agreat shreeke at the digging vp; otherwise if a man should doir, he should suicly die in short space after. Besides many fables of louing matters, tooffill of scurrilitie to set forth in print, which I forbease to speake of. All which dreames and old wines tales you shall from henceforth cast out of your books and memory; knowing this, there they are all and euerie part of them fille and most vntrue : for I my selfe and my servants also have digged vp, planted, and replanted very many, and yet neuer could either perceive shape of man or woman, but sometimes one straight 100t, sometimes two, and often six or seven branchise comming from the maine great root, even as Nature list to bestow upon it, as to other plants. But theidledrones that have little or nothing to do but cate and drinke, have bestowed some of their time in caruing the roots of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men & women which falsifying practise hath confirmed the errour amongst the simple and vnlearned people, who have taken them upon their report to be the true Mandrakes.

The female Mandrake is like vnto the male, fauing that the leaves hereof be of a more fivart or darke greene colour, and the fruit is long like a peare, and the other is round like an apple.

Mandragoras mas & fæmina. The male and female Mandrake.



The Place.

Mandrake groweth in hot Regions, in woods and mountaines, as in mount Garganus in Apulia, and fuch like places, we have them onely planted in gardens, and are not elsewhere to be found in England.

The Time.

They fpring vp with their leaues in March, and floure in the end of Aprill. the fruit is ripe in August.

I he Names.

Mandrake is called of the Grecians Marden pp. Of divers, Kipponia, and Circa 1, of Circa the witch, who by ait could procure louc for it hath beene thought that the Roor hercof scructh town love: of some, an image, Anthropomorphos, and Morion Some of the Latines have called it Terra malum, and Terrestremalum, and Canina malus Shops, and also other Nations doe receive the Greeke name. Dioscorides faith, That the male is cal'ed of divers Morion and describeth also another Mandrake by the name of Morion, which, as much as can be gathered by the description, is like the male, but lesse in all parts · in English we cal it Mandrake, Mandrage, and Mandragon.

0 3 %

The Temperature.

Mandrake hath a predominate cold facultie, as Galen faith, that is to fay cold in the third degree: but the root is cold in the fourth degree.

The Vertues. Dioscoridis dath particularly set downe many faculties hereof, of which notwithstanding there behone proper vnto it, fauing those that depend vpon the drowsie and sleeping power thereof: which qualitie consisteth more in the root than in any other part.

The Apples are milder, and are reported that they may be eaten, being boyled with pepper and

other hot spices.

Galen faith that the Apples are something cold and moist, and that the barke of the root is of greatest strength, and doth not onely coole, but also dry.

D The inyce of the leaves is very profitably put into the ointment called Populeon, and all cooling

B

The suyce drawne forth of the roots dried, and taken in small quantitie, purgeth the belly ex-E ceedingly from flegme and melancholike humors.

It is good to be put into medicines and colliries that do mitigate the paine of the eyes; and put synder a pessarie it draweth forth the dead childe and secondine.

The greene leaves stamped with barrowes grease and barley meale, coole all hot swellings and ammations; and they have vertue to confirme apostumes and hot vicers, being bruised and ap-

positione made with the same juyce, and put into the fundament causeth sleepe. wherein the root hath beene boyled or infused prouoketh sleepe and asswageth paine. the Apples moueth to fleepe likewise, but the myce workerh more effectually if quantitie. Great

Great and strange essects are supposed to be in the Mandrakes, to cause nomen to be sairfull and beare children, if they shall but carry the same neere vnto then bodies. Some doe show hence ground it, for that Rahel desired to have her sisters Mandrakes (as the text is translated) but if we looke well into the circumstances which there we shall sinde, we may rather deeme otherwise. Young Ruben brought home amiable and sweet smelling slowes (for so significant the Hebrew word, which is vied Canter 7 13. In the same sense) and the lad brought them home, rather for then beauty and sinell, than for their vertue. Now in the slowes of Mandrake there is no such delectable or amiable sinell as was in these amiable floures which Ruben brought home. Besides, were read not that Rabel conceived hereupon, for Leah Iacubs wish had source children before God granted that blessing of fruitfulnesse vnto Rabel. And last of all (which is my chiefest reason) Iacub was angry with Rabel when she said, Give me children else I die and demanded of her, whether he were in the stead of God or no, who had withheld from her the sout of her body. And we know that the Prophet Daurd saith, Children and the fruit of the wombe are the inheritance, that commeth from the Loid, Psalm 127.

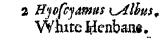
Serapio, Ameen, and Paulus Ægineta doewnite, that the feed and fruit of Mandragoras taken N in drinke, doe clense the matrix or mother, and Dioscorides wrote the same long before them.

He that would know more hereof, may reade that chapter of doctor Turner his booke, concerning this matter, where he hath written largely and learnedly of this Simple.

Снар. бб.

Of Henbane.

I Hyosoyamus Niger. Blacke Henbane.







The Description.

He common blacke hierbane bath great and for stalkes organd, fort, and woolly, somewhat in great and stalkes out of ound, and those that grow upon the stalkes as when the stalkes are belf as hion.

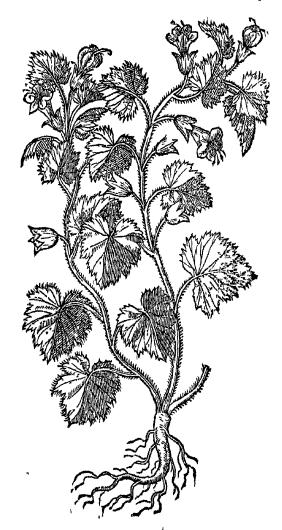
In faint, yellowish white, and browse will to your when the floures as

gone, there commeth hard knobby huskes, like finall cups or boxes, wherein are finall browne feeds.

- 2 The White Henbane is not much valike to the blacke, fauing that his leaves are smaller, whiter and more woolly, and the floures also whiter. The cods are like the other, but without pricks, it dieth in winter, and must likewise be sowne against the next yeers.
 - ‡ 3 Hyosoyamus albus minor.
 The lesser White Henbane.

‡ 4 Hyoscyamus albus Creticus.
White Henbane of Candy.





‡ 3 This other white Henbane is much like the last described, but that it is lesser: the leaves smaller and rounder, hanging voon pretty long stalkes, the floures and seed vessels are like those of the last mentioned.

This is softer and tenderer than the last described, the leaves also hang upon long footlinkes, and are covered over with a soft downines and they are somewhat broader, yet thinner and more sinuated than those of the white, and somewhat resemble the forme of a vine lease, being sniptrabout the edges; the stalkes are also covered with a white downe. The floures are of a gold yellow, with a veluet coloured circle in their middles the root is sufficiently thicke and large Clusius had the figure and description of this from his friend sques Plateau, who had the plant growing of seed received from Candy.

The stalke of this growes some cubit high, being pretty stiffe, about the thickenesse of ones little singer, and couered ouer with a soft and white downer the leaves grow dispersed upon the stalk, not much valide those of the common kinde, but lesser and more divided, and white (while they are young) coneted with a slender and long downinesse. the top of the stalke is divided into certaine branches that bend or hang downe their heads, which alternately amongst narrower, lesser and valuided leaves carry cups like as the common one, ending in five pretty stiffe points, in thich are contained floures at first somewhat like the common kinde, but afterwards, as they grow here, they change into an elegant red purplish colour, with deepe coloured veines neither is the middle part purple as in the common kinde, but whitish, having a purplish pointall, and is in the middle: the seeds and feed vessels are like those of the common kind. Clusius seed hereof from Paludanas returning from his travailes into Syria and Egypt, where

可料

‡ 5 Hyofcyamus flore rubello. Henbane with a reddish floure.



The Place.

Blacke Henbane grows almost euerse where by high-wayes, in the borders of fields, about dung-hills and vntosled places; the white Henbane is not found but in the gardens of those that love physicall plants the which groweth in my garden, and doth sow it selfe from yeare to yeare.

The Time.

They fpring out of the ground in May, bring forth their floures in August, and the seed is ripe in October.

The Names.

Henbane is called of the Grecians, voorvapos of the Latines, Apollinaris, and Faba suilla of the Arabians, as Pliny saith, Altercum of some, Faba Iouis, or Iupiters beame of Pythagoras, Zoroastes, and Apulcius Insana, Alterculum, Symphomiaca, and Calicularis of the Tuscanes, Fabulonia, and Faba lupina of Matthaus sylvaticus, Dens Caballinus, Milimandrum, Cassilago of Iacobus à Manlys, Herbapinnula in shops it is called Insquiamus, and Hyoscyamus in English, Henbane in Italian, Hyosquiamo in Spanish, Velenno in high Dutch, Billen kraut: in French, Hannebane, Endormie the other is called Hyoscyamus albus, or white Henbane.

These kindes of Henbane are cold in the fourth degree.

The Vertues.

Henbane causeth drowsinesse, and mitigateth all kinde of paine it is good against hot and sharpe distillations of the eyes and other parts: it stayeth bleeding and the disease in women: it is applied to inflammations of the stones and other secret parts.

The leaves stamped with the ointment *Populeon*, made of popular buds, as swageth the paine of the B gout, and the swellings of the stones, and the tumors of womens brests, and are good to be put into the same ointment, but in small quantitie

Towath the feet in the decoction of Henbane causeth sleepe, or given in a clister it doth the fame, and also the often smelling to the floures.

The leaves, feed, and myce taken inwardly causeth an unquiet sleepe like unto the sleep of dram- pakennesse, which continue the long, and is deadly to the party.

The feed of white Henbancis good against the cough, the falling of waterie humours into the eyes or brest, against the inordinate flux of womens issues, and all other issues of bloud, takes the weight of ten graines, with water wherein honey hath beene sodden.

The root boyled with vineger, and the same holden hot in the mouth, easeth the paint teeth. The seed is vied by Mountibanke Tooth drawers which runne about the counties cause wormes come forth of mens teeth, by burning it in a chasing-dish with coles the ding his mouth our the same thereof: but some crasty companions to gain mouth the same of his mouth of other parts which he intended to ease.

CHAP. 67. Of yellow Henbane, or English Tabaco.

Hyoscyamus luteus. Yellow Henbane.



The Description.

The floures grow at the tops of the blacke Henbane, orderly placed, of a pale yellow colour, fomething lesser than those of the blacke Henbane. The cups wherein the floures do stand are like, but lesser, tenderer, and without sharpe points, wherein is set the husk or cod somewhat round, full of very small seed like the seed of Marjerome. The root is small and threddy.

The Place.

Yellow Henbane is fowen in gardens, where it doth prosper exceedingly, insomuch that it cannot be destroyed where it hath once sowen it selfe, and it is dispersed into the most parts of England.

The Time.

It floureth in the Sommer moneths, and oftentimes till Autumne be farre spent, in which time the seed commeth to perfection.

I The Names.

Yellow Henbane is called Hyofeyamus luteus of some, Petum, and Petun of others, Nicosiana, of Nicot a Frenchman that brought the seeds from the Indies, as also the seeds of the true

Tabaco, whereof this hath beene taken for a kinde; infomuch that Lobel hath called it Dubius Hyofgramus, or doubtfull Henbane, as a plant participating of Henbane and Tabaco, and it is vied of divers in stead of Tabaco, and called by the same name, for that it hath beene brought from Trinidada, a place so called in the Indies, as also from Virginia and Norembega, for Tabaco; which doubtlesse taken in smoke worketh the same kinde of drunkennesse that the right Tabaco doth.

‡ Some vie to call this Nicotian, in English, being a name taken from the Latine. ‡

This kinds of Henbane is thought of some to be cold and moist, but after Lobel it rather heateth than cooles at all, because of the biting taste, as also that rosenninesse or gummines it is possessed of; which is evidently perceived both in handling and chewing it in the mouth.

This herbe auaileth against all apostumes, tumors, inueterate vicers, botches, and such like, being made into an vinguent or salue as followeth: Take of the greene leaves three pounds and an halfe, stampe them very small in a stone morter of Oyle Olive one quart, set them to boyle in a brasse paror such like, vpon a gentle sire, continually stirring it vntill the herbes seem blacke, and will not boyle or bubble any more: then shall you have an excellent greene oyle; which being strained from the sees or drosse, put the cleare and strained oyle to the fire againe; adding there to of wax halfe a pound of rosen sources, and of good Turpentine two ounces: melt them all together, and keepe it in pots for your vse, to cure inveterate vicers, apostumes, burnings, greene wounds, and all cuts and hims in the head; wherewith I have gotten both crownes and credit.

It is vied of some in stead of Tabaco, but to small purpose or profit, although it do supplie and dull the sences, and cause that kinde of giddinesse that Tabaco doth, and likewise spiring, which any other herbe of hot temperature will do, as Rosemary, Time, winter Sauorie, sweet Marierome, and such like: any of the which I like better to be taken in smoke than this kinde of doubtfull

CHAP. 68à

Of Tabaco, or Henbane of Peru.

The Kindes.

Herebe two forts or kindes of Tabaco; one greater, the other lesser. the greater was brought into Europe out of the provinces of America, which we call the West Indies, the other from Trinidada, an Island neere vnto the continent of the same Indies. Some have added a third fort: and others make the yellow Henbane a kinde thereof.

† 1 Hyoscyamus Peruvianus. Tabaco of Henbane of Peru.



† 2 Sana Saneta Indorum? Tabaco of Trinidada.

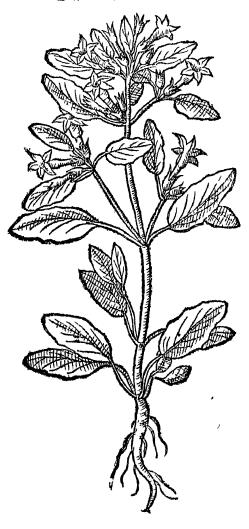


Abaco, or Henbane of Peru hath very great stalkes of the bignesse of a childes arme, growing in fertile and well dunged ground of seuen or eight foot high, dividing it felse into sundry branches of great length; whereon are placed in most comely order very faire long leaues, broad, smooth, and sharpe pointed, soft, and of a light greene colour, so fastned about the stalke, that they seeme to embrace and compasse it about. The sloures grow at the top of the stalkes, in shape like a bell-floure, somewhat long and cornered, hollow within, of light carnation colour, tending to whitenesse toward the brimmes. The seed is contained in long sharpe pointed cods or seed-vessels like vnto the seed of yellow Henbane, but somewhar smaller and browner of colour. The root is great, thicke, and of a wooddy substance, with some standie

strings anexed thereunto. Trinidada Tabaco hatha thicke tough and fibrous root, from which immediately fife vp long broad leaves and smooth, of a greenish colour, lesser than those of Peru: which riseth vpa stalke duiding it selfe at the ground into divers branches, whereon are seconfinedly the like leaues, but lesser: at the top of the stalks stand vp long necked hollow streets of a pale purple tending to a blush colour: after which succeed the cods or seed-vessels, inclining many small seeds like vnto the feed of Marjerome. The whole plant perisheth at the fifter proch of Winter.

3 Tabacum minimum.

Dwarfe Tabaco.



† 3 This third is an herbe fome spanne or better long, not in face valike the precedent, neither defective in the hot and burning task. The floures are much lesse than those of the yellow Henbane, & of a greenish yellow. The leaues are small, and narrower those of Sage of Iciusalem. The root is small and fibrous. †

The Place.

These were first brought into Europe out of America, which is called the West Indies, in which is the prounce or countrey of Peru but being now planted in the gardens of Europe ir prospereth very well, and commeth from seed in one yeare to beare both floures and seed. The which I take to be better so the constitution of our bodies than that which is brought from India, and that growing in the Indies better for the people of the same Countrey: not with standing it is not so thought, nor received of our Tabaconists; so according to the Finglish Pronerbe, Far fetcht and deare bought is best for Ladies.

The Time

Tabaco must be sowen in the most sinisfull ground that may be found, carled v cold abroad in the sowing, without raking it into the ground or any such paine or industric taken as is requisite in the sowing of other seeds, as my self haue found by proofe, who have experimented enery way to cause it quickly to grow: for I have committed some to the earth in the end of Maich, some in Aprill, and some in the beginning of

May, because I durst not hasard all my seed at one time, lest some vinkindely blast should happen after the sowing, which might be a great enemie thereunto.

The Names.

The people of America call it Petun: Some, as Lobel and Pena, have given it these Latine names, Sacra herba, Sinct a herba, and Sana sancta Indorum. and other, as Dodonaus, call it Hyoscyamus Peruvianus, or Henbane of Perur Nicolaus Monardus names it Tabacum. That it is Hyoscyamus species, or a kind of Henbane, not onely the forme being like to yellow Henbane, but the qualitie also doth declare, for it brings the drow sinesse, troubleth the sences, and maketh a man as it were drunke by taking of the sum onely and name Theuet testisieth, (and common experience sheweth.) of some it is called Nicotiana: the which I refer to the yellow Henbanc, for distinctions sake.

The Temperature.

It is hot and dry, and that in the second degree, as Monardo thinketh, and is withall of power to discusse or resolue, and to cleanse away filthy humors, having also a small astriction, and a supplying or benumning qualitie, and it purgeth by the stoole: and Monardo writeth that it hath a certaine power to resist poyson. And to prove it to be of an hot temperature, the biting qualitie of the leaves doth shew, which is easily perceived by taste also the greene leaves laid vpon vicers in sinewie parts may serve for a proofe of heate in this plant; because they do draw out filth and corrupted matter, which a cold Simple would never do. The leaves likewise being chewed draw forth slegme and water, as dorst also the sume taken when the leaves are dried: which things declare that this is not a little hot; for what things soener, that being chewed or held in the mouth there forth slegme and water, the same be all accounted hot; as the root of Pellitorie of Spaine, if rage, and other things of like power. Moreover, the benumming qualitic hereof is not perceived, for vpon the taking of the sume at the mouth there followeth an infirmitic takennesse, and many times sleepe; as after the taking of opium; which also shewed and

and inwardly taken, it doth forthwith shew, causing a certaine heat in the chest, and yet withall troubling the wits, as Petrus Bellonius in his third Booke of Singularities doth declare, where also hee sheweth, that the Turkes oftentimes doe vie opium, and take one dramme and a halfe thereof at one time, without any other hurt following, sauing that they are thereupon (as it were) taken with a certaine light drunkennesse. So also this Tabaco being in taste biting, and in temperature hot, hath notwithstanding a benumming qualitie. Hereupon it seemeth to follow, that not onely this Henbane of Peru, but also the juice of poppie otherwise called opium, consisteth of divers parts; some biting and hot, and others extreame cold, that is to say, stupisfying or benumming if so bee that this benumming qualitie proceed of extreme cold (as Galen and all the old Physitions doe hold opinion). Then should this bee cold; but if the benumming, sacultie doth not depend of an extreme cold qualitie, but proceedeth of the essence of the substance, then Tabaco is not cold and benumming, but hot and benumming, and the latter not so much by reason of his temperature, as through the propertie of his substance, no otherwise then a purging medicine, which hath his force not from the temperature, but from the effence of the whole substance.

The Vertues.

Nicolars Monardus saith, that the leaves hereof are a remedy for the paine in the head called the A Megram or Migraime that hath beene of long continuance and also for a cold stomacke, especially in children, and that it is good against the paines in the kidneses.

It is a present remedie for the fits of the Mother. it mitigateth the paine of the gout if it bee B

r offed in hot embers and applied to the grieued part.

It is likewise a semedie for the tooth-ache, if the teeth and gums be rubbed with a linnen cloth C dipped in the suice, and afterward a round ball of the leaves laid vnto the place.

The suice boiled with Sugar in forme of a firrup and inwardly taken, driveth forth wormes of D

the bellie, if withall a leafe be laid to the Nauell.

The same doth likewise scoure and clense old and rotten vicers, and bringeth them to perfect E

digest ion as the same Author affirmeth.

In the Low Countreyes it is vsed against scabbes and filthinesse of the skinne, and for the cure of wounds but some hold opinion that it is to be evsed but onely to hot and strong bodies. for they say that the vse is not safe in weake and old solkes and for this cause, as it seemeth, the women in America (as Theuet sayth) abstayre from the hearbe Petun or Tabaco, and doe in no wise vse it.

The weight of four ounces of the mice heereof drunke purgeth both vpwards and downewards, and procure the after, a long and found fleepe, as wee have learned of a friend by observation, assuming that a strong Countreyman of a middle age, having a dropsie, tooke of it, and being wakened out of his sleepe, called for meat and drinke, and after that became perfectly whole.

Moreouer the same man reported, that he had cured many countricmen of agues with the di-Rilled water of the leaves drunke a little while before the fit.

Likewise there is an oile to be taken out of the leanes that healeth merry-gals, kibed heels and I such like.

It is good against poison, and taketh away the malignitie thereof, if the nuce be given to drink K

or the wounds made by venemous beafts be washed therewith.

The drie leaves are vsed to be taken in a pipe set on fire and suckt into the stomacke, and thrust forth agains at the nosthrils against the pains of the head, rheumes, aches in any part of the body whereof soeuer the originall proceed, whether from France, Italy, Spaine, Indies, or from our familiar and best knowne diseases: those leaves doe palliate or ease for a time, but never performe any cure absolutely: for although they emptie the body of humours, yet the cause of the griefe cannot be so taken away. But some have learned this principle, that repletion require the enaction; that is, sulnessee craueth emptinesse, and by evacuation assure themselves of health. This doth not take away so much with it this day, but the next bringeth with it more. As seamele, a Well doth never yeeld such store of water as when it is most drawne and entity selfes speake by proofe, who have cured of that infectious disease a great many directly had covered or kept under the sickenesse by the helpe of Tabaco as they though have beene constrained to have vnto such an hard knot, a crabbed wedge, or tished.

Some vse to drinke it (as it is tearmed) for wantonnesse or rather custons and for beare of it, no not in the midst of their dinner, which kind of taking is vhwholeson though to take it seldome and that Physically is to be tolerated and forme good: but I commend the syrrup about this sume or smokie medicine.

N It is taken of some physically in a pipe for that purpose once in a day at the most, and that an the most ing against paines in the head, stomacks, and guicke in the brest and lung sagarist estairlies and rhounies, and such as have gotten cold and house ness.

Some have reported that it little prevaileth against an hot disease, and that it profiteth is hot complexion nothing at all: but experience hath not showed it to be injurious vnto ci-

ther

They that have seene the proofe hereof have credibly reported, that when the Moores and Indians have fainted either for want of food or rest, this hath beenea present remedie unto them to

supplie the one, and to helpe them to the other.

The priests and Inchanters of the hot countries do take the sume thereof vntill they be drunked that after they have lien for dead three or foure hours, they may tell the people what wonders, visions, or illusions they have seen and so give them a propheticall due strong or foretelling (if we may trust the Druell) of the successe of their businesse.

The nuce or distilled water of the first kind is very good against catarihes, the dizzmesse of the head, and rheumes that fall downe the cies, against the paine called the Megiam, if either you applie it vinto the temples, or take one or two greene leaves, or a dry lease morshied in wine, and dried

cunningly upon the embers and laid thereto.

It cleate the right and taketh away the webs and spots thereof, being announced with the

iuice ploud waime.

The orle or runce dropped into the eases is good against deafens sse, a cloth dipped in the firm

and laid upon the face, taketh away the lentils, reducife, and spots thereof

Many notable medicines are made hereofagainst the old and inucterate cough against assume maticall or pectorall griefes, which is I should set downe at large, would require a peculiar Volume.

It is also given to such as are accustomed to swowne, and are troubled with the Collecke and windingsse, against the Diopsie, the Wormes in children, the Piles and the Sci-

atica.

It is vied in outward medicines either the heibe boiled with oile, waxe, ofin and turpentine, as before is let downe in yellow Henbane, or the extraction thereof with falt, oile, balfame, the diffilled water and fuch like, against tumours, apostumes, old vicers, of hard curation, botches, scalbuncles, porsoned arrowes, and wounds made with guines or any other weapon.

It is excellent good in burnings and scaldings with fire, water, oile, lightning, or such like, borled with Hogges greace in some of an Ointment, which I have often prooued, and sound most true, adding a little of the funct of thome apple leaves, spicading a vipous cloth and so apply

ing it.

I doe make hereof an excellent balfame to cute deepe wounds and punctures, made by fome narrow that pe pointed weapon. Which balfame doth bring up the flesh from the hottome veric specifily, and also heale simple cuts in the flesh according to the first intention, that is, to glew or foder the lips of the wound together, not procuring matter or corruption vnto it, as is commonly feene in the healing of wounds. The recent is this: Take oile of roles oile of S. Iolins wort, of either one pinte, the leaves of Tabaco stamped small in a stone morter two pounds, boile them together to the confumption of the nuce, straine it and put it to the fire againe, adding thereto of Venice Turpentine two ounces, of Olibanum and masticke of either halfe an ounce, in most fine and subtill pouder, the which you may at all times make an vinguent or falue by putting thereto wax and 10fin to give into it a stiffe body, which worketh exceeding well in maligne and virulent vicer, as in wounds and punctures. I fend this iewell vnto you women of all foits, especially to such as cure and helpe the poore and impotent of your Countrey withour reward. But vito the beggerly rabble of wirches, charmers, and fuch like couseners, that regard more to get money, than to helpe for charitie, I wish these sew medicines far from their understanding, and from those deceiuers whom I wish to be ignorant herein. But courteous gentlewomen, I may not for the malice that I doe beare vnto such, hide any thing from you of such importance and therefore take one more that followeth, wherewith I have done very many and good cures, although of small cost, but B regard it not the leffe for that cause. Take the leaves of Tabaco two pound, hogges grease one pound, stampe the herbe small in a stone morter, putting thereto a small cup full of red or claret wine, fin them well together, couer the morter from filth and so let it rest untill morning; then it to the fire and let it boile gently, continually ftirring it vntill the confumption of thewine; err, and fer it to the fire againe, putting thereto the juice of the herbe one pound, of Venice the fourcounces; boile them together to the confumption of the juice, then adde there of the the 100ts of round Aristolochia of Bitthwoott in most fine pouder two ounces, sufficient wave to give it a body, the which keep for thy wounded poore neighbour, as also the old and filthy viceis of the legs and other parts of such as have need of helpe.

1 The fig ues were formerly transposed.

Снар. 69. Of Tree Nightshade.

Amomum Plinij Tice Nightshade.



The Description.

"His rare and pleafant Plant, called tree Night. shade, is taken of some to be a kinde of Ginnie pepper, but not rightly, of others for a kinde of Nightshade, whose judgement and censure I glad. ly admit, for that it doth more fitly answer it both in the forme and nature. It groweth vp like vnto a small shrubbe or wooddy hedge bush, two or three cubits high, couesed with a greenish barke set with many finall twiggie branches, and gainished with many long leaues very greene, likevnto those of the Peach tree. The floures are white, with a certaine yellow pricke or pointell in the middle, like vnto the floures of garden Nightshade. After which succeede simall round berries verie red of colour, and of the same substance with Winter Charles, wherein are contained little flat yellow feeds. The root is compact of many small hairie yellow strings.

The Place.

It groweth not wilde in these cold regions, but we have them in our gardens, rather for pleasure than profit, or any good qualitie as yet knowne.

The Time.

It is kept in pots and tubs with earth and such like in houses during the extremity of Winter, because it cannot indure the coldnesse of our colde

climate, and is fet abroad into the Garden in March or Aprill: it floureth in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.

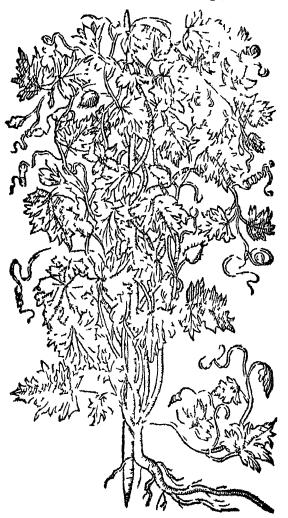
Tree Nightshade is called in Latine Solanum Arborescens of some, Strychnodendron and some indge it to be Amomum of Plinte it is Pseudocapsicum of Dodonaus.

The Nature and Vertues.

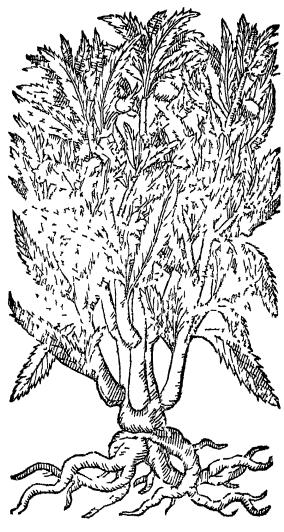
We have not as yet any thing fet downe as touching the temperature or vertues of this Plant, but it is referred of some to the kindes of Ginnie pepper, but without any reason at all; for Ginny pepper though it bring forth fruit very like in shape vnto this plant, yet in taste most vnlike, for that Capsicum or Ginny pepper is more sharpe in taste than our common pepper, and the other hath no taste of biting at all, but is like vnto the Berries of Garden Nightshade in taste, although they differ in colour: which hath moved some to call this plant red Nightshade, of the captur of the berries: and Tree Nightshade, of the wooddy substance which doth continue are great from yeare to yeare: and Ginnie pepper dieth at the sirst approach of Winter.

CAMI. 70. Of Balme Apple, or Apple of Hierusalem.

1 halfumaa mas.
The male Balfam Apple,



2 Baljamina famina. The female Balfain Apple



The Description.

The male Balme Apple hath long, small, and tender branches, set with leaves like those of the vine; and the like small classing tendrels wherewith it catcheth hold of such things as do grow necre vinto it, not able by reason of his weakenesse to stand viright without some pole or other thing to support it. The floures consist of five small leaves of a meane bignesse, and are of a faint yellow coloui which being past, there doe come in place long Apples, something sharpe toward the point almost like an egge, rough all over as it were with small harmelesse prickles, red both within and without when they be ripe, and cleave in sunder of themselves. In the Apple lieth great broad flat seeds, like those of Pompion or Citrull, but something blacks when they be withered. The root is threddie, and disperseth it selfe far abroad in the ground.

The female Balm Apple doth not a little differ from the former: it bringeth forth stalks not running or climing like the other, but a most thicke and fat truncke or stocke sull of since, in substance like the stalks of Pursanc, of a reddish color and somewhat shining. The leaves be long and narrow, in shape like those of Willow or the Peach tree, somewhat toothed or notched about the edges: among which grow the floures of an incarnate colour tending to blewnesse, having a small spur or taile annexed thereto as bath the Larks heele, of a faire light crimson colour: in their places come up the fruit or Apples rough and hairy, but lesser than those of the sormer, yellow when they be ripe, which likewise cleave a sunder of themselues and cast abroad their seedes much like unto Lentils, saith mine Author. But those which I have from yeare to yeare in my Garden bring touch seed like the Cole-slorey or Mustard seed; whether they be of two kindes, or the climate does the shape, it resteth disputable.

The Place.

These plants do prosper best in hot Regions they are strangers in England, and doe with great labour and industrie grow in these cold Countries.

The Time.

They must be sowne in the beginning of Aprill in a bed of hot horse dung, even as Muske-Melons, Cucumbers, and such like cold fivits are, and replanted abroad from the said bed into the most hot and sertile place of the Gaiden at such time as they have gotten three leaves a pecce.

The Names.

Diversly hath this plant been named, some calling it by one name, and some by another, every one as it seenied good to his fancie. Baptista Sardus calleth it Balfamina Cucumcrini others, Viticella, and Charanta, as also Pomum Hierosolymitanum, or Apples of Hierusalem: in English, Balme Apple in Italian, Caranza in the Germane tongue, Balsam opsiel: in French, Merueille some of the Latines have called it Pomum mirabile, or maruellous Apples. It is thought to be named Balsamina, by cause the oile wherein the ripe Apples be steeped or insused, is taken to bee profitable for many things, as is Opobals unum, or the liquous of the plant Balsamum.

The semale Balsam Apple is likewise called Balsamina, and oftentimes in the Neuter Gender Balsaminum Gesner chooseth rather to name it Balsamina amygdaloides. Valerius Cerdus, Balsamella:

others, Bullamina famina in English, the Female Balme Apples.

The Nature.

The finit of apples hereof, as also the leaves, doe notably drie, having withall a certaine moderate colductie very neere to a meane temperature, that is after some hot, in the first, and drie in the second degree.

The Vertues.

The leaves are reported to heale greene wounds if they be bimifed and laid thereon; and taken A with wine they are faid to be a temedie for the collicke, and an effectual medicine for burftings and convultions or crampes.

The leaves of the male Balfamina dried in the shadow, and beaten into pouder and given in B wine vnto those that are mortally wounded in the body, doth cure them inwardly, and helpeth also

the Collicke.

The oile which is drawne forth of the fruit doth cure all greene and fresh wounds as the true C naturall Balsam · it helpeth the crampes and convulsions, and the shrinking of sinewes, being annointed therewith.

It profiteth women that are in great extremitie of childe-birth in taking away the paine of the D matrix, causing easie deliuerance beeing applied to the place, and announted upon their bellies, or cast into the matrix with a syring, and easeth the dolour of the inward parts.

It cureth the Hemorrhoides and all other paines of the fundament, being thereto applied with R

lint of old clouts.

The leaves drunken in wine, heale ruptures.

I find little or nothing written of the property or vertues of the female kinde, but that it is G

thought to draw neere vnto the first in temperament and vertue.

Oile offue in which the fruit (the feede taken forth) is either fet in the Sun, as we downen wee H make oile of 10 fes, or boiled in a double glasse fet in hot water, or else buried in hot horse dung, taketh away inflaminations that are inwounds. It doth also easily and in short time consolidate or glew them together, and perfectly cure them.

It cureth the vicers of the dugs or paps, the head of the yard or matrix, as also the inflammation I

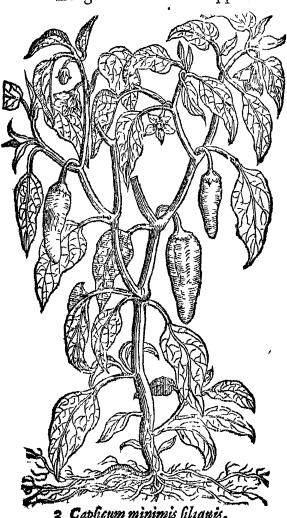
thereof being intested or conucled into the place with a syringe or mother pessaile.

This apple is with good successe applied vinto wounds, prickes and hurts of the sinewes. It hath great force to cure scaldings and burnings: it takethaway scarres and blemsshes, if in the meane time the pouder of the leaves be taken for certaine dates together.

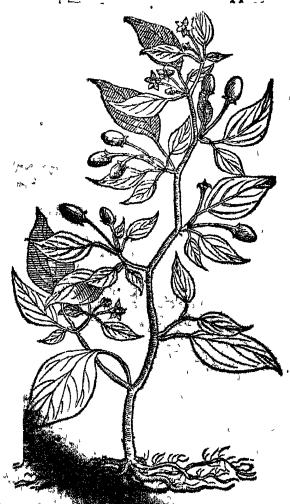
It is reported that such as be bairen are made fruitfull herewith, if the woman first be bathed it as fit and convenient bath for the purpose, & the parts about the share and matrix annointed with, and the woman presently have the company of her husband.

CHAP. 71. Of Ginnie or Indian Pepper.

I Capficum longioribus filiquis.
Long codded Ginnie Pepper.



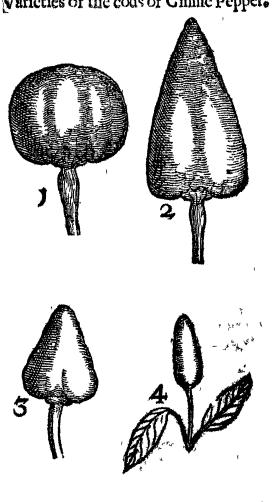
3 Capsicum minimis siliquis.
Small codded Gunne Pepper.



† 2 Capsicum rotundioribus siliquis.
Round codded Ginnie Pepper.



‡ Capfice sileque varie.
Varieties of the cods of Ginnie Pepper.



The Description.

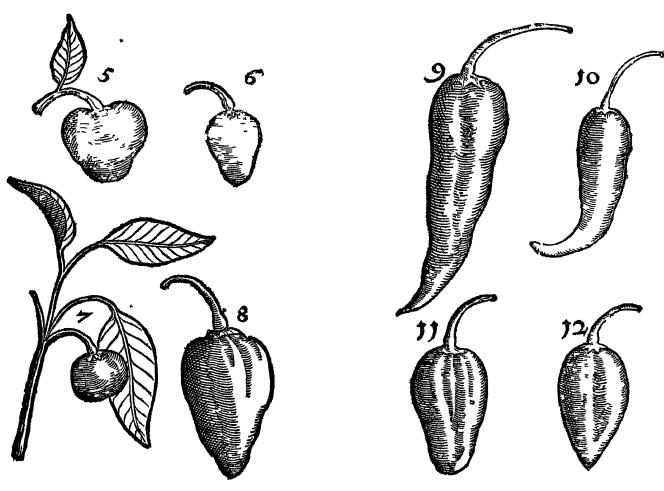
The first of these plants hath square stalkes a soot high or somewhat more, set with many thicke and sat leaves, not visite to those of garden Nightshade, but narrower and sharper pointed, of a darke gicene colour. The sources grow alongst the stalkes, out of the wings of the leaves, of a white colour, having for the most part five small leaves blasing out like a star, with a greene button in the middle. After them grow the cods, greene at the first, and when they be ripe of a brave colour glittering like red corall, in which is contained little slat seeds, of a light yellow colour, of a hot biting taste like common pepper, as is also the codit selfe: which is song, and as big as a singer, and sharpe pointed.

2 The difference that is betweene this and the last described is small, for it consists in nothing but that the cods are pretty large and round, after the fashion of cherries, and not so long

as those of the former ‡

3 The third kinde of Ginnie pepper is like vnto the precedent in leanes, floures, and stalkes. The cods hereof are small, round, and red, very like to the berries of *Dule mara* or wooddy Nightshade, both in bignesse, colour, and substance, wherein consistent the difference: notwithstanding the seed and cods are very sharpe and biting, as those of the first kinde.

† Capfics silique varse. Varietses of the cods of Ginne pepper.



There are many other varieties of Ginnie pepper, which chiefly confift in the shape and colour of the cods: wherefore I thought good (and that chiefely because it is a plant that will hardly brooke our climate) only to present you with the figures of their severall shapes, whereof the cods of some stand or grow vpright, and other some hang downe such as desire structure formation of this plant, may be aboundantly satisfied in Clusius his Curaposter from the gray of to pag. 108. where they shall finde these treated of at large in a treatise written in Italian by Gregory de Regio, a Capuchine Fryer, and sent to Clusius, who translating it into Latine is little for forth with other his observations, whith was performed 2. yeares after his death, with Anny Dominic 1611. The figures we here give are the same which are in that tractate.

These plants are brought from forrein countries, as Ginnie India; and those parts, into Spaine Hh

and Italy from whence we have received feed for our English gardens, where they come to fruit bearing but the cod doth not come to that bright red colour which naturally it is possessed with, which hath happened by reason of these vokindly years that are past but we expect better when God shall send vs a hot and temperate years.

The Time.

The seeds hereof must be sowen in a bed of hot horse-dung, as muske-Melons are, and remonued into a pot when they have gotten three or source leaves, that it may the more conveniently be
carried from place to place to receive the heate of the sunne and are toward Autumne to be carried
into some house, to avoide the initial of the cold nights of that time of the yeere, when it is to
beare his fruite.

The Names.

cen nameth ZinZiber caninum, or dogs Ginger. and Pliry, Siliquastrum, which is more like in taste to pepper than is Panax, and it is therefore called Piperitis, as he hath written in his 19. Looke, 12. chap Panax (suith he) hath the tast of pepper and Siliquastrum, for which cause it is called Piperitis. The later Herbarists do oftentimes call it Piper Indianum, or Indianum, sometimes Piper Caliculatium, or Piper Hispanicum in English it is called Ginnie pepper, and Indian pepper. in the Germane tongue, Indianischer Psesser: in low Dutch, Bessite Peper: in French, Pointe d'Inde, vorie well knowne in the shops at Billingsgate by the name of Ginnie pepper, where it is vsually to be bought.

¶ The Temperature.

Ginnie pepper is extreame hot and drie euen in the fourth degree: that is to say, far hotter and drier then Auten showeth dogs ginger to be.

The Vertues.

A Ginnie pepper hath the taste of pepper, but not the power or vertue, notwithstanding in Spaine and sundrie parts of the Indies they do vie to diesse their meate therewith, as we doe with Calecute pepper. but (saith my Authour) it hath in it a malicious qualitie, whereby it is an enemy to the liner and other of the entrails. Autoen writeth that it killeth dogs.

It is faid to die or colour like Saffron, and being received in such fort as Saffron is vsually ta-

ken, it warmeth the stomacke, and helpeth greatly the digestion of meates.

C It dissolves the swellings about the throat called the Kings Euill, as kernels and cold swellings; and taketh away spots and lentiles from the sace, being applied thereto with home.

CHAP. 72. Of borned Poppie.

The Description,

He yellow horned Poppie hath whitish leaves very much cut or jagged, somewhat like the leaves of garden Poppie, but rougher and more hairie. The stalks be long, round, and brittle. The floures be large and yellow, consisting of sourc leaves; which being past, there come long huskes or cods, crooked like an horne or cornet, wherein is conteined small blacke seede. The roote is great, thicke, scalie, and rough, continuing long.

The second kinde of horned Poppie is much slenderer and lesser than the precedent, and hath leaves with like deepe cuts as Rocket hath, and something harrie. The stalks be very slender, brittle, and branched into divers armes or wings, the floures small, made of source little leaves, of a red colour, with a small brake of blacke toward the bottome, after which commeth the seed, inclosed in slender, long crooked cods full of blackish seed. The root is small and single, and dieth cuery yeere.

This is much like the last described and according to Clusius, rather a variety than diffece. It is distinguished from the last mentioned by the smoothnes of the scaues, and the colour a floures, which are of a pale yellowish red, both which accidents Clusius affirmes happen to her, towards the later end of sommer. ‡

is another fort of horned Poppie altogether lesser than the last described, having surjustinto fine little parcels the floure is likewise lesser. By blew purple colour

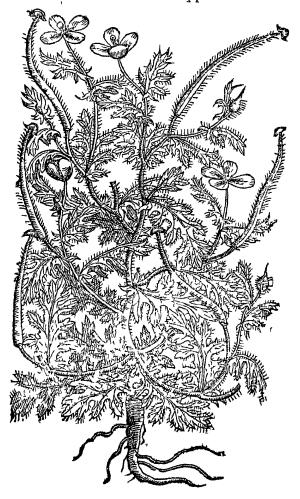
I Papauer cornutum flore luteo. Yellow horned Poppie.



‡ 3 Papauer corniculatum phæniceum glabrum? Red horned Poppie with smooth leaues?



2 Papaver cor autum flore, Red horned Poppie.



A Papauer cornutum flore violaceo? Violet coloured horned Poppie?



9 I he Place

The yellow horned Proppie groweth vpon the fands and braks of the fea. I have found it growin, nech vino Rie in Kent, in the Hes of Shepey and Thanet, at Lee in Effect of Harwich, at

Whitestable, and many other places alongst the English coast.

The second groweth not wilde in England Angelis Pelea, and Bartholomens ab Vete vetering who have commented upon to fee, write that they found this red homed Poppie in the kingdomes of Arragon and Castise in Spaine, and the fields neere viito common paths. They doe grow in my Garden very plentifully.

The Ime,

They floure from May to the end of ${f A}$ ugust .

The Names.

Most Witters have taken housed Poppie, especially that with red floures to be Glaverum: net ther is this their opinion altogether unprobable, for as Dioscorides faith, Claurium hath leaves like those of homed Poppey, but May 40 mps, that is to fay fatter, A municipal low, or lying on the ground, or a ftrong finell and of abitics tafte, the suice also is much like in colour to Saffion. Now Lobel and Pera witnesse, that this houned Poppie hath the same kinde of nuce, as my selfe like wise can telufic. Dioscorides faith that Glaucium groweth about Hierapolis, a citic in Syria; but what hinde reth that it should not bee found also somewhere else. These things shew it hath a great assimily with chaucium, if it be not the time and legitimate Gioncium of Diofcoride. Howbert the first is the Mecon Ceratites, on Paparer cor meriature of the Antients, by the common consent of all late Win ters : in English, Sca Poppie' and Home l'Poppie in Durch, Geelheul and Home heule : in the Germane Tongue, Belboniag: in I rench, Pauot Cornu in Spanish, Dormidera in vina

1 The Nature.

Homed Poppies are hot and drie in the third degree.

The Vertues

The root of homed Poppie boiled in water unto the confirmption of the one halfe, and drunke prouok eth vrine, and openerh the stopping of the liner.

The feed taken in the quantitic of a spooncfull loose the the belly gently.

The nuce mixed with meale and home, mundifieth old notten and filthic vicers. The leaves and floures put into viguents of falues appropriate for gicche wounds, digest them

that is, bring them to white matter, with perfect quitture or famies.

† The figure that formed was in the fourth place of this chap under the title of Papauer cornatum lateum minns, was of a Bindeweede alled by Claffus, Convoludar, fol Albie You the all finde it here after in the due place. The Delengtion is far is I can indige with the Cummum consculatum which wis far 309.

CHAP. 73. Of Garden Poppies.

If The Description.

He leaues of white Poppie are long, broad, fmooth, longer than the leaues of Lettuce, whiter, and cut in the edges: the stem or stalke is straight and brittle, oftentimes a yard and a halfe high: on the top whereof grow white floures, in which at the very beginning appeareth a small head, accompanied with a number of threds or chiues, which being full growne is round, and yet something long withill, and hath a couer or crowner vpon the top; it is with many filmes or thin skins divided into coffers or severall partitions, in which is contained abundance of small round and whitish seed. The root groweth deepe, and is of no estimation not continuance.

2 Like vnto this is the blacke gurden Poppie, sauing that the floures are not so white and shining, but viually red, crat least spotted or straked with some lines of purple. The leaves are greater, more ragged, and sharper pointed. The seed is likewise blacker, which maketh the difference.

‡ 3 There is also another garden Poppie whose leaves are much more sinuated, or crested, and the slower also is all tagged or firely cut about the edges, and of this fort there is also both blacke and white. The floures of the blacke are red, and the feed blacke; and the other bath both

There are dues varieties of double Poppies of both these kindes, and their colours are to the white, red, darke purple, scarlet, or muxt of some of these. They differ from the former to the doublenesse of their floures.

Of the Historie of Plants.

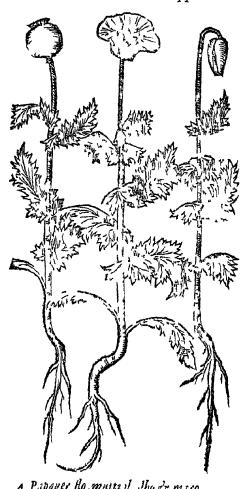
Papauer (ajivim album. Whitegaiden Poppie.



‡ 3 Papaner fimbriatum album. White iagged Poppie.



2 Prpas or fatorum regrum. Blacke Garden Poppie.



4 Paparer flo.muttel albo & mgro.
The double white and blacke Poppie.



D

There is also another kinde of Poppie which oft times is sound wilde, the stalkes, scaues shoures, and heads are like, but lesse than those of the precedent the floures are of an one worn blow-ish purple color, after which sollow heads short and round, which under their couer or crownethaue little holes by which the seed may fall out, contrarie to the heads of the former, which are close and open not of themselves. There is also a double one of this kinde. ‡

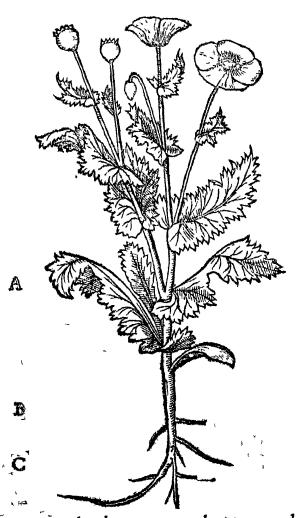
The Place.

These kinds of Poppies are sowns in gardens, & do afterward come of the fallings of their seed.

The Time.

They floure most commonly in Iune. The feed is perfected in Iuly and August.

‡ 5 Papauer syluestre. Wilde Poppie.



The Names.

Poppie is called of the Giæcians miem of the Litines, Papauer the shops keepe the Latine name it is called in high Dutch, Magfamen: in low Dutch, Huzel and Mancop: in English, Poppie & Cheesebow is in French, Pauot, and Oliette, by the Wallons.

The garden Poppie which hath blacke feeds, is fur named of Dioscorides appears, or wilde, and is as hee faith called point, because Opium flowes from it of Pliny and of the Latines, Papauci nigrum whereof there be many variable colours, and of great beautie, although of euill smell, whereupon our gentlewomen doc call it Ione Silver pin.

The Temperate c

All the Poppies are cold, as Golea refusieth in his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines.

7 he Vertues.

This feed, as Galen faith in his booke of the Faculties of nourishments, is good to feason bread with, but the white is better than the black. He also addeth, that the same is cold and causeth sleepe, and yeeldeth no commendable nourishment to the body, it is often vised in comfits, scrued at the table with other iunketting dishes.

The oile which is piessed out of it is pleasant and delightfull to be eaten, and is taken with bread or any other wates in meat, without any sence of cooling

A greater force is in the knobs or heads, which doe specially prevaile to moone sleepe, and to stay and represse distillations or rheums, and come necre in force

to opium, but more gentle. Opium, or the condensed suice of Poppie heads is strongest of all: Me.

contem (which is the suice of the heads and leaves) is weaker Both of them any waies taken either
inwardly or outwardly applied to the head, prouoke sleepe. Opium somewhat too plentifully taken
dothallo bring death, as Plinte truely writeth.

It mitte teth all kinde of paines; but it leaueth behinde it oftentimes a mischiese worse than

the disease it selfe, and that hard to be cured, as a dead palsie and such like.

The vie of it, as Galen in his 11.booke of medicines according to the places affected, faith, is fo offenfine to the firme and folide parts of the body, as that they had need afterwards to be restored.

So also collines of eie medicines made with Opium have beene hurtfull to many; infomuch that they have weakhed the eies and dulled the fight of those that have vsed it what soener is compounded of opium to mittigate the extreeme paines of the eares bringeth hardnesse of hearing. Wherefore all those medicines and compounds are to bee shunned that are to be made of opium, and are not to be vsed but in extreme necessitie; and that it is, when no other mitigater or assward of paine doth any thing premails as salen in his third booke of Medicines, according to the places and doth evidently declare.

releanes of poppie boiled inwater with a little fugar and drunke, causeth sleepior if it be boiout sugar, and the head, seet, and temples bathed therewith, it doth effect the same.

is of Poppie boiled in water with sugar to a sirrup causeth sleepe, and is good against training that distill & sal downe from the brain into the lungs. See seth the cough.

The poppie stamped with barley meale, and a little barrows greafe, helpeth S.

Long sacer.

The

The leaves, knops and feed stamped with vineger, womans milke, and saffion, cureth an Eryspe. K las, (another kinde of S. Anthonies fire, and easeth the gout mightily, and put in the standament as a clister causeth sleepe.

The feed of black Poppy drunke in wine stoppeth the flux of the belly, and the oue-much flow-

ing of womens ficknesse.

A Caudle made of the feeds of white poppy, or made into Almond milk, and so given causeth N

fleepe.

† It is manifest that this wilde Poppy (which I have described in the sist place) is that of N which the composition Diacodium is to be made, as Galen hath at large treated in his se ienth booke of Medicines, according to the places affected Crito also, and after him Themison and Diamocrates do appoint in or the wilde Poppy, to be in the same composition; and even that same Democratus addeth, that it should be that which is not sowen and such an one is this, which grower eth without sowing. Dod.

CHAP. 74. Of Corne-Rose, or wilde Poppy.

Red Poppy, or Corne-rose.

‡ 4 Papauer spinosum. Prickly Poppy.





The Description.

He stalkes of red Poppy be blacke, tender, and brittle, somewhat he cut round about with deepe gashes like those of Succory or will grow forth at the tops of the stalks, being of a beautifull and blackish threds compassing about the middle part of the head; which be sowne, is lesser than that of the garden Poppy: the seed is small and blacke.

There is also a kinde hereof in all points agreeing with the flating that the floures of this are very double and beautifull, and therein only and the difference.

‡ 3 There is a finall kinde of red Poppy growing commonly wilde together with the first deferibed, which is lesser in all parts, and the floures are of a fainter or out worne red, inclining

somewhat to orange.

4 Besides these is another rare plant, which all men, and that very fitly, have referred to the kindes of Poppy. This hath a slender long and fibrous 100t, show which arries a shall esto no cubit high, divided into sundry br inches, 10 und, crested, puckly, and full of a white pith. The leaves are divided after the maner of homed poppy, smooth, with white veins & prickly edges the sloure is yellow, and consists of some or succeases, after which succeeds a longish head, being either some, five, or six cornered, having many yellow threds incompassing it the head while states tender is reddish at the top, but being tipe it is blacke, and it is set with many and stisse pricks. The seed is round, blacke, and pointed, being six times as big as that of the ordinary Poppy. The Place.

They grow in carable grounds, among wheat, spelt, i.e., barley, otes, and other graine, and in the borders of fields. | The double red, and prickly Poppy are not to be found in this kingdome, villesse in the gardens of some prime herbarists. |

I The Time

The fields are garnished and ouerspred with these wilde poppies in Iune and August.

† Wilde Poppy is called in Greeke of Dioscorides, when paids in Latine, Papauer erroticum Gaza according to the Greeke nameth it Papauer fluidum as also Lobel, who cals it Pap. Rho., i, because the floure thereof some falleth away. Which name Rhuas may for the same cause be common, not onely to these, but also to the others, if it be so called of the speedy falling of the floures but if it be synamed Rhuas of the falling away of the seed (as it appeareth) then shall it be proper to that which is described in the sisten place in the soregoing chapter, out of whose heads the seed cassly and quickly falls, as it doth also out of this, yet lessenanises by. They name it in French Cocquelicot, Confanons, Panot sawage in Dutch, Collen bioemen, Cozen to Sin: in high Dutch, Klapper Bosten: in English, Red Poppy, and Corne-rose

‡ 4 Some have called this Ficus infernalis, from the Italian name Figo delinferno. But Clufius and Buthine have termed it Paparer (pinofum) and the later of them would have it (and that not without good reason) to be Glaucium of Dioscorides, lib.3.cap.100. And I also probably consecture it to be the Hippomines of Crateuas, mentioned by the Greeke Scholiast of Theocritus, as I have for-

merly briefely declared Chap. 62. ‡

The Nature.

The facultie of the wilde poppies is like to that of the other poppies; that is to fay cold, and causing sleepe.

The Vertues.

Most men being led rather by false experiments than reason, commend the floures against the Pleurisic, gruing to drinke as soone as the paine commeth, either the distilled water, or syrrup made by often insusing the leaves. And yet many times it happeneth that the paine ceaseth by that meanes, though hardly sometimes, by reason that the spittle commeth vp hardly, and with more distinctive, especially in those that are weake, and have not a strong constitution of body. Baptista Sardus might be counted the Author of this error, who hath written, That most men have given the floures of this poppy against the paine of the sides, and that it is good against the spitting of blood.

Снар. 75. Of Bastard wilde Poppy.

The Description.

He first of these bastard wilde Poppies hath slender weake stemmes a foot high, rough and harry, set with leaves not value to those of Rocket, made of many small leaves deeply cut or tagged about the edges. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a red colour, with some small blacknesse toward the bottome. The seed is small, contained in little round knobs. The feed is small and thready.

The second is like the first, saving that the cods hereof be long, and the other more round,

the difference doth confift.

The Place.

Solo grow in the come fields in Somersetshire, and by the hedges and high wayes,

London to Bathe. Lobel found it growing in the next field wiros village in Kent

called

called Southfleet, my selfe being in his company, of purpose to discouer some strange plants not hitherto written of.

- ‡ M' Robert Lorkin and I found both these growing in Chelsey sields, as also in those belonging to Hamersmith: but the shorter headed one is a floure of a more elegant colour, and not so plentifull as the other. ‡
 - Argemone capitulo torulo.
 Bastard wilde Poppy.



2 Argemone capitulo longiore. Long codded wilde Poppy.



The Time.

They floure in the beginning of August, and their seed is ripe at the end thereof.

The Names.

The bastard wilde Poppy is called in Greeke Argumen in Latine, Argemone, Argemonia, Concordia; Concordulus, and Herbaliburnica. of some, Pergalium, Arsela, and Sacrocolla Herba: in English, Windrose, and bastard wilde poppy.

The Temperature.

They are hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The leaves stamped, and the iuyce dropped into the eyes easeth the inflammation thereof; and cureth the disease of the eye called Argema, whereof it tooke his name; which disease when it hap noth on the blacke of the eye it appeares white, and contrariwise when it is in the white then it appeareth blacke of colour.

The leaves stamped and bound vnto the eyes or face that are blacke or blew by meaner the blow or stripe, doth perfectly take it away. The dry herbe steeped in warme water the

The leaves and roots stamped, and the suyce given in drinke, helpeth the reason of the belly. The dry herbe infused in warme water doth the same effective.

The herbe stamped, cureth any wound, vicer, canker, or fishes, being the mound on virguent D' or salue, with oile, wax, and a little turpentine.

The juyce taken in the weight of two drammer, with wine mir the model of poylon or ve-

The suyce taketh away warts if they be rubbed therewith; and being taken in meate it helpes the milt or spleene if it be wasted.

Снар. 76: Of Winde-floures.

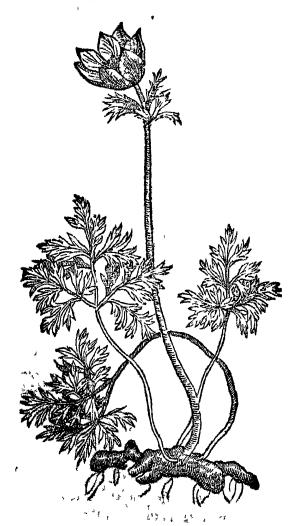
The Kindes.

The stocke or kindred of the Anemones or Winde-floures, especially in their varieties of colours, are without number, or at the least not sufficiently known vinto any one that hathwritten of plants. For Dodonaus hath set forth sine sorts, Lobel eight, Tabernamontanus ten My selfe haue in my garden twelue different sorts and yet I do heare of divers more differing very notably from any of these; which I have briefely touched, though not sigured, cuery new yeare bringing with it new and strange kindes, and every countrey his peculiar plants of this sort, which are sent vinto vs from far countries, in hope to receive from vs such as our countrey yeeldeth

1 Anemone tuberosa radice. Purple Winde-floure.

2 Anemone coccinea multiplev.

Double Skarlet Winde-flouis

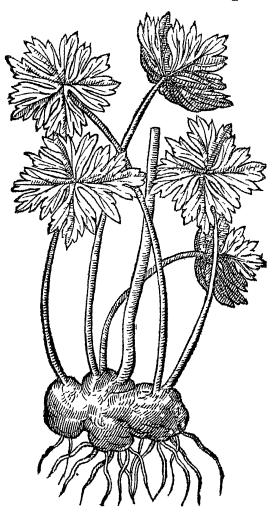




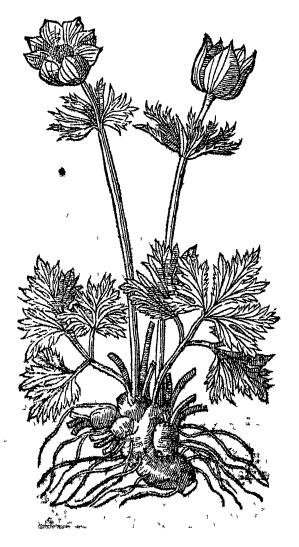
- The Description.

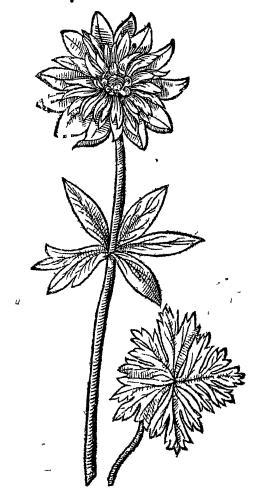
He first kinde of Anemane or Winde-floure hath small leaves very much snipt or jagged almost like vnto Camomile, or Adonis floure: among which riseth vp a stalke bare or naked almost vnto the top; at which place is set two or three leaves like the and at the top of the stalke commeth forth a faire and beautiful! floure compact of seven sometimes eight, of a violet colour tending to purple. It is impossible to describe the full parsection, considering the variable mixtures. The root is tuberous or knobby,

3 Anemone maxima Chalcedonica polyanthos.
The great double VV inde-floure of Bithynia.



4. Anemone Chalcedonica simplici flore
The single VV inde-floure of Bithynia.





Anemone Bulbecastaniradice. Chesnut Winde-floure.



The second kind of Anemous hath leaves like to the precedent, in omuch that it is hard to distinguish the one from the other but by the floures onely for those of this plant are of a most bright and faire skarlet colour, and as double as the Marigold, and the other not so. The soot is

knobby and very brittle, as is the former.

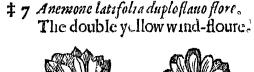
The great Anemone hath double floures, vsually called the Anemone of Chalcedon (which is acity in Bithynia) and great broad leaves deeply cut in the edges, not valike to those of the field Crow-foot, of an oueiworne greene colour amongst which riseth vp a naked bare stalke almost vato the top, where there stand two or three leaves in shape like the others, but lesser, sometimes changed into reddish stripes, consusedly mixed here and there in the said leaves. On the top of the stalke standeth a most gallant floure very double, of a perfect red colour, the which is sometimes striped amongst the red with a little line or two of yellow in the middle, from which middle commeth forth many blackish thrums. The seed is not to be found that I could ever observe, but is carried away with the winde. The root is thicke and knobby.

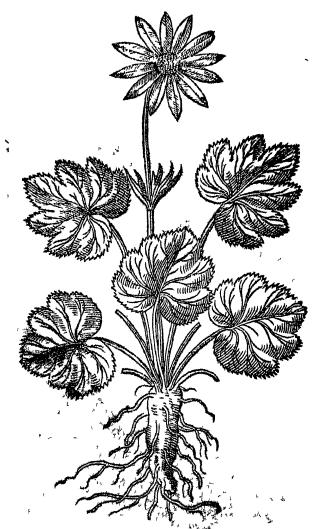
4 The fourth agreeth with the first kind of Anemone, in roots, leaves, stalks, and shape of floures, differing in that, that this plant bringeth forth faire single red floures, and the other of a violet co-

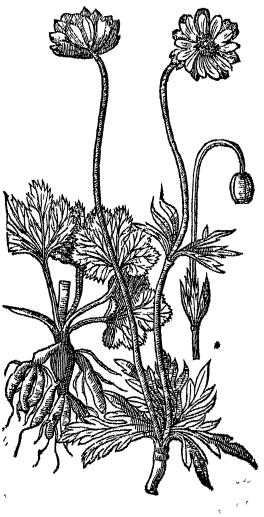
lour, as aforesaid.

The fifth fort of Anemone hath many small lagged leaves like those of Coriander, proceeding from a knobby root resembling the root of Bulbocastanum or earth Chesnut. The stalke rises vp amongst the leaves of two hands high, bearing at the top a single floure, consisting of a pale or border of little purple leaves, somtimes red, and often of a white colour set about a blackish pointall, thrummed over with many small blackish haires.

6 Anemone latifolia Clusij.
Broad leaued Winde-floure.



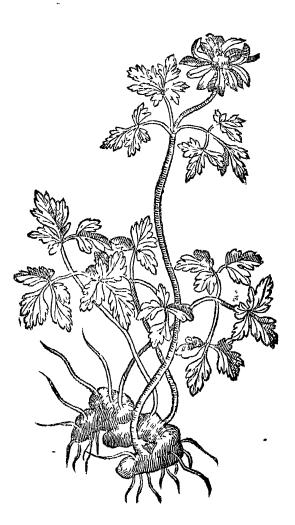




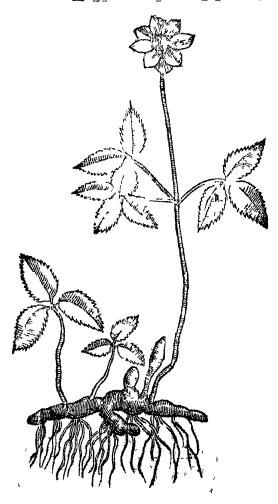
The fixt hath very broad is was in respect of all the rest of the Anemones, not valike to those of the common Mallow, but gree and the vpper part, and tending to reducise vaderneath, like the leaves of Sow-bread. The stalke is the that of the last described, on the top whereof growers a saire yellow star-sloure, with a head ingirt with yellow thrums. The root (saith my Author) is a singer long, thicke and knobby.

There is also another whose lower leaves resemble those of the last described, yet those which grow next about them are more divided or cut in : amongst these leaves, riseth up a stalke some

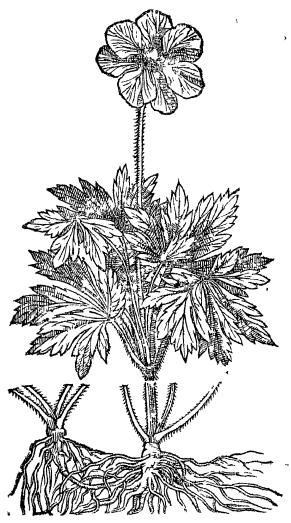
8 Anemone Geranifolia. Storkes bill Winde-floure.



Three leaved VV inde-floure.



9 Anemone Matthioli. Matthiolus white Winde-floure.



Poppy Winde-floure.



CDE

fome foot high, the top whereof is adoined with a floure confifting of two ranks of leaves in beico. those on the outside are larger, rounder pointed, and sometimes snipt in a little; the rest are nai rower and sharper pointed . the colour of these leaves is yellow, deeper on the inside, and on the outside there are some small purple veines running alongst these leaves of the sloure. The soot is fome two inches long, the thickenesse of ones little singer, with some tuberous knobs hanging

8 The eighth hath many large leaues deeply cut or lagged, in shape like those of the Stocks bil or Pinle-needle, among which rifeth vp a naked stalke, set about toward the top with the like letues, but smaller and more finely cut, bearing at the top of the stalke a single source confisting of many small blew leaves, which do change sometimes into purple, and oftentimes into white, setabout a blackish pointall, with some small threds like vnto a pale or boider. The root is thick and knobby.

The ninth fort of Anemone hath leaues like vinto the garden Crow-foot the stalke rifeth vp from amongst the leaves, of a foot high, bearing at the top faire white Houses made of five small leaves, in the middle whereof are many little yellow chives or threds. The root is made of

many flender threds or ftrings, contrarie to all the reft of the Winde-floures

The tenth fort of Ancmone hath many leaus like vnto the common medon Trefoile, fleightly snipt about the edges like a faw on the top of the slender stalkes standeth a single white floure tending to purple, confifting of eight small seaves, resembling in shape the sloures of com-

mon field Crow-foot. The root is knobby, with certain firings fallned thereto

The eleuenth kinde of Ancmone hath many ragged leaves cut even to the middle ribite sembling the leaves of Geranium Columbinum, or Doues foor. The leaves that do embrace the ten der weake stalkes are flat and sleightly cut the floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a bright Thining purple colour, fet about a blackish pointall, with small thrums or chines like a pale. The root is knobby, thicke, and very brittle, as are most of those of the Anemones

The Place.

All the forts of Anemones are strangers, and not found growing wilde in England, notwithstanding all and enery fort of them do grow in my garden very plentifully.

The Time
They do floure from the beginning of Ianuarie to the end of Aprill, at what time the floures do fade, and the feed flieth away with the winde, if there be any feed at all, the which I could neuer as yet obserue.

Anemone, or Winde floure is so called, we saw that is to say, of the winde, for the floure doth neuer open it selfe but when the winde doth blow, as Plany writeth whereupon also it is named of divers Herba wents · in English, Windc-floure.

Those with double floures are called in the Turky tongue Ginl, and Gul Gatamer and those with small tagged leaves and double floures are called Lalé benzede, and Galipoli lalé. They do call those with small tagged leaves and single floures Binizate & binizade, and Binizante.

The Temperature.

All the kindes of Anemones are sharpe, biting the tongue, and of a binding qualitie. The Vertues.

The leaves stamped, and the tuyce sniffed up into the nose purgeth the head mightily.

The root champed or chewed procureth spitting, and causeth water and slegme to run forth out of the mouth, as Pellitorie of Spaine doth.

It profiteth in collyries for the eyes, to cease the inflammation thereof.

The ityce mundifieth and clenfeth maligne, virulent, and corroliue viceis. The leaves and stalkes boyled and eaten of Nurses cause them to have much milke it prouo-

keth the termes, and easeth the leprose, being bathed therewith.

‡ CHAP. 77. Of divers other Anemones, or Winde-floures.

Hese floures which are in such esteeme for their beauty may well be divided into two forts, that is, the Latifolia, or broad leaved, and the Tenuifolia, or narrow leaved : now I these sorts there are infinite varieties, which consist in the singlenesse and doublenesse s, and in their diversitie of colours, which would aske a large discourse to handle fore I onely intend (besides those set downe by our Authors) to give you the

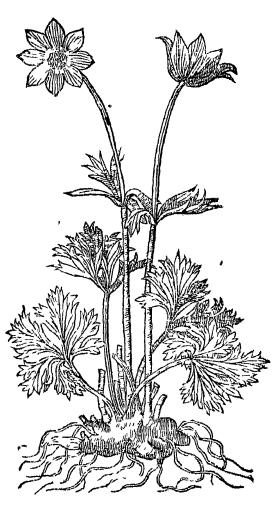
figures of some sew others, with their description, briefly taken out of the Workes of the learned and diligent Herbarist Carolus Clusius, where such as desire surther discourse vpon this subject may be aboundantly satisfied and such as do not vinderstand Latine may finde as large satisfaction in the late Worke of Mr. Iohn Parkinson, whereas they shall not onely have their historie at large, but also learne the way to raise them of seed, which hath been a thing not long knowne (except to some sew,) and thence hath risen this great varietie of these floures, wherewith some gardens fo much abound.

The Description.

He root of this is like to that of the great double red Anemone described in the third place of the precedent chapter, and the leaves also are like, but lesser and deeper colouied. The stalke growes some foot high, slender and greene, at the top whereof groweth a fingle floure, confifting of eight leaves of a bright shining skarlet colour on the inside, with a paler coloured ring incompassing a hairy head set about with purple thrums: the outside of the floure is hairy or downie. This is Anem. latifol. simpl. flo. 16 of Clusius.

🛊 I Anemone latifolia flore coccineo. The broad leaved skarlet Anemone.

‡ 2 Anemone latifolia flore magno coccineo. The skarler Anemone with the large floure





2 This in shape of roots & leaves is like the former, but the leaves are blacker, and more shining on their vpper sides: the stalke also is like to others of this kinde, and at the top carrieth a large floure confishing of eight broad leaues, being on the inside of a bright skarlet colour, with circle; and the thrums that ingirt the hairy head are of a fanguine colour. This head (as in of this kindred) growes larger after the falling of the floure, and at length turnes into a work fubstance, wherein a smooth blacke feed is inclosed like as in other Anemones while the

foone as it is ripe viually comes up before winter. This is Anem. latifel. simpl. the colour, like

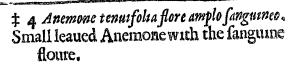
3 This differs not from the former but in floures, which are of an orange of my colour, like
that of Corne-rose, or red Poppy; and the bottomes of the leaues of the fine former but in floures, which make a ring or circle about the hairy head. This is the circle about of the leaues

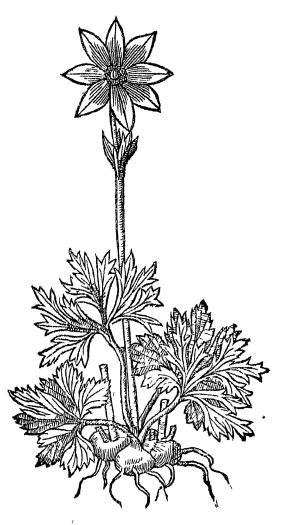
Besides these varieties here mentioned, there are many others.

Besides these varieties here mentioned, there are many others.

Now let us come to the narrow leaved ones, which also different in colour of their floures.

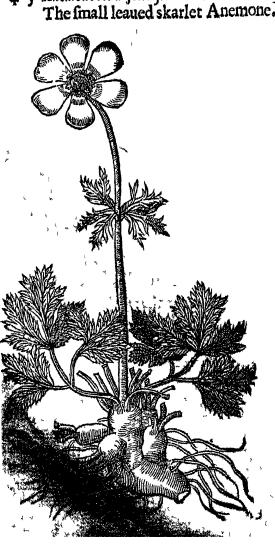
‡ 3 Anemone latifolia ByZanina.
The broad leaved Anemone of Constantinople.



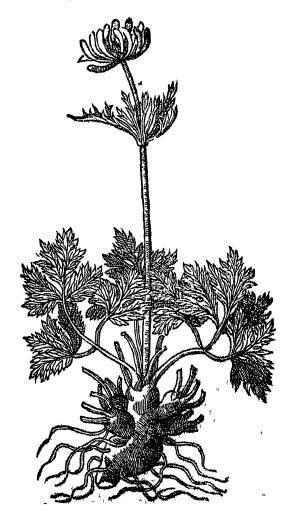


‡ 5 Anemone tenuifolia flore coccineo.

The small leaved skarlet Anemone.



‡ 6 Anemone tenuifol. flo. delute purpureo. The light purple small leaued Anemone.



‡ 7 Anemoneteausfol flo. evalbido.
The whitish sinall leaued Anemone.

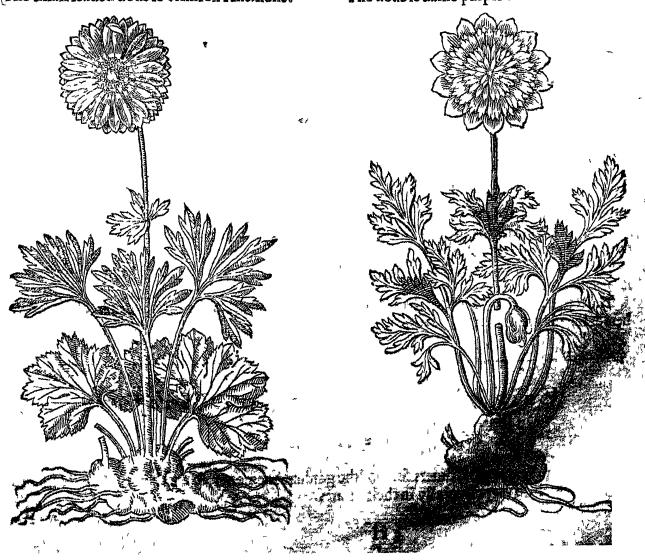


‡ 9 Anemone tenuifol. flo pleno coccin.
The small leaved double crimson Anemone.

‡ 8 Anemone tenuifolia flo. carneo striato The striped flesh-coloured Anemone.



‡ io Anemone tenuifol. flo. pleno atropurpurascente.
The double darke purple Anemone.



- The root of this is knotty and tuberous like those of other Anemones, and the leaves are much divided and cut in like to those of the first described in the former Chapter the stall e (which hath three or route leaves inguting it, as in all other Anemones) at the top sustaineth a faire sanguine floure consisting of six raige leaves with great white nailes. The seeds are contained in downiel cads like as those of the former. This is Anem tenufol simil sto 6. of Clesses.
- 5 This differs from the former in the floure, which confifts of fix leaves made formwhat founder then those of the precedent their colour is between a skarlet and sanguine. And there is a varietie hereof also of a bricke colour. This is the eighth of Clusius

6 This differs from the 10st, in that the House is composed of some sourteene or more seaues,

and these of a light purple, or she from This is the ninth of Clusius

7 The floure of this is large, confilling of fix leaves, being at the first of a whitish greene, and then tending to a flesh colour, with their nailes greene on the outside, and white within, and the thieds in the middle of a flesh colour. There is a lesser of this kinde, with the floure of a flesh colour, and white on the outside, and wholly white within, with the nailes greenish. These are the tenth and eleventh of clusters.

This flourealfo confifts of fix leaves of a flesh colour, with whitish edges on the outside,

the infide is whitish, with flesh coloured veines running to the middest thereof.

Besides these single kindes there are divers double both of the broad and narrow leaved Anemones, whereof I will only describe and figure two, and refer you to the forementioned Authors for the 1est, which differ from these onely in colour

ones of this kinde, and at the top of the stalke there stands a fane large floure composed of two or three tanks of leaves, small and long, being of a kinde of skarlet or orange-tawny colour; the bottomes of these leaves make a whitish circle, which gives a great beauty to the floure, and the downie head is ingut with sanguine threds tipt with blew. This is the Pano major 1. of Clusius.

Anemones, but the floure is much different from them, for it confifts first of divers broad leaves, which incompasse a great number of smaller narrow leaves, which together make a very faire and beautifull floure the outer leaves hereof are red, and the inner leaves of a purple Veluct colour.

Of this kinde there are divers varieties, as the double white, crimfon, blufh, purple, blew, carna-

tion, role-coloured, &c.

The Place and Time.

These are onely to be found in gardens, and bring forth their floures in the Spring.

Their Names.

I iudge it no waies pertinent to set downe more of the names than is already deliuered in their seuerall titles and descriptions.

Their Temper and Vertues.

A These are of a hot and biting facultie, and not (that I know of) at this day vied in medicines, which in some one or two ointments: yet they were of more vie amongst the Greeke Physitions, who much commend the invice of them for taking away the scares and scales which grow on the eyes; and by them are called them, and Alumbian

Tralliant also saith, That the floures beaten in oyle, and so anounted, cause haire to grow where

it is deficient.

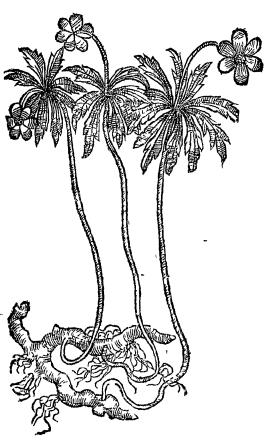
The vertues let downe in the former Chapter do also belong to these here treated of, as these here deliuered are also proper to them.

CHAP. 78. Of wilde Anemones, or Winde-floures.

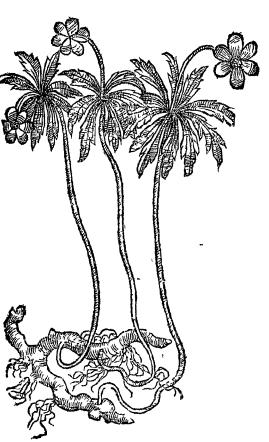
The Kindes.

be many and divers forts of the garden Anemones, so are there of the wild kindes wary especially in their floures.

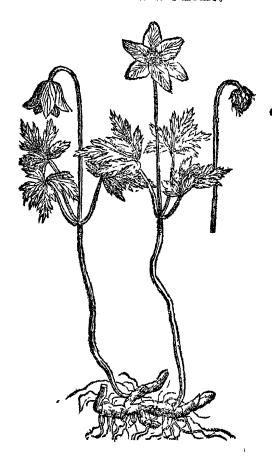
1 Anemone nemorum lutea. Yellow wilde Winde floure.



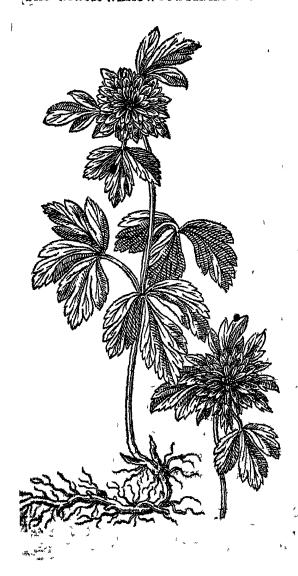
‡ 3 Anemone nemorum flo. pleno albo. The double white wood Anemone.

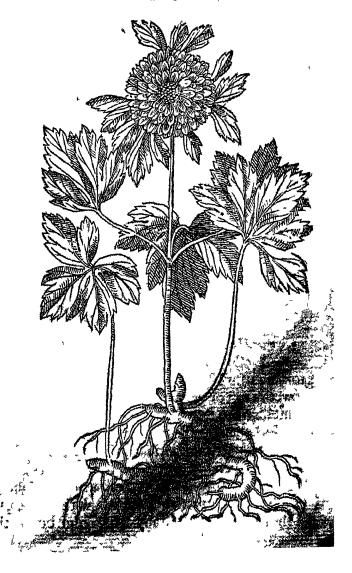


2 Anemone nemorum alba. White winde floure.



Anemone nemorum flo.pleno purpurascente. The double purplish wood Anemone.





The description.

He first of these wilde Anemones hath sagged leaves deepely cut or indented, which do grow upon the middle pair of a weake and tender stalke at the top whereof doth stand a prettie yellow floure made of six small leaves, and in the middle of the floure there is a little blackish pointell, and certaine slender chines or thieds. The root is small, somewhat knottie and very brittle.

2 The second hath tagged leaves, not valike to water Crowfoot or mountaine Crowfoot. The flower groweth at the top of the stalke not valike to the precedent in shape, saving that this is of a

milkewhite colour, the root is like the other.

† There is also of this single kinde two other varieties, the one with a purple floure, which wee may therefore call Anemone nemorum purpurea, the wilde purple Winde-floure. And the other with a Scarlet (or rather a Blush) coloured floure, which we may terme Inemone nemorum coleinia, The wilde Scarlet wind floure. These two differ not in other respects from the white wind floure. ‡

3 There is in some choice gardens one of this kinde with white floures very double, as is that of the Scarlet Anemone, and I had one of them given mee by a worshipfull Merchant of London,

called M' Iohn Franque wille, my very good friend.

‡ 4 This in roots and stalkes is like the last described wood Anemones, or winde floures. But this and the last mentioned double one have leaves on two places of their stalks, whereas the single ones have them but in one, and that is about the middle of the stalkes. The floure of this double one consists of some fortie or more little leaves, whereof the outermost are the biggest, the bottomies or nailes of these leaves are of a deepe purple, but the other parts of a lighter blush colour. ‡

The Place.

All these wilde single Anemores grow in most woods and copies through England, except that with the yellow floure, which as yet I have not seene notwithstanding I have one of the greater kindes which beareth yellow floures, whose figure is not expressed not yet described, for that it doth very notably resemble those with single floures, but is of small moment, either in beautie of the floure, or otherwise # The double ones grow onely in some sew gardens. #

They floure from the middest of Februarie vnto the end of Aprill, or the midst of May.

The Names.

- † The first of these by most Writers is referred to the Ranuncula, or Crowfeet, and Lobel cals it fitly Ranunculus nemorosus luteus only Dodonaus, Casalpinus, and our Authour have made it an Anemone
- 2 This with the varieties also, by Tragus, Fuchsius, Cordus, Gesner, Lobell, and others, is made a Ranunculus: yet Dodonaus, Casalpinus, and our Authour have referred it to the Anemones, Clusius thinkes this to be Anemone, Anusia of Theophrastus.
 - 3 Clusius calls this Anemone Limonia, or Ranunculus sylvarum sto.pleno albo.

4 And he stiles this Anem.limonia, or Ranunc fyl flore pleno purpurascente. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

The faculties and temperature of these plants are referred to the garden sorts of Anemones.

Cas v. 79. Of Bastard Anemones, or Pasque floures.

The Description.

The first of these Pasque floures hath many small leaves finely cut or tagged, like those of Camors tamong which rise up naked stalkes, rough and harrie, whereupon doe grow beautifull floures bell fashion, of a bright delated purple colour: in the bortome whereof groweth a tust of yellow thrums and in the middle of the thrums it thrusteth forth a small purple cointell when the whole floure is pass there succeedeth an head or knop compact of many gray lockes, and in the solide parts of the knops lieth the seed flat and hoarse, every seed busing to small have hanging at it. The root is thicke and knobby, of a finger long, rouning right therefore not like vito those of the Anemone, which it doth in all other is very notated whereof no doubt this is a kinde.

biference at all in the leaves, roots or feedes, between the Palque floure from other point, but in the colour of the floures 1 to whereas the other

are of a purple colour, these are of a bright red, which setteth forth the difference.

The white Passe floures hath many fine tagged leaves, closely couched or thrust together, which resemble an Holt-water sprinckle, agreeing with the others in rootes, seedes, and shape of floures, saving that these are of a white colour, wherein chiefely consistent the difference.

‡ 4 This also in shape of roots and leaves little differs from the precedent, but the floures are lesser, of a darker purple colour, and seldome open or shew themselves so much abroad as the other of the first described, to which in all other respects it is very like.

There is also another kinde with leaucs lesse divided, but in other parts like those already

described, sauing that the floure is of a yellow colour something inclining to a red. ‡

1 Pulsatella vulgares.
Purple Passe flome.

2 Pulsatella rubra. Red Passe floure.





The Place.

Ruellius writeth, that the Passe floure groweth in France in vntoiled places: in Germanie they grow in rough and stonie places, and oftentimes on rockes.

Those with purple floures doe grow verse plentifully in the pasture or close belonging to the parsonage house of a small village six miles from Cambridge, called Hildersham: the Parsons name that lived at the impression hereof was Mr. Fuller, a very kind and louing man, and willing the shew vnto any man the said close, who desired the same.

They floure for the most part about Easter, which hath mooued mee to name it Poor Easter floure: and often they doe floure agains in September. ‡ The yellow in May. ‡

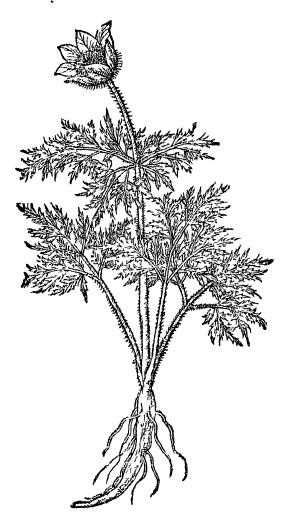
† Passe floure is called commonly in Latine Pulsatilla: and of some it. Daleschampius would have it to be Anemone Limonia & Samolus of Plantin Dutch, kneckenschellt in Samolus Passes for Passe flow. Rulfatell, or Flaw floure: in Samolus flower flowers for Passes.

herbaven Eboquelourdes: Eatine name amed Couentrie



3 Pulsatella flore albo. White Passe floure.

‡ 4 Pulsatella floremenore.
The lesser purple Passe floure.





The Temperature.

Passe floure doth extremely bite, and exulcerateth and eateth into the skinne is it be stamped and applied to any part of the body, whereupon it hath been taken of some to be a kinde of Crowfoot, and not without reason, for that it is not inferiour to the Crowfoots: and therefore it is hot and drie.

The Vertues.

There is nothing extant in writing among Authours of any peculiar vertue, but they serue onely for the adorning of gardens and garlands, being floures of great beautie.

CHAP. 80. Of Adonis floure.

The Description.

He first hathvery many flender weake stalkes, trailing or leaning to the ground, set on eueric part with fine tagged leaves very deepely cut like those of Camomill, or rather those of May-weed: vpon which stalkes do grow small red sloures, in shape like the field Crowfoot, with a blackish greene pointell in the middle, which being growne to maturitie turneth into a small greenish bunch of teeds, in shape like a little bunch of grapes. The root is small and threddie.

2 The fecond differeth not from the precedent in any one point, but in the colour of the cours, which are of a perfect yellow colour, wherein confifter the difference.

Houre of Adonis groweth wilde in the West parts of England among along corne, even to the in other parts, and is likewise an enemie to corne as May-weedis;) from thence and have sowne it in my garden for the beautie of the floures sake. That with tranger in England.

T Flos Adones flore rubro.
Adones, with red floures.



वा

They floure in the Sommer moneths, May, Iune, and Iuly, and fometimes later

The Names.

Adonis floure is called in Latine Flos A. dorn, and Adonidis of the Dutchmen, Islando 12013 in: in English wee may call it Red Maythes, by which name it is called of them that dwell where it groweth naturally, and generally Red Camomill in Greeke, with the Errathemum our London women doe call it Rose-a-rubie.

I The Temperature

There hath not been any that hath written of the Temperature hereof, norwith handing, so farre as the taste thereof sheweth, it is something I ot, but not much.

T T be

bee good against the stone amongst the Ancients it was not known; to have any other saculties albeit experience hash of sate taught vs, that the seed stamped, and the pouder gauen in wine, a'e, or beere to drinke, doth wonderfully and with great essect helpe the columb.

CHAP: 81. UJ DULYES.

The Kindes.

Docke; round leafed Docke, and the Soure Docke called Sorrell: besides these the later Herbarists have added certaine other Dockes also, which I purpose to make mention of.

The Description:

fignification hath and a some the Græcians: whereof Lapathum and as is some do reade) tooke their names for herbes which are vied in pottage and medicine, very well knowne to have the power of cleaning. of these there be many kindes and differences, great store eucry where growing, among whom is that which is now called sharpe pointed Docke, or sharpe leasted Docke. It groweth in most medowes and by running streames, having long narrow leaves sharpe and hard pointed: among the which commeth vp round hollow stalks of a browne colour, having loynts like knees, garnished with such like leaves, but smaller: at the end whereof grow many floures of a pale colour, one aboue another; and after them commeth a brownish three square seede, lapped in browne chasse huskes like Patience. The roote is great, long, and yellower within.

There is a varietie of this with crisped or curled leaves whose figure was by our Authout given in the second place in the following chapter, under the Title of Hydrolapathum minus. ‡

The second kind of sharpe pointed Docke is like the first, but much smaller, and doth beare his seed in rundles about his branches in chassie huskes, like Sorrell, not so much invseas the former, called also sharpe pointed Docke.

This in roots, stalkes, and seeds is like to the precedent, but the leaves are shorter, and rounder than those of the first described, & therm consists the chiefe difference between this & it. I the Place

These kindes of Docks do grow, as is before faid, in medowes en thy riners sides.

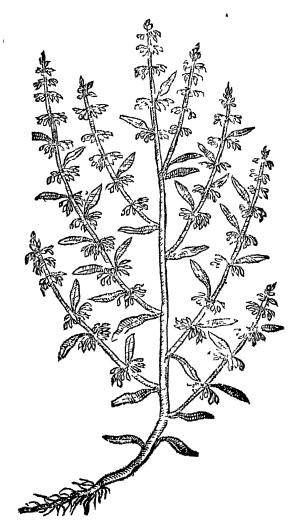
† 1 Lapathum acutum. Sharpe pointed Docke.



‡ 3 Lapathum spluesive fol.minus acuto.
The toundith leaned wilde Docke.



2. Lapathum acutum minimum Small sharpe Docke.



of The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

They are called in I at the Lapathern acutum, Rumex, Lapateum, & Lapatheum of some, Oxylapathum: in English, Docke, and sharpe pointed Docke, the greater and the lesser ros the Gracians, decorated in high Dutch, mengelmurtz, Streissmurtz: in Italian, Rombice in Spanish, Romaza, Paradella, in Low Dutch, Datich (which word is derived of Lapathum) and also pertoich: in French, Pareille.

† The third is Lapathum folio retufo, or minus acuto of Lobell, and Hippolapathum sylucsis of Tabern.‡ The Nature and Vertues.

These herbes are of a mixture betweene cold and heat, and almost drie in the third degice, especially the seed which is very astringent

The pouder of any of the kinds of Docks drunk in wine, stoppeth the laske and bloudie flike, and eaferh the pains of the stomacke.

The roots boiled til they be very fost, and stamped with barrowes grease, and made into an ointment helpeth the 1tch and all scurule scabs and mangines. And for the same purpose it shall be necessarie to boile them in water a aforesaid, and the partie to be bathed and tubbed therewith.

The first figure in the former educion with the figure in the former educion with the figure in the first of the figure of the figure of the first o

CHAP. 82. Of Water Dockes.

† 1 Hydrolapathum magnum. Great Water Docke.



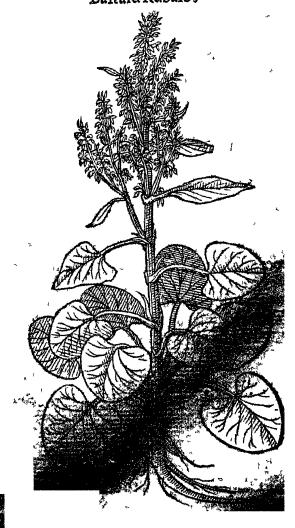
† 3 Hippolapathum sativum
Patience, or Munkes Rubarb.



† 2 Hydrolapathum minus. Small Water Docke.



A Hippolapathum rotundifolium. Bastard Rubarb.



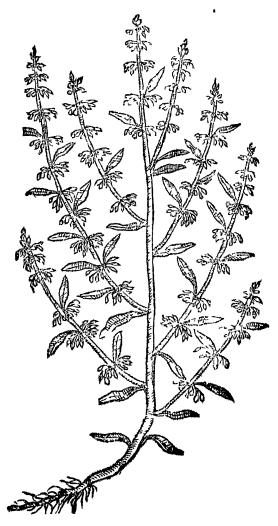
† I Lapathum acutum. Sharpe pointed Docke.



† 3 Lapathum syluestre fol.minus acuto.
The roundish leaved wilde Docke.



2. Lapathum acutum viintmum Small sharpe Docke.



of The Time.

They floure in lune and July.

The Names.

They are called in I at the Lapathum acutum, Rumex, Lapathum, & Lapathum of fome, O vylapathum: in English, Docke, and sharpe pointed Docke, the greater and the lesser: of the Giacians, & value of in high Dutch, mengelburtz, Streußwuttz: in Italian, Rombice in Spanish, Pomaza, Paradella, in Low Dutch, Patich (which word is derived of Lapathum) and also pertoich: in French, Paicille.

‡ The third is Lapathum folio retesport minus acuto of Lobell; and Hippolapathum spluest of Tabern.‡ The Nature and Fertus.

These herbes are of a mixture betweene cold and heat, and almost drie in the third degree, especially the seed which is very astringent

The pouder of any of the kinds of Docks drink in wine, stoppeth the laske and bloudie flixe, and easeth the pains of the stomacke.

The roots boiled til they be very soft, and stamped with barrowes grease, and made into an ointment helpeth the itch and all scurule scabs and mangines. And for the same purpose it shall bee necessarie to boile them in water as storesard, and the partie to be bathed and rubbase therewith.

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CHAP. 82. Of Water Dockes. nagnum. † 2 Hydrolapathum minus. Small Water Docke.

Hydrolapathum magnum. Great Water Docke.



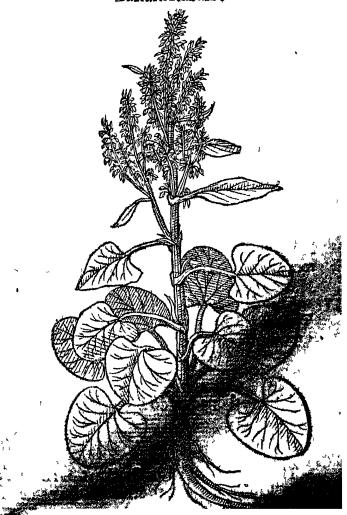
† 3 Happolapathum satavum
Patience, or Munkes Rubarb.





A Hippolapathum rotundi folium.
Bastard Rubarb.





‡ 5 Lapathum sativum sanguineum.
Bloudwoort.



The Description.

ry long and great leaues, stiffe, and hard, not valike to the Garden Patience, but much longer. The stalke inseth up to a great height, oftentimes to the height of siue foot or more. The floure groweth at the top of the stalke in spokie tusts, brown of colour. The seed is contained in chassie huskes, three square, of a shining pale colour. The root is very great, thicke, browne without, and yellow is his within.

The small water Docke hath short narrow leaves, set vpon a stiffe stalke. The floures grow from the middle of the stalke vpward in spokie rundles, set in spaces by certaine distances jourd about il cstalke, as are the floures of Horehound Which Docke is of all the kindes n oft comm on and of lesse vie, and taketh no pleasure or delight in any one foile or ewelling place, but is found almost enery where, as well vpon the land as in waterie places, but efpecially in gardens among good and holefome pot-herbes, being there better known than welcome or defired. wherefore I intend not to spend further time about his description.

The Garden Patience hath very strong stalks, surrowed or chamsered, of eight or nine foot high when it groweth in fertile ground, set about with great large leaves like to those of the water Docke, having alongst the stalkes toward the top floures of a light purple colour declining to brownenesse. The seed is three square, contained in thin chassie huskes, like those of the common Docke. The root is verie great, browne without, and yellow within, in colour and taste like the true Rubarb.

Bastard Rubarb hath great broad round leaues, in shape like those of the great Bur-docke. The stalke and seeds are to like vnto the precedent, that the one cannot be knowne from the other, sawing that the seeds of this are somewhat lesser. The root is exceeding great and thicke, very like vnto the Rha of Barbarie, as well in proportion as in colour and taste, and purgeth after the same manner, but must be taken in greater quantitie, as witnesseth that samous learned Physition now in using M. Doctor Bright, and others, who have experimented the same.

hath long thin leaves, fometimes red in every part thereof, and often stripped here and there with lines and strakes of a darke red colour; among which rise vp stiffe brittle stalkes of the same colour; on the top whereof come forth such floures and seed as the common wildedocke hath. The

root is likewise red, or of a bloudie colour.

The Place.

They do grow for the most part in ditches and water-courses, very common through England. The two last sauc one do grow in gardens; my selfe and others in London and elswhere have them growing for our vse in Physicke and chirurgerie. The last is sowne for a pot-herbe in most gardens.

The Time.

Most of the dockes do rise vp in the Spring of the yeare, and their seed is ripe in Iune and Au-

The Names.

The sealed in Greeke wines: in Latine, Rumen, and Lapathum; yet Pliny in his 19 Booke, 12. Chamber the name of Rumen onely to the garden docke.

The

The Monkes Rubarbe is called in Latine Rumer sativus, and Patientia, or Patience, which word is borrowed of the French, who call this heibe Patience after whom the Dutch men name this por herbe also patienties of some, Rhabarbarum Monachorum, or Monkes Rubarbe because as it should seeme some Monke or other have vsed the root hereof in stead of Rubarbe.

Bloudwooit, oi bloudy Patience, is called in Latine Lapathum fanguineum of some, sanguis Draconus, of the bloudie colour wherewith the whole plant is possess, and is of pot-herbes the chiefe or principall, having the propertie of the bastard Rubaibe, but of lesse force in his purging quality.

The Temperature.

Generally all the Dockes are cold, some little and moderately, and some more they doe all of them drie, but not all after one manner notwithstanding some are of opinion that they are dry almost in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The leaves of the Gaiden Docke or Patience may be eaten, and are somewhat colde, but more A moist, and have withall a certaine clamminesse, by reason whereof they easily and quickely passe through the belly when they be eaten and Dioscorides writeth, that all the Dockes beeing boiled doe mollisse the bellie which thing also Horace hath noted in his second booke of Sermons, the fourth Satyre, writing thus,

——Si dura morabitur alvus Muoilus & viles pellent obstantia concha, Et lapathi brivis herba.

He calleth it a short herbe, being gathered before the stalke be growne vp, at which time it is sit- B test to be earen

And being fodden, it is not so pleasant to be easten as either Beetes or Spinage: it ingendreth c moist bloud of a meane thicknesse, and which nourisheth little.

The leaves of the sharpe pointed Dockes are cold and drie, but the seed of Patience, and the D water Docke doe coole, with a certaine thinnesse of substance.

The decoction of the roots of Monkes Rubarbe is drunke against the bloudy flix, the laske, the E wambling of the stomacke which commeth of choler and also against the stinging of serpents, as Dioscorides writeth.

It is also good against the spitting of bloud, being taken with Acacia (or his succedaneum, the priced inice of sloes) as Plane writeth.

Monkes Rubarb or Patience is an excellent wholesome pot-herbe; for being put into the pottage in some reasonable quantitie, it doth loosen the belly, helpeth the raunders, the timpany and such like diseases, proceeding of cold causes.

If you take the 100ts of Monkes Rubarb, and red Madder, of each halfe a pound; Sena foure Hounces, annife feed and licorice, of each two ounces, Scabiouse and Agrimonie, of each one handfull; slice the roots of the Rubarb, brusse the annise seed and licorice, breake the herbes with your hands, and put them into a stone pot called a steame, with foure gallons of strong ale to steepe or insuse the space of three daies; and then drinke this liquour as your ordinarie drinke for three weekes together at the least, though the longer you take it, so much the better, providing in a readinesse another steame to prepared that you may have one under another, being alwaies carefull to keepe a good diet. It cureth the dropsie, the yellow launders, all manner of itch, scabbes, breaking out, and manginesse of the whole body it purifieth the bloud from all corruption, pieualleth against the greene sicknesse very greatly, and all oppilations or stoppings: maketh young wenches to looke same and cherrie like, and bringeth downe their tearnes, the stopping whereof hath causes seed to looke fame and cherrie like, and bringeth downe their tearnes, the stopping whereof hath causes seed to looke same and cherrie like, and bringeth downe their tearnes.

The feed of bastard Rubarb is of a manifest astrongent nature, insomuch that it cureth the blow I dy flix, mixed with the feed of Sorrell, and given to drinke in red wine.

There have not beene any other faculties attributed to this plant either of the antient of fifer writers, but generally of all it hath beene referred to the other Docks or Monks Rubard a which number I affure my felfe this is the best, and doth approch neerest vnto the true his Manie reasons induce me so to thinke and say, first this bath the shape and proportional studies, the same colour, both within and without without any difference. They agree as the state as smell: it coloureth the spittle of a yellow colour when it is chewed, as Rubard deith and lastly it purgeth the belly after the same gentle manner that the right Rubard doth one. It is it differences, with the temperature and enery other cheunsstance. I leave to the said Physitions of our London colledge (who are very well able to search this many a said said said a said Physitions of our London colledge (who are very well able to search this many as a said said said a said plant above my reach height.

no guaduate, but a Countrey Scholler, as the whole framing of this Historie doth well declare but I hope my good meaning will be well taken, confidering I doe my best, not doubting but some of gicater learning will perfect that which I have begun according to my fmall skill, especially the ice being broken into him, and the wood rough hewed to his hands. Notwithstanding I thinke it good to fay thus much more in mine owne defence, that although there bee many wants and defeets in mesthat were requisite to performe such a worke, yet may my long experience by chance happen upon some one thing or other that may do the searned good considering-what a norable experiment I learned of one Iohn Bennet a Chirurgion of Maidstone in Kent, a man as she nderly learned as my selfe, which he practised upon a Butchers boy of the same towne, as hunfelse reported vnto me, his practife was this Being defined to cure the forefaid lad of an ague, which did one. noufly vex him, he promised him a medicine, & forwant of one for the present (for a shift as himfelfe confessed vntome) he tooke out of his gaiden three or some leaves of this plant of Rubarb, which my felfe had among other funples guien him, which he flamped & ftramed with a draught of ale, and gaue it the lad in the moining to drinke it wrought extremely down ward and vpward within one house after, and neuer coafed untill night. In the end, the firength of the boy our came the force of the Physicke, it gaue out working, and the lad lost his ague, fince which time (as her faith) he hath cured with the fame medicine many of the like maladie, having ever great regard vnto the quantitic, which was the cause of the violent working in the first cure. By reason of which accident, that thing litth been reucaled vnto posteritie, which heretosore was not so much as drcamed of. Whose blunt attempt may set an edge vpon some sharper wit, and greater judgement in the faculties of plants, to feeke faither into their nature than any of the Antients have done and none fitter than the learned Physitions of the Colledge of London, where are many singularly well learned and experienced in naturall things

The roots fliced and boiled in the water of Cardius Benedictus to the confumption of the third part, adding there to a little home, of the which decoction eight or ten spoonfuls drunke before the fit, curch the ague in two or three times so taking it at the most, vinto robustous or strong bodies twelve spoonfuls may be given. This experiment was practifed by a worshipfull. Gentlewoman

mistresse Anne Wylb, ab un, voon divers of her poore Neighbours with good successe

I That figure that was in the full placewas of the Lapidium fol minute a use described by me in the third place of the preceding chapters. The fee pathem securion crispins of I abernamentaries. The third was of H jarolapathum minutes.

IT hath happened in this as in many other forreine medicines or simples, which though they be of great and frequent vse, as Hermodactyls, Muske, Turbeth, &c. yet have we no certaine know-ledge of the very place which produces them, nor of their exact manner of growing, which hath gruen occasion to divers to thinke diversly, and some have been so bold as to counterfeit figures out of their owne fancies, as Mattholus so that this saying of Pliny is found to be very true, Willame-divine pars magn incerta, quam qua ab also quam nostro orbe petitur. But we will endeauour to shew you more certaintie of this here treated of than was knowne vntill of very late yeies.

The Description.

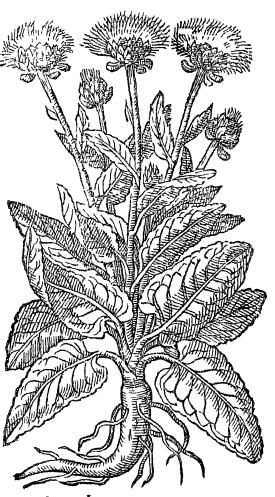
His kinde of Rubarb hath very great leaues, somewhat sinpt or indented about the edges like the teeth of a Saw, not valike the leaues of Enula campana, called by the vulgar fort Elecampane, but greater: among which riseth vp a straight stalke of two cubits high, bearing at the top a scale head like those of Knappe-weed, or Iaceamaior in the middle of which knap or head thrusteth south a faire floure consisting of many purple threds like those of the Artichoke, which being pass, there followeth a great quantitie of downe, wherein is wrapped long seede like vato the great Centorie, which the whole plant doth very well resemble. The root is long and thicke, blackish without, and of apale colour within, which being chewed maketh the spittle yeary yellow, as doth the Rubarb of Barbarie.

† 2 This other bastard Rha, which is also of Lobels description, hath a root like that of the leader of the leaves are narrower almost like those of the common Docke, but hoarie other side: the stalke growes up straight, and beareth such heads and shoures as the pre-

thought good here to omit the counterfeit figure of Matthiolas, given vs in this thour, as also the Historie, which was not much pertinent, and in lieu of them to profen.

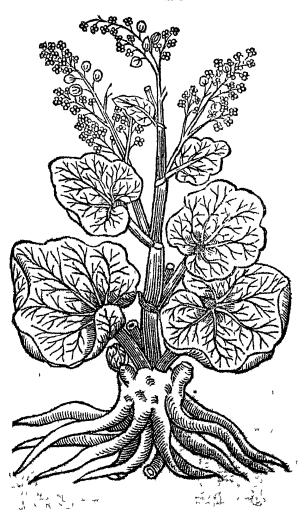
profen.

I Rha Capitatum L'obely. Turkie Rubarbe.

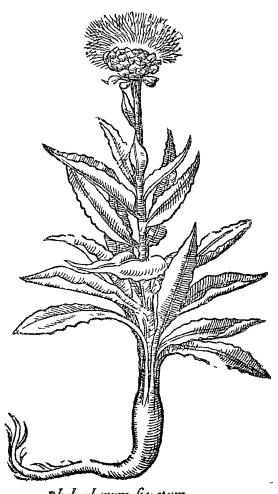


‡ 3 Rha verum antiquorum

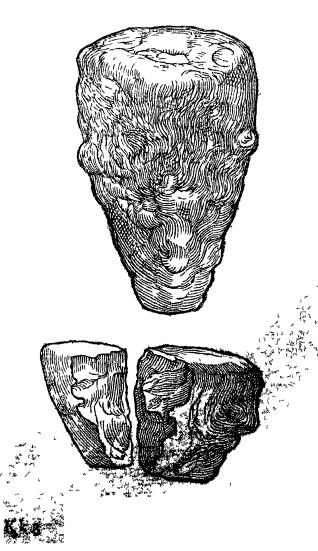
The true Rubarbe of the Antients.



‡ 2 Rha Capitatum angusti socium The other bastard Rubaibe



Rhabarbarum siccatum.
The drie roots of Rubarbe.



was first of late discovered by the learned Proffer Alpirus, who writ a peculiar tract thereof, and if is allo againe figured and deferibed in his worke de Plantis evolicis. Our Countryman M. Iohn Pa, kinfon hath also let forth very well both the figure and description hereof, in his Paradisus terrestris. This plant hath many large roots drucilly spreading in the ground, of a yellow colour, from which grow vp many very great leaves like those of the Butter-burie, but of a fresh greene colour, with great and manufest veines dispersed out them. The stalke also is large and crested, lending forth fundry branches bearing many fmill white floures, which are fucceeded by feeds three fquare and brownsholike as those of other Docks Di. L fler one of his Maichtes Physitions was the first that enricht this kingdome with this elegant and viciuil plant, by fending the feedes thereof to Mi. Parkinson Prosper Alpinus proues this to be the true Rha of the Antients, described by Dioscorides, Lib 3 cap. 2 yet neither he nor any other (that I know of) have observed a fault, which I more than probably suspect to bec in the text of Dioscorides in that place, which is in the word whom, which I rudge should be man, that is, yellow, and not blacke, as Ruelleus and others have translated it now puration is a word frequently vied by Diofeorides, is may appeare by the Chapters of Hieracium mag illing & parvum, Conyra, Penerdamm, Kamunculus, and diucrs others, and I suspect the like fault may bec found in some other places of the same Authour. But I will no further insist upon this seeing the thing it felle in all other respects, as also in yellownesse thewes it selfe to be that described by Diofforides, and that my consecture must therefore be true. And besides, the soot where he compares it is a public, that is Rubefeens, or rather ex flano rubefeens, as any verted in reading Diofeorides may cafily gather by divers places in him Now I here omit his words because they are in the next description alledged by our Authour, as also the description of our ordinarily vsed Rubarb, for that it is sufficiently described under the following title of the choise thereof M. Partifor is of openion that this is the true Rubaibe vice in shops onely lesse heavy, bitter, and shong in working by reason of the directity of our climat from that whereas the direct Rubarb brought vs vinally grows. This his opinion is very probable, and if you compare the roots together, you may cafily bee induced to be of the same beleefe. ‡

The Ponticke Rubarbe is leffer and flenderer than that of Barbarie Touching Pontick Rubarbe Diofeorides written thus. Rha that divers call Rheon, which groweth in those places that are beyond Bosphorus, from whence it is brought, hath yellow roots like to the great Centorie, but leffer and redder, and redder, and is to say, without smell (Dodonaus thinkes it should be work, that is, well smelling) spongie, and something light. That is the best which is not worme-eaten, and tasted is somewhat viscide with a light aftriction, and chewed becomes of a yellow or Sassron colour.

The Place

It is brought out of the Countrey of Sina (commonly called China) which is toward the East in the upper part of India, and that India which is without the rinci Ganges and not at all Ex Scenitarum provincia, (as many do unadusfiedly thinke) which is in Arabia the Happic, and far from China it groweth on the sides of the rinci Rlanow called Volga, as Amianus Marcellus saith, which rince springeth out of the Hyperborean mountaines, and running through Muscouia, salleth into the Caspian or Hircan sea.

‡ The Rha of the Antients growes naturally, as Alpinus faith, upon the hill Rhodope in Thrace, now called Romania. It growes also as I have been informed upon some mountaines in Hungarie. It is also to be found growing in some of our choice gardens. ‡

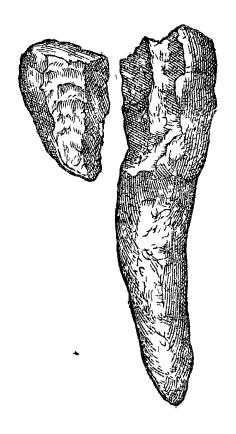
The choice of Rubarbe.

The best Rubarbe is that which is brought from China fresh and new, of a light purplish red, with certaine veines and branches, of an vicertaine varietie of colour, commonly whitish but when it is old the colour becommethall sauored by turning yellowish or pale, but more, if it become eaten; being chewed in the mouth it is somewhat gluie and clammic, and of a saffron colour, which being subbed upon paper or somewhate thing showeth the colour more plainely; the substance thereof is neither hard or closely compassed, nor yet heavy, but something light, and as it were in a middle between bard and loose and something spungie it hath also a pleasing smell. The second in goodnesse is that which commeth from Barbarie. The last and worst from Bosphorus and Pontus.

of The Names.

It is commonly called in Latine Rha Barbarum, or Rha Barbaruum of divers, Rheu Barbarum: the Moores and Arabians doe more truely name it Raved Seni, a Sinensi provincia; siom whence it is night into Persia and Arabia, and afterwards into Europe. and likewise from Tanguth, through and of Cataia into the land of the Persians, whereof the Sophie is the ruler, and from thence exper, and afterwards into Europe. It is called of the Arabians and the people of China, and liacent, Ravend Cini, Raved Seni, and Raved Sceni: in shops, Rhabarbarum: in English, Rubarbar.

A Rha Ponticum Siccatum. Rubarb of Pontus dried.



The Temperature.

Rubarb is of a mixt substance, temperature and faculties fome of the parts thereof are earthy, binding and drying others thin, airious, hot, and puiging.

The Vertues

Rubarb is commended by Dioscorides a gainst windinesse, weaknesse of the stomack, and all griefes thereof, convulsions, diseases of the spleene, liner, and kidnies, grippings and inward gnawings of the guts, infirmities of the bladder and cheft, swelling about the heart, diseases of the matrix, paine in the huckle bones, spitting of bloud, shortnesse of breath, yexing, or the hicket, the bloudie flix, the laske proceeding of raw humors, fits in Agues, and against the bitings of venomous beafts.

Moreouer he faith, that it taketh away B blacke and blew spots, and tetters or Ringwormes, if it be mixed with vineger, and the place anointed therewith.

Galen affirmes it to be good for burstings, C cramps, and convulsions, and for those that are short winded, and that spit bloud

But touching the purging facultie nei- D ther Diosiorides noi Galen hath written any thing, because it was not vsed in those daies to purge with. Galen held opinion, that the

thinneairious parts doe make the binding qualitie of more force, not because it doth resist the cold and earthy substance, but by reason that it carrieth the same, and maketh it deeply to pierce, and thereby toworke the greater effect, the dry and thinne effence containing in it felfea purging force and qualitie to open obstructions, but helped and made more facile by the subtil and air ous parts. Paulus Agmeta feemeth to be the first that made triall of the purging facultie of Rubarb; for in his first booke, Chap. 43. he maketh mention thereof, where he reckoneth vp Turpentine a. mong those medicines which make the bodies of such as are in health soluble. But when we purpose, saith he, to make the turpentine more strong, we adde vnto it a little Rubarb The Arabians that followed him brought it to a further vse in physicke, as chiefely purging downward choler, and oftentimes flegme

The purgation which is made with Rubarb is profitable and fit for all such as be troubled with choler, and for those that are sicke of sharpe and tertian seuers, or have the yellow jaundice, or bad

It is a good medicine against the pleurisie, inflammation of the lungs, the squinancie or Squincie, madnesse, frensie, instammation of the kidnies, bladder, and all the inward parts, and especiallyagainst S. Anthonies fire, as well outwardly as inwardly taken.

Rubarb is vindoubtedly an especiall good medicine for the liver and infirmities of the gall for G besides that it purgeth forth cholericke and naughty humors, it remoueth stoppings out of

It also mightily strengthneth the intrals themselves insomuch as Rubarb is sufficient of H divers the life of the liver; for Galen in his eleventh booke of the method or mather distributed firmeth that such kinde of medicines are most fit and profitable for the liver as large by hed with a purging and opening qualitie an astringent or binding power. The quantities is to be given is from one dram to two; and the insusion from one and a halfe to three.

It is given or steeped, and that in hor diseases, with the insusion or diseases water of Succory, Endine, or some other of the like pourse. The like parties in What, and the pole no heate it may be siden in Wine.

3 (Se ... just 5 beginen in Wine. ' - Te It is also oftentimes given being dried at the fire, but so, that the least or no part thereof at all be buined, and being so yield it is a remedie for the bloudy flix, and for all kindes of laskes. for it both purgeth away naughty and corrupt humors, and likewise withall stoppeth the belly.

The same being dried after the same manner dothalso stay the oue-much slowing of the monethly sicl nesse, and stoppeth bloud in any part of the body, especially that which commeth thorow the bladder, but it should be given in a little quantitie, and mixed with some other binding

thing

Mesues faith, That Rubarb is an haim clesse medicine, and good at all times, and for all ages, and

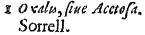
likewise for children and women with childe.

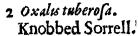
‡ My friend M. Sampson Iohnson Fellow of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford assures me, That the Physitions of Vienna in Austria vsc scarce any other at this day than the Rubarb of the Antients, which grows in Hungary not far from thence and they prefer it before the dried Rubarb brought out of Persia and the East Indies, because it hath not so strong a binding facultie as it, neither doth it heate so much, onely it must be vsed in somewhat a larger quantitie. ‡

CHAP. 84. Of Sorrell.

The Kindes.

Here be divers kindes of Soirell, differing in many points, some of the garden, others wilde; some great, and some lesser.







wides hath not expressed the Oxalides by that name, yet noneought to doubt

like it not well that the feed should be said to be Dimis, yet that is to be understood according to the common phrase, when acride things are consounded with those which be sharpe and source; else we might accuse him of such ignorance as is not amongst the simplest women. Moreover, the word Oxys doth not onely signific the lease, but the sauour and taitnesse, which by a figure diawne from the sharpnesse of kniues edges is therefore called sharpe for size we significant a sharpe or source suyce which pierceth the tongue like a sharpe knise whereupon also Lapathum may be called Oxalus, as it is indeed. The leaves of this are thinner, tenderer, and more unstrooms than those of Lapathum acutum, broader next to the stem, horned and crested like Spinage and Atriplex. The stalke is much streaked, ieddish, and full of suyce, the root is yellow and sibrous, the seed sharpe, cornered and shining, growing in chassie huskes like the other Docks.

The fecond kinde of o value or Sorrell hath large leaves like Patience, confusedly growing together upon a great tall stalke, at the top whereof grow tusts of a chassie substance. The root is tuberous, much like the Peonie, or rather Filipendula, sastned to the lower part of the stem with

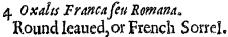
fmall long strings and laces.

3 The third kinde of Soirell groweth very small, branching hither and thither, taking hold (by new shoots) of the ground where it groweth, whereby it disperseth it selfe far abroad. The leaves are little and thin, having two small leaves like eares fastned thereto, in shew like the herbe Sagittaria the seed in taste is like the other of his kinde.

4 The fourth kinde of Sorrell hath leaves fomewhat round and cornered, of a whiter colour than the ordinarie, and having two short eares anexed vnto the same. The seed and root in taste is

like the other Sorrels.

3 Oxalistenutfolia.
Sheepes Sortell.



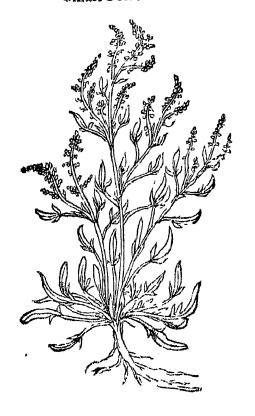




This kinde of curled Sorrell is a stranger in England, and hath very long least of slipe like the garden Sorrell, but curled and crumpled about the edges as is the curled wort. The stalke riseth vp among the leaves, set here and there with the like leaves, in the floures, seeds and roots are like the common Sorrell or source Docket.

6 The small Sorrell that growerh voon dry baren landy ditch han a mail grassy leaves somewhat forked or crossed ouer like the waste all of a rapiet. It is the vp amongst the leaves, small, weake, and tender, of the same same raste that the lane of. The floure, seed, and root is like the other Sorrele, but altogether asset.

6 Ovalisminor Small Soircll



- 7 The smallest fort of Sorrell is like vnto the piecedent, saving that the lowest leaves that ly vpon the ground be somewhat round, and without the little eases that the other hath, which setteth forth the difference
- # 8 There is also kept in some gaidens a verie large solvel, having leaves thicke, whitish, and as large as an ordinarie Docke, yet shaped like Sorrell, and of the same acide taste. The stalkes and seed are like those of the ordinary, yet whitei coloured. #

The Place.

† The common Sorrell groweth for the most part in most medowes and gardens. The second by waters sides, but not in this kingdome that I know of. The fourth also is a garden plant with vs, as also the fifth but the third and last grow vpon grauelly and sandie barren ground, and ditch bankes. †

The Time.

They flourish at that time when as the other kinds of Docks do floure.

The Names.

Garden Soriell is called in Grecke of ale and another of Galen, of orders that is to fay, Acidum lapathum, or Acidus rume, foure Docke and in shops commonly Acetofa in the Germane Tongue, Samzampster: in low-Dutch, Surckele, and Surinck: the Spaniards, Azederas, Agrelles, and Azedas in French, Ozeille, and Surelle, Aigrette in English, Garden Soirell.

The second is called of the later Herbarists Tuberosa acetosa, and Tuberosum lapathum in English

Bunched or Knobbed Sorrell.

The third is called in English Sheepes Sorrell: in Dutch, Schap Surkel.

The fourth, Romane Sorrell, or round leaved Sorrell.

The fifth, Curled Sorrell.

The fixth and feuenth, Barren Sorrell, or Dwarfe Sheepes Sorrell.

The eighth is called Oxalis, or Acetofa maxima latifolia, Great broad leaved Sorrell.

The Nature.

The Sorrels are moderately cold and dry.

The Vertues.

A Sorrell doth undoutedly coole and mightily dry, but because it is source it likewise cutteth toughtsumors.

The surce hereof in Sommer time is a profitable fauce in many meats, and pleafant to the taffe: it cooleth an hot stomacke, moueth appetite to meate, tempereth the heate of the liner, and openeth the stoppings thereof.

The leaves are with good successe added to decoctions which are vsed in Agues

The leaves of Sorrell taken in good quantitie, stamped and strained into some Ale, and a posset made thereof, cooleth the sicke body, quencheth the thirst, and allayeth the heate of such as are troubled with a pestilent sever, hot ague, or any great instammation within.

The leaves sodden, and eaten in manner of a Spinach tart, or eaten as meate, softneth and loof-

neth the belly, and dornattemper and coole the bloud exceedingly,

The feed of Sorrell drunkein groffe red wine stoppeth the laske and bloudy flix.

CHAP. 85. Of Bistort or Snake-weed.

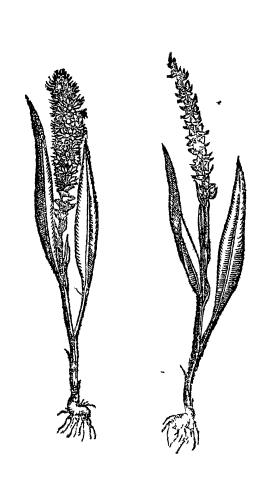
The Description.

- He great Bistorthath long leaves much like Patience, but smaller, and more wrinkled or crumpled, on the vpper side of a darke greene, and vnderneath of a blewish greene colour, much like Woad. The stalke is long, smooth, and tender, having at the top a spiked knap or eare, set full of small whitish floures declining to carnation. The root is all in a lumpe, without fashion, within of a reddish colour like vnto sless, in taste like the kernell of an Acorne.
- The small Bistort hath leaves about three inches long, and of the bredth of a mans naile; the upper side is of a greene colour, and underneath of an ouerworne greenish colour amongst the which riseth up a stalke of the height of a spanne, still of iounts or knees, bearing at the top such floures as the great Bistort beareth; which being fallen, the seeds appeare of the bignes of a tare, reddish of colour, every seed having one small greene lease fastned thereunto, with many such leaves thrust in among the whole bunch of floures and seed. The root is tuberous like the other, but smaller, and not so much crooked.

1 Bistorta major. Snake-weed.

3 Bistorta minor. Small Snake-weed.





Broad leaved Snake-weed hath many large vneuen leaves, smooth and very greens, and so which rise vp small brittle stalkes of two hands high, bearing at the top a faire spike of darks like vnto the great Bistort. The root is knobby or bunched, crookedly turned or work feel this way, and that way, whereof it tooke his name-Bistorta. ‡ It differs from the farst one of that the root is somewhat more twined in, and the leaves broader and more crumpled.

The great Bistort groweth in mort and wareste places, and it was standard that were common in most gardens.

2 The small Bistort groweth in great aboundance in Westmerland, at Crosby, Rauenswarth, at the head of a Parke belonging to one M'. Pickering from whence it hath beene dispersed into many gardens, as also sent vnto me from thence for my garden.

The Time.

They floure in May, and the feed is ripc in Iune.

The Names.

Bistoria is called in English Snake-weed in some places, Qisterloit in Cheshire, Passions, and Snake-weed, and there vied for an excellent Pot-herbe. It is called Biftorta of his wrythed 1001; and also Colubrina, Serpentaria, Brittanica, Dracontion, Pliny, Dracunculus, Dodonai, and Limonium Gimert.

The Nature.

Bistort doth coole and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The myce of Bistort put into the nose prenaileth much against the Disease called Polypus, and the biting of Seipents or any venomous beaft, being drunke in Wine or the water of Angelica.

The root boyled in wine and drunke, stoppeth the laske and bloudy flix; it stayeth also the ouer-

much flowing of womens monethly ficknesses.

The root taken as aforefaid flayeth vomiting, and healeth the inflammation and foreneffe of the mouth and throat it likewise fastneth loose teeth, being holden in the mouth for a certaine fpace, and at fundry times.

CHAP. 86. Of Scuruy-Grasse, or Spoon-wort.

The Description.

Ound leaved Scuruy-Graffe is a low or base herbe it bringeth forth leaves vpon small stems or foot-stalks of a meane length, comming immediately from the root, very many in number, of a shining greene colour, somewhat broad, thicke, hollow like a little spoone, but of no great depth, vneuen, or cornered about the edges . among which leaves pring vp small stalkes of a spanne high, whereon doe grow many little white sloures: after which commeth the feed, small and reddish, contained in little round pouches or feed-vessels: the roots be small, white, and threddy. The whole plant is of a hot and spicie taste.

2 The common Scuruy-grasse or Spoone-wort hath leaves somewhat like a spoone, hollow in the middle, but altogether valike the former: the leaves hereof are bluntly toothed about the edges, sharpe pointed, and somewhat long the stalkes rise vp among the leaves, of the length of halfe a foot, whereon do grow white floures with some yellownesse in the middle: which being past, there succeed small seed-vessels like vnto a poach, not vnlike to those of Shepheards purse, greene at the first, next yellowish, and lastly when they be ripe, of a browne colour, or like a filberd nut: The root is small and tender, compact of a number of threddy strings very thicke thrust together in manner of a little turfe.

The Place.

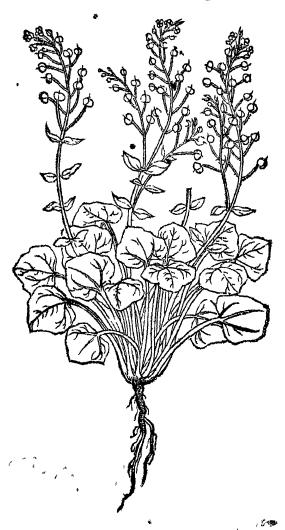
The first groweth by the sea side at Hull, at Boston, and Lynne, and in many other places of Lincolnihire neere vnto the sea, as in Whaploade and Holbecke Marshes in Holland in the same County. It hath beene found of late growing many miles from the sea side, upon a great hill in Lancashire called Ingleborough hill; which may seeme strange vnto those that do not know that it will be content with any soile; place, or clyme to cheer; for proofe whereof, my selfe hime sowen the sceds of it in my garden, and given the same thers with whom they floure; flours show the same hor spicies; which properly that they resuse no culture; the same hor spicies; which properly that they resuse no culture; the same hor spicies; which properly that they resuse no culture; the same hor spicies; which is our common seurone grasse, groweth in divers places upon the brimmes four runer Thames, as at Woolwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Grauesend, as well on the Essex and many other places along the same for the same of the Kentish; at Portsmouth, Bristow, and many other places alongst the Western coast: each I have not heard that any of this kinde hath growne.

The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth in May. The feed is ripe in Iune.

2 Cochlearia rotundifolia.
Round leafed Scurue graffe.

2 Cochlearia Britannica. Common English Scuruse grasse.





The Names.

† We are not ignorant that in low Germany, this hath seemed to some of the best learned to be the true Britannica, and namely to those next the Ocean in Friesland and Holland. The Germanes call it Leffelbraut: that is, Cochlearia or Spoonwort, by reason of the compassed roundnes and hollownes of the leaves, like a spoone, and have thought it to be Plinie's Britannica, because they finde it in the same place growing, and endued with the same qualities. Which excellent plant Cafars foldiers (when they remooued their camps beyond the Rhene) found to prevaile (as the Frisians had raught it them) against that plague and hurtfull disease of the teeth, gums, and finewes, called the Scuruie, being a deprivation of all good bloud and moisture, in the whole bodie, called Scorbutum; in English, the Scuruie, and Skyrby, a disease happening at the sea among Fishermen, and fresh-water souldiers, and such as delight to fit still without labour and exercise of their bodies; and especially about the rest of the causes, when they make not cleane their bisket bread from the floure or mealines that is voon the same which doth spoile many. But sith this agrees not with Plinies description, and that there be many other water plants, as Naturtium Saint Eurdamine, and fuch others, like in tafte, and not valike in proportion and vertues, which are remedies against the diseases aforesaid, there can be no certaine argument drawne theres propose it to be Britannica. For the leaves at their first comming forth are somewhat long or Adders to be found after somewhat thicker, and hollow like a nauell, after the subscience but in the arrielle like Sold arella, in the compasse somewhat cornered what like a specimental source where and, in shape like the Cuckow served while the seed of Thick was a same sold either many which is the seed of the subscience of the seed of organden Patience, Hant Scarnie graffe.

Anteregrafic is cuident le di

othe garden Cresses,

The Vertues.

The juice of Spoonewoort given to drinke in Ale or Beere, is a fingular medicine against the A corrupt and rotten vicers, and stench of the mouth . it perfectly cureth the disease called of Hippocrates, Voluntus Hematites · of Pliny, Stomacace of Marcellus, Ofcedo and of the later writers, Scorbutum of the Hollanders and Frifians, Scueibuyck in English, the Scurule either giving the juice in drinke as aforefaid, or putting fix great handfuls to steepe, with long pepper, graines, annise-seede, and liquorice, of each one ounce, the spices being braied, and the herbes brused with your hands, and so put into a pot, such as is before mentioned in the chapter of bastard Rubarbe, and vied in like maner, or boiled in milke or wine and drunke for certaine daies together it worketh the like effect.

The juice drunke once in a day fasting in any liquor, ale, beere, or wine, doth cause the foresaid medicine more speedily to worke his effect in curing this filthy, lothsome, heavy, and dull disease, which is very troublesome, and of long continuance. The guins are loosed, swolne, and exulcerate, the mouth greenously stanking, the thighes and legs are withall very often full of blew spors, not much valike those that come of bruses the face and the rest of the body is oftentimes of a

pale colour, and the feet are fwolne, as in a dropfie.

There is a disease (saith Olaus magnus in his historie of the Northerne regions) haunting the campes, which vexe them that are belieged and pinned vp and it seemeth to come by eating of falt meates, which is increased and cherished with the cold vapors of the stone walls. The Germanes call this disease (as we have faid) Scorbuck, the symptome or passion which hapneth to the mouth, is called of Pliny sugaran Stomacace and that which belongeth to the thighes one Marcellus an old writer nameth the infirmities of the mouth ofcedo which disease commeth of a grosse cold and tough bloud, such as malancholy juice is, not by adustion, but of such a bloud as is the feculent or drosse part thereof: which is gathered in the body by ill diet, slothfulnesse to worke, lassinesse (as we terme it) much sleepe and rest on ship-boord, and not looking to make cleane the bifquet from the mealineffe, and vincleane keeping their bodies, which are the causes of this disease called the scuruse or scyrby; which disease doth not onely touch the outward parts, but the inward also, for the liner oftentimes, but most commonly the spleene, is filled with this kinde of thicke, cold and tough juice, and is fwolne by reason that the substance thereof is slacke, spungie and porous, very apt to receive such kinde of thick and cold humors. Which thing also Hippocrates hath written of in the second booke of his Prorrhetikes their gums (faith he) are infected, and their mouthes stinke that have great spleenes or milts and whosoeuci have great milts and vie not to bleed, can hardly be cured of this malladie, especially of the vicers in the legs, and blacke spots. The same is affirmed by Paulus Ageneta in his third booke, 49. chapter, where you may easily see the difference between this disease and the black jaunders; which many times are so confounded rogether, that the distinction or difference is hard to be known, but by the experr chirurgion: who oftentimes feruing in the Thips, as wel her Maiesties as merchants, are greatly pessered with the curing thereof: it shall be requisite to carrie with them the herbe dried: the water distilled, and the juice put into abottle with a narrow mouth, full almost to the necke, and the rest filled vp with oile olive, to keep it from putrifaction: the which preparations discreetly will stand them in great stead for the disease aforesaid.

The barbe stamped and laid upon spots and blemishes of the face, will take them away within fix house but the place must be washed after with water wherein bran hath been sodden.

CHAP. 87. Of Twayblade, or herbe Bifoile.

Erbe Byfoile hath must finall fibres or threddy firings, fastened vnto a small knot or root, from which silet is a lieuder flam or stalke, tender, fat, and full of suice in the middle whereof are placed in comely order two broad leaves, ribbed and exampleted, ike the leaves of Plantaine vpon the top of the stalke groweth a slender trainin spike mail floures, each little floure resembling a guar, or little gossie and hatched,

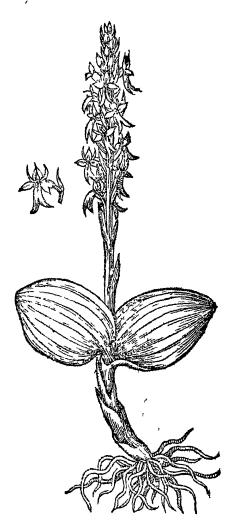
of the third fort of Serapias fromes.

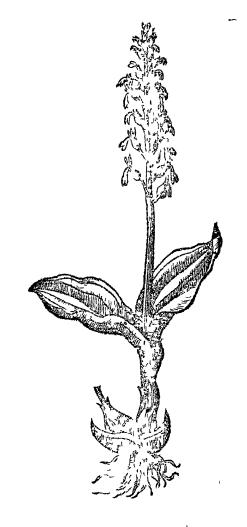
or Trefoile Twaiblade hath roots tender stalkes and a busis of flours like the
in that, that this plant hath three leaves which do die or embrace the
stalke

stalke about, and the other hath but two, and neuer more, wherein especially consules hithedistirence although in truth I thinke it a degenerate kinde, and bath gotten a third lease en use dois, as doth sometimes chance vnto the Adders Tongue, as shall be declared in the Chapter that solloweth.

‡ 3 This kind of Twaiblade, first described in the last edition of Dodonaus, hath leaves, floures, and stalkes like to the ordinarie, but at the bottome of the stalke about the sibrous roots it hath a bulbe greenish within, and covered with two or three skins it growes in moist and wet low places of Holland. ‡

I Ophrus bifolia. Twaiblade. ‡ 3 ophrisbifolsa bu'bofa.
Bulbous Twaiblade,





The Place.

The first groweth in most medowes, fenny grounds, and shadowie places. I have found it in many places, as at Southsleet in Kent, in a Wood of Master Stalleys by Long-field Downes, in a Wood by London called Hampstead Wood, in the fields by High-gate, in the Woods by Ouenden neere to Clare in Essex, and in the Woods by Dunmow in Essex. The second fort is seldome seene.

The Time.

They floure in May and Iune.

The Names.

It is called of the later Herbarisks, Bifolium, and Ophris.

The Nature and Vertues.

These are reported of the Herbarishs of our time to be good for greene works builtings, and reptures; whereof I have in any value and Ballout for greene actions are experience, and good successe.



CHAR. 38. Of Adders. Tongue

The Description.

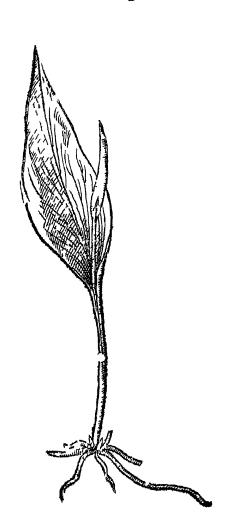
Phoglosson, or Lingua Serpent.. (called in Finglish Adders tongue, of Icine, Adders Grasse, though unproperly) is the forth of the ground, having one lease and no more, fat or oleous in substance, of a finger long, and very like the yong and tender leaves of Marigolds from the bottome of which lease springeth out a small and tender stalke one finger and a halfe long, on the end whe reof doth grow a long small tongue not unlike the tongue of a fer pent, whereof it tooke the name.

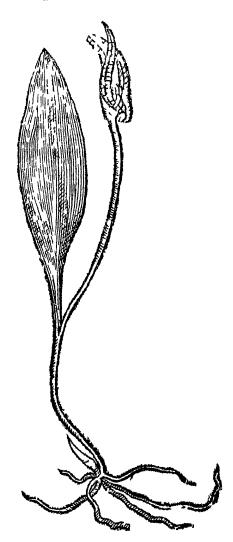
I have seene another like the former in root, stalke, and lease, and dissereth, in that this plant hath two, and sometimes more crooked tongues, yet of the same station, which if my sudgment fails not chanceth per accident, even as we see children bosne with two thumbes upon one hand which moueth me so to thinke, so that in gathering twenty bushels of the leaves a man

shall hardly finde one of this fashion.

1 Ophioglosson.
Adders-Tongue.

1 2 Ophiogloffon abortivum Mis-shapen Adders-Tongue.





The Place.

Adders-Tongue groweth in moist medowes throughout most parts of England, as in a Meadow neere the preaching Spittle adioyning to London, in the Mantels by London, in the medowes by Cole-brooke, in the fields in Waltham Forrest, and many other places.

The Time.

They are to be found in Aprill and May; but in Iune they are quite vanished and gone.

The Names.

The Na

LIB. 2.

Of the History of Plants:

T be Nature.

Adders-congue is dry in the third degrec.

The Prestucs.

The leaves of Adders tongue stamped in a stone morter, and boyled in Oile Olive vnto the confirmation of the ruyce, and vntill the herbes be dry and partched, and then strained, will yeeld a most excellent greene oyle, or rather a baliam for greene wounds, comparable into oyle of S 10% s wort, if it do not farre surpasse it by many degrees whose beauty is such, that very many Artists have thought the same to be mixed with Verdigrease.

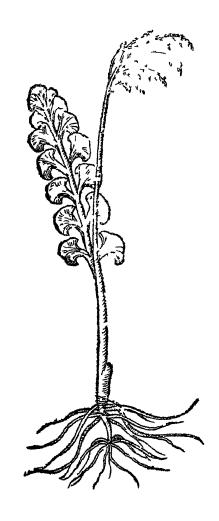
CHAP. 89.

Of One-berry, or Herbe True-loue, and Moone-wort.

I Merba Paris.
One Berry, or Heibe Time Ione.

2 Lunaria minor. Small Moone-wort





¶ The Description.

Elbe Paristifich vp with one small tender stalke two hands high, at the very top whereof come forth some leaves directly set one against another in manuer of a Burgundian Crosse or True-loue knot: for which cause among the Antients it hath bin called Herbe True-loue. In the midst of the said lease conses forth a stai-like sloure of an herby or grasse colour, out of the middest whercost there arise thy a blackish browne berrie: the root is long and tender, creeping under the earth, and dispersing it selfe hither and thither.

The small Lunary springeth forth of the ground with one lease like Adders tongue, iagged or cut on both sides into sine or six deepe cuts or notches, not much valike the leaves of Scolopeadria, or Geterach, of a greene colour, whereupon doth grow a small naked steep of a singer long, bearing at the top many little seeds clustering together; which being garbiered and laid in a platter or such like thing for the space of three weakes, there will fall from the smea fine dust or meale of a whitish colour, which is the seed if it bring forth any. The forth shender, and compact of many small thready strings.

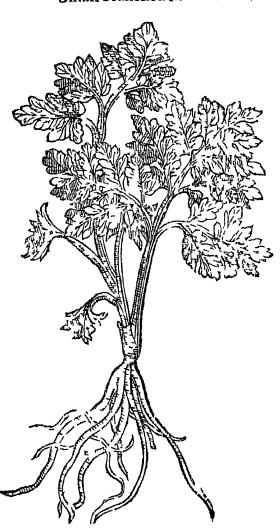
‡ In

‡ In England (faith Camerarius) there growes a certaine kinde of Lunaria, which hath namy leaves, and fometimes also sundry branches; which therefore I have caused to be delineated, that other Herbanists might also take notice hereof. Thus much Camerarius, Epit Mat. p. 644 where he gives an elegant figure of a varietie having more leaves and branches than the ordinary, otherwise

not differing from it.

3 Besides this varietie there is another kinde set forth by Clusius, whose sigme and description I thinke good here to set downe. This hath a root consisting of many fibres somewhat thicker than those of the common kinde trom which arise one or two winged leaves, that is, many leaves set to one stalke, and these are like the leaves of the other Lunaria, but that they are longer, this ker, and more divided, and of a yellowish grane colour. Amongst these leaves there comes up a stalke sat and juycie, bearing a greater tust of slowes or feeds (for I know not whether to cal them than the ordinarie, but otherwise very like thereto. It groweth in the mountaines of Silesia, and in some places of Austria. ‡

† 3 Lunaria minor ramosa.
Small branched Moon-voit,



The Place.

Herba Parus groweth plentifully in all the se places following, that is to say, in Chalkney wood neere towakes Coulne, feuen miles from Colchester in Essex, and in the wood by Robinhoods well, neere to Nottingham, in the parionage or chard at Radwinter in Eflex, neere to Saffion Walden, in Blackburne at a place called Merron in Lancashire; in the Moore by Canturbury called the Clapper, in Ding ley wood, fix miles from Preston in Aun dernesse, in Bocking parke by Braintree in Essex; at Hesset in Lancashire, and in Cotting wood in the North of England as that excellent painefull and diligenr Physition M' Doctor Turner of late memorie doth record in his Herbal.

Lunaria or small Moone-wort groweth upon dry and barren mountaines and heaths. I have found it growing in these places following, that is to say, about Bathe in Somersetshire in many places, especially at a place called Carey, two miles from Bruton, in the next Close unto the Church-yard, on Cockes Heath betweene Lowse and Linton, three miles from Maidstone in Kent. it groweth also in the ruines of an old bricke-kilne by Colchester, in the ground of Mr. George Sayer, called Miles end. it groweth like-

wise vpon the side of Blacke-heath, neere vnto the stile that leadeth vnto Eltham house, about an hundred paces from the stile: also in Lancashire neere vnto a Wood called Fairest, by Latham: moreouer, in Nottinghamshire by the West wood at Gringley, and at Weston in the Ley sield by the West side of the towne; and in the Bishops field at Yorke, neere vnto Wakesield, in the Close where Sir George Saull his house standeth, called the Heath Hall, by the relation of a learned Doctor in Physicke called M. Iohn Mershe of Cambridge, and many other places.

The Time.

Herba Paris floureth in Aprill, and the berry is ripe in the end of May. Lunaria or small Moone-wort is to be seene in the moneth of May.

The Names.

One-berry is also called Herbe True-loue, and Herbe Paris. in Latine, Herba Paris, and Solanum traphyllum by Gesner and Lobel.

maria minor is called in English Small Lunarie, and Moon-wort.

The Nature.

Peris is exceeding cold; whereby it represses the rage and sorce of poison.

The Nature.

The Vertues.

The beiries of Herbe Paris giuen by the space of twentie daies, are excellent good against A porson, or the pouder of the herbe drunke in like manner halfe a spoontull at a time in the moining

The same is ministred with great successe vnto such as are become pecually, or vithout inder-p standing, being ministred as is aforesaid, every morning by the space of twentie days, as sirryla Sardus, and Mattholus have recorded. Since which time there hath been further experience in Je thereof against poison, and put in practice in the citie of Paus, in Louainc, and at the Lath an Feluetia, by the right excellent Herbarists Matthias de L'ovel, and Petrus Pina, who laung offen ica! that it was one of the Aconites, called Pardulianches, and foby confequence of a porforing qualit they gaue it vnto dogs and lambes, who received no hurt by the same wherefore they further in a fecuted the experience thereof, and gaue vnto two dogs fast bound or coupled to gether, a din n of Arsenicke, and one diam of Mercurie sublimate mixed with sless (7 in the a Jue, 1 r.a it is but of each halfe a dram, and there pag 105 you may finde this Historie more largely fit downe 4) which the dogs would not willingly eat, and therefore they had it crammed downe their throats. Into one of these dogs they gave this Antidote following in a little red wine, whereby he reconered his former health againe within a few houses but the other dog which had none of the medicine, died incontinently.

This is the receit

R. vtriu(que Angelica (innuit) domesticam & sylvestrem, Vicetorici, Valeriara domestica, Polipody querni, radicum Ali hea, & Vrtica, ana 3 114, Corticis MeZerei Germanici, 3 4. granorum herba Paridis, N.24. foliorum einsdem cumtoto, Num., 6. Ex mucratis in accto radicilus, & siccati sit omnium pulvis.

The people in Germany do vie the leaves of Herbe Paris in greene wounds, for the which it is C very good, as Ivachimus Cameraran reporteth, who likewife faith, that the pouder of the roots given

to drink, doth speeduly cease the gripings and prine of the Collicke.

Small Moonewoost is fingular to heale greene and fresh wounds it stateth the bloudy flix. It D hath beene vsed among the Alchymistes and witches to doe wonders withall, who say, that it will loose lockes, and make them to fall from the feet of horses that grase where it doth grow, and hath beene called of them Martagon, whereas in truth they are all but drowfie dreames and illusions, but ic is fingular for wounds as aforefaid.

CHAP. 90. Of Winter-Greene.

The Description.

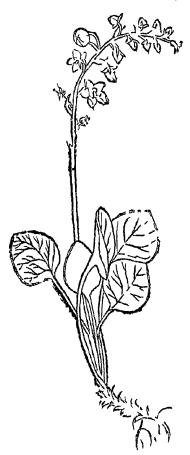
Drola hath many tender and verie greene leaues, almost like the leaues of Beete, but rather in my opinion like to the leaves of a Peare-tree, whereof it tooke his name Pyrola, for that it is Pyriforms. Among these leaves commeth vp a stalke gainished with prettie white floures, of a verie pleasant sweet smell, like Lillium Conuallium, or the Lillie of the Valley. The root is small and threddie, creeping farre abroad under the ground.

This differs from the last described in the slendernesse of the stalkes, and smalnesse of the leaves and floures: for the leaves of this are not so thicke and substantiall, but very thinne, sharpe pointed, and very finely snipt about the edges, blacker, and resembling a Peare-tree leafe. The floures are like those of the former, yet smaller and more in number to which succeed five cornered feed veffels with a long pointell as in the precedent the root also creepes no leffe than that of the former, and here and there puts up new stalkes under the mosse. It growes upon the Austrian

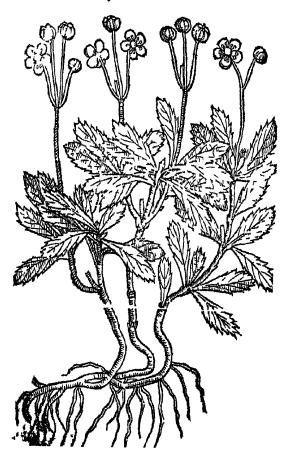
and Styrian Alpes, and floures in Iune and Iuly.

This is an elegant plant, and sometimes becomes shrubbie, for the new and short branches growing vp each yeare, doe remaine firme and greene for some yeares, and grow straight vp, vntill at length borne downe by their owne weight they fall downe and hide themselves in the mosle. It hath commonly at each place where new branches growe forth, two, three or foure thicke verse greene and shining leanes, almost in forme and magnitude like to the leaner of Laureola, yet snipt about the edges, of a very drying taste, and then bitterish. From among these leaves at the Spring of the yeare new branches shoot vp, having small leaves like seailes, you them, and at their toppes

T Pyrola.
Winter Greener



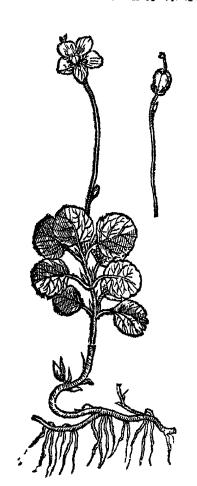
‡ 3 Pyrola 3. fruticans Cluf.
Shrubby Winter-Greene.



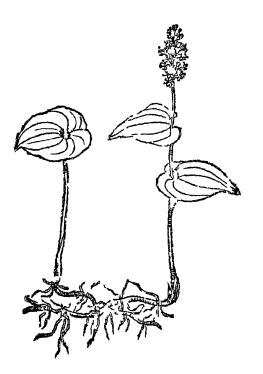
i - Pyrola 2 seactor Cluj.
The smaller V inter-Orce,,



† q Pyrolo q minuna Clas. Round leaned VVinter Greenes



5 Monophyllon. One Blade



grow floures like to those of the line ae scribed, yet somewhat langer, of a which purple colour, which fading, are fucceeded by fine cornered feed veffels containing a very small seed, the roots are long & ciceping. It growes a little from Vicina in Austria in the woods of Entreiloif, and in divers places of Bohemia and Sile a.

This from cieeping 100rs fends ip short stalkes, set at certaine spaces with fmall, round, and thin leave, also supplies bout the edges, amongst which ipon a naked stem growes a flourc of a pietry b 94 nes, confifting of fine white shaips peinted leades with ten thieds, vid a long from tell in the midst. The seed is contained in fich heads as the former, and it is very fmall. This growes in the shadow ic pice. Of the Alpes of Sneweres t oel berge 11.
Differentiame, towards t'e roots of the 2 great mountaines. (lif ‡

5 Monophyllon, or Varfolium, hith a le it not much vnlike the greatest leafe of him, with many ribs or finewes like the Plati

taine leafe; which fingle leafe doth alwaies spring forth of the earth alone, but when the stall cufeth vp, it bringeth vpon his sides two leaues, in fashion like the former, ar the top of which slender stalke come forth fine small floures like Pyrola; which being vaded, there succeed small red berries. The 100te is small, tender, and cieeping faire abroad under the upper face of the earth:

The Place

Pyrola groweth in Lansdale, and Ciauen, in the North part of England, especially in a close called Crag-close.

Monophyllon groweth in Lancashue in Dingley wood, six miles from Pieston in Aunder nesse; and in Harwood, neere to Blackburne likewise.

The Time

Pyrola floureth in Iune and Iuly, and groweth winter and former. Monophyllon floureth in May, and the fruit is ripe in September

The Names.

I Pyrola is called in English Winter-greene · it hath been called Limonium of divers, but vntruly.

2 Monophyllon, according to the ctymologie of the word, is called in Latine Vnifolium in En-

glish, One-blade, or One-lease

The Nature:

Pyrola is cold in the fecond degree, and drie in the third.

Monophyllon is hot and dry of complexion.

The Vertues.

Pyrola is a most singular wound-hearbe, either given inwardly, or applied outwardly the leaves A whereof stamped and strained, and the nuice made into an vinguent, or healing sulue, with wave, oile, and turpentine, doth cure wounds, vicers, and sistulaes, that are mundified from the callous & tough matter, which keepeth the same from healing.

The decoction hereof made with wine, is commended to close vp and heale wounds of the entrailes, and inward parts: it is also good for vicers of the kidneses, especially made with water, and

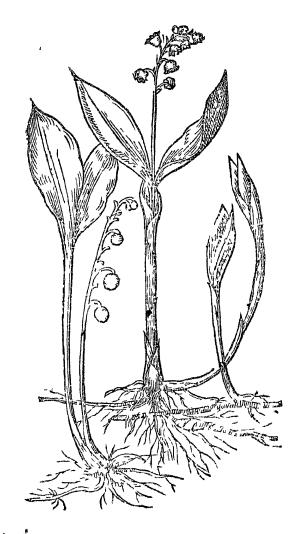
the roots of Comfrey added thereto.

The leaves of Monophyllon, or Vnifolium, are of the same force in wounds with Pyrola, especially C inwounds among the nerues and finewes. Moreouer, it is esteemed of some late writers a most perfect medicine against the pestilence, and all poisons, if a dram of the root be given in vineger mixed with wine or water, and the ficke go to bed and swear vpon it.

CHAP. 91. Of Lilly in the valley, or May 1 illy.

'y *Edum conuallium*. Conuall Lillies 2 I ilium coraall um floribus fuanc-rul entibus. Red Conuali Lillies





The Description.

He Conuall Lillie, or Lilly of the Vally, hath many leaves like the smallest leaves of Water Plantaine, among which riseth vp a naked stalke halfea foot high, garnished with many white shoures like little bels, with blunt and turned edges, of a strong savour, yet plea fant enough, which being past, there come small red berries, much like the berries of Asparagus wherein the seed is contained. The root is small and stender, ciceping far abroad in the ground.

2 The second kinde of May Lillies, is like the former in enery respect, and herein varieth or differeth, in that this kinde hath reddish floures, and is thought to have the sweeter smell.

The first groweth on Hampsted heath, source miles from London, in great abundance necre to Lee in Essex, and upon Bust ic heath, thirteene miles from London, and many other places.

2 That other kind with the red floure is a stranger in England howbest I hauc the fame growing in my garden.

They floure in May, and their fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

The Latines have named it Lilium Conuallium. Gefner doth thinks it to be Callionymum in the Germane torque, Mern blumien: the low Dutch, Merne bloombens in French, Mugnet. yet there is likewife another bette which they call Mugnet, commonly named in English, Woodroof. It is called in English Lillie of the Valley, or the Conuall Lillie, and May Lillies, and in some places Liriconfancie.

The Nature.

They we lot and drie of complexion.

The Vertues.

The floures of the Valley Lillie distilled with wine, and drunke the quantitie of a spoonfull, retoreth speech vnto those that have the dum palsie and that are salne into the Apoplexie, and is good against the gout, and comforteth the heart

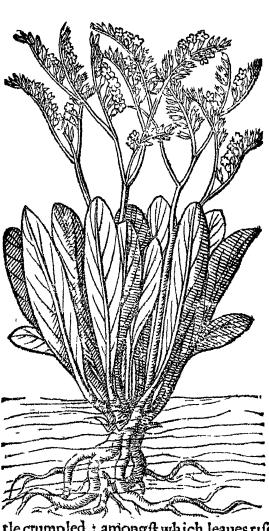
The water aforesaid doth strengthen the memorie that is weakened and diminished, it helpeth B

also the inflammation of the eies, being dropped thereinto.

The floures of May Lillies put into a glasse, and set in a hill of antes close stopped for the space of a moneth and then taken out, therein you shall find a liquour, that appealeth the paine & griefe of the gout, being outwardly applied, which is commended to be most excellent.

CHAP. 92. Of Sea Lauander.

I Limonium.
Sea Lauander.



2 Limonium parvum. Rocke Lauander.



The Description. Here hath beene among writers from time to time, great contention about this plant Limonium; no one authour agreeing with another: for some have called this herbe Limonum, fome another herb by this name; & some in remouing the rock, have mired themselues in the mud, as Matthiolus, who described two kindes, but made no diflinction of them, nor yet expressed which was the true Limonium; but as a man heerein ignorant, hee speakes not a word of them. Now then to leave controuerfies and caulling, the true Limonium is that which hath faire leaves, like the Limon or Orenge tree, but of a darke greene colour; somewhat fatter, and a lit-

tle crumpled: amongst which leaves riseth vp an hard and brittle naked stalke of a foot high; divided at the top into sundry other small branches, which grow for the most part vpon the one side, still of little blewish floures, in shew like Lauander, with long red seed, and a thicke root like vites the small Docke.

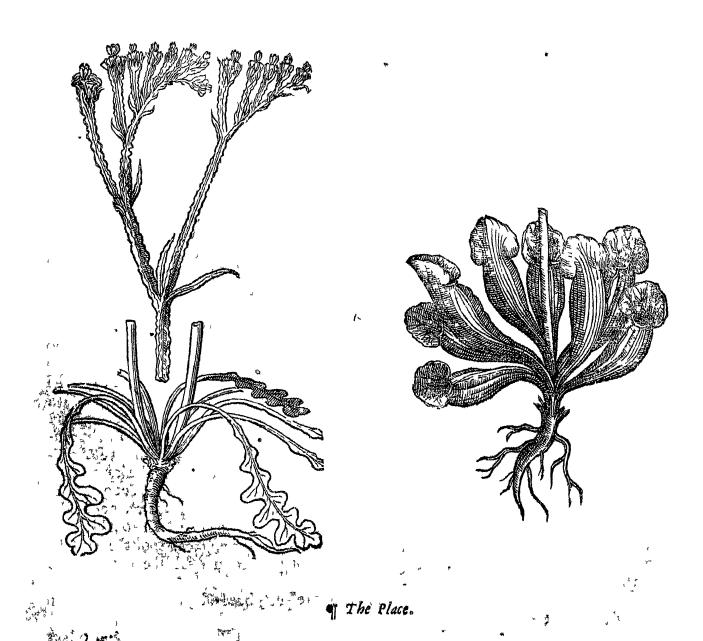
2 There is a kinde of Limonium like the first in each respect, but lesser, which groweth upon rockes and chalkie chies.

‡ 3 Besides these two here described, there is another elegant Plant by Chile and others referred to this kindred: the description thereof is thus, from a long stender astacome forth long greene leaves lying spred vpon the ground, being also deepely sinuared in both sides, and somewhat roughish. Amongst these seases grow in the stalkes welled with stader indented skinnes, and towards their tops they are divided into them branches after the standard of the ordinarie one; but these branches are also winged, and at their tops they have floures some source or sine.

clustering together, consisting of one thin crispe of clumpled lease of a light blew colour (which continues long, if you gather them in their perfect vigour, and so drie them) and in the middest of this blew comes up little white slowers, consisting of fine little round leanes with some white threds in their middles. This plant was sirst obscined by Rauwolfius at Toppa in Syria, but it growers also upon the coasts of Barbane, and at Malacca and Cadiz in Spaine. I have seene it growing with many other rare plants, in the Gaiden of my kinde friend M. Iohn Tradescant at South Lambeth.

A Clustus in the end of his fourth Booke Historia Plantarum, ficts forth this, and faith, her received this figure with one drycd leafe of the plant fent him from Paris from Claude Gonzer and Apothecanie of that citic, who received it (as you fee it here exprest) from Lisbone. Now Clustus describes the leafe that it was hard, and as if it had been a piece of leather, open on the upper fide, and distinguished with many large purple veines on the inside, &c. for the rest of his description was onely taken from the figure (as he himselfe faith) which I hold impertment to set downe, seeing I here give you the tame figure, which by no meanes I could omit, for the strangenesse thereof, but hope that some or other that travell into forraine parts may finde this elegant plant, and know it by this small expression, and bring it homewith them, that so we may come to a perfecter knowledge thereof. ‡

† 3 Limonum folio finuato. Sea-Lauandei with the indented leate. ‡ 4 Limonio congener, Cluf. Hollow leaued Sea-Lauander;



The first groweth in great plentie vpon the walls of the fort against Grauesend: but abunon the bankes of the River below the same towne, as also below the Kings Store-house at and fast by the Kings Ferrey going into the Isle of Shepey: in the salt marshes by

ice in the Marsh by Harwich and many other places.

2 The

The small kinde I could neuer finde in any other place but vpon the chalky cliffe going from the towne of Margate downe to the sea side, vpon the left hand

The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

It shall be needlesse to trouble you with any other Latine name than is express in their titles the people neere the sea side where it groweth do call it Marsh Lauander, and sea Lauander.

This cannot be the Limonium of Diescorides, for the leaves are not longer than a Beet, nor the stalke so tall as that of a Lilie, but you shall finde more hereafter concerning this in the Chapter of water Plantaine. I cannot better refer this to any plant described by the Antients than to Britannica described by Dioscorides, lib. 4. cap. 2. \$

The Nature.

The feed of Limonium is very astringent or binding.

The Vertues.

The feed beaten into pouder, and drunke in wine, helpeth the collicke, strangurie, and Dysen- A

The seed taken as aforesaid, staieth the ouermuch flowing of womens termes, and all other B fluxes of bloud.

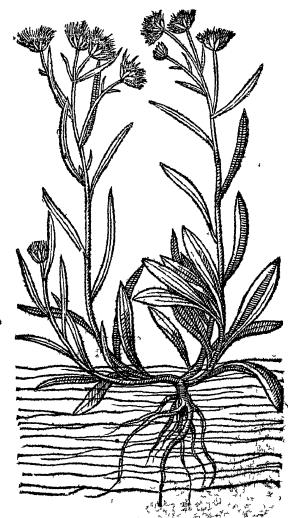
CHAP. 9%

Of Serapias Turbith, or Sea Starwort.

z Tripolium vulgare majus. Great Sea Starwort.

‡ 2 Tripolium vislgare minus. Small Sea Starwort.





The Description.

The first kinde of Tripolium hath long and large leaves somewhat hollow or furrowed, of a shining greene colour declining to blewnesse, like the leaves of Woade: among which riseth up a stalke of two embits high, and more which coward the top is divided suto many small branches garnished with many slowers tike Camomill yellow in the middle, set about M in

or bordered with small blewish leaves, like a pale, as in the floures of Camomill which grow into a whitish rough downe, that flieth away with the winde. The root is long at d threddy.

2 There is another kinde of Tripolium lile the first, but much smaller, wherein consisteth the

dıfference.

The Place.

These herbs grow plentifully alongst the English coasts in many places, as by the fort against Grauesend, in the He of Shepey in sundry places, in a marsh which is vince the towne walls of Harwich, in the marsh by Lee in Essex, in a marsh which is between the He of Shepey and Sandwich, especially where it ebbeth and slowesth being brought into gardens, it flourishes a long time, but there it waxes huge, great, and ranke, and changeth the great roots into strings.

The Time.

These herbs do floure in May and Iune.

The Names.

It is reported by men of great fame and learning, that this plant was called Tripolium, because it doth change the colour of his floures thrice in a day. This rumour we may believe, and it may be true, for that we see and perceive things of as great and greater wonder to proceed out of the earth. This herbe I planted in my garden, whither (in his feafon) I did repaire to finde out the truth hereof, but I could not espie any such variablenesse herein, yet thus much I may say, that as the heate of the sunne doth change the colour of divers sloures, so it sell out with this, which in the morning was very faire, but afterward of a pale or wan colour. Which procueth that to be but a fable which Dioscorides saith is reported by some, that in one day it changeth the colour of his floures thrice that is to fay, in the morning it is white, at noone purple, and in the evening or crimfon. But it is not vntrue, that there may be found three colours of the floures in one day, by reason that the floures are not all persected together (as before I part ly touched) but one after another by little and little. And there may eafily be obsciued three colours in them, which is to be vinderstood of them that are beginning to floure, that are perfe-Ally floured, and those that are falling away. For they that are blowing and be not wide open and perfect, are of a purplish colour, and those that are perfect and wide open, of a whitish blew, and such as have fallen away have a white down which changing hapneth vnto fundry other plants, This herbe is called of Serapio, Turbith women that dwell by the sea side, call it in English, blew Daisies, or blew Camomill, and about Harwich it is called Hogs beares, for that the Iwine do greatly defire to feed thereon as also for that the knobs about the roots doe somewhat resemble the Garden Beane. It is called in Greeke remain and divers others the it may be fitly called After Marinus, or Amellus Marinus in English, Sea Statwort, Scrapto's Turbith: of some, Blew Daisies. The Arabian Serapio, doth call Sea Starwort, Turbith, and after him, Austen yet Actuarius the Grecian doth thinke that Turbith is the root of Alypum Mesues judged it to be the root of an herbe like fennell. The Historie of Turbith of the shops shall be discoursed upon in his proper place.

The Nature.

Tripolium is hot in the third degree, as Galen faith.

The Vertues.

The root of Tripolium taken in wine by the quantitie of two drams, driveth forth by siege water and grosse humors, for which cause it is often given to them that have the dropsie

It is an excellent herbe against poison, and comparable with Pyrola, if not of greater efficacy in healing of wounds either outward or inward.

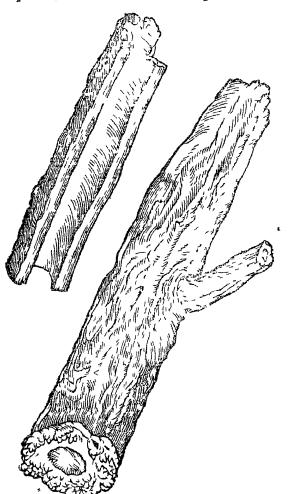
CHAP. 94. Of Turbith of Antioch.

The Description.

Arcias a Portugal Physition faith that Turbith is a plant having a root which is neither great nor long: the stake is of two spans long, sometimes much longer, a singer thicke, which creepeth in the ground like Iuie, and bringeth forth leaves like those of the marish Mallow. The floures be also like those of the Mallow, of a reddish white colour: the lower part of the stake only, which is next to the root and gummie, is that which is profitable in medicine, the same that is vied in shops: they chuse that for the best which is hollow, and round like a receive and with a smooth barke, as also that whereunto doth cleave a congealed gum, which is said the same summer of gummy, and somewhat white. But, as Garciae saith, it is not always gummie

gummie of his owne nature, but the Indians because they see that our merchants note the best Turbith by the gumminesse, are wont before they gather the same either to writhe or else lightly to bruse them, that the sap or liquor may issue out, which root being once hardned, they picke out from the rest to sell at a greater price. It is lil ewise made white, as the said Author sheweth, being dried in the sunne for if it be dried in the shadow it was eth blacke, which not with slanding may be as good as the white which is dried in the Sunne.

Turbith Alexandrinum officinarum Turpetum, or Turbith of the shops.



The Place.

It groweth by the sea side, but yet not so neese that the wash or water of the sea may come to it, but neese about, and that for two or three miles in vntilled grounds, rather moist than drie. It is sound in Cambaya, Surrate, in the Ile Dion, Bazaim, and in places hard adjoining; also in Guzarate, where it groweth plentifully, from whence great abundance of it is brought into Persia, Alabia, Asia the lesse, and also into Portingale and other parts of Europe but that is preferred v hich groweth in Cambaya

The Mames

It is called of the Arabians, Persians, and Turkes Turbith and in Guzarata Barcaman in the prounce Canara, in which is the city Goa, Tiguar likewise in Europe the learned call it dinersly, according to their seuerall fancies, which hath bred sundry controuersies, as it hath fallen out aswell in Hermodastyls, as in Turbith, the vie and possession of which we cannot seeme to want but which plant is the true Turbith, we have great cause to doubt, Some have thought out Tripolium marinum, described in the former chapter, to be Turbith others have suppo-

fed it to be one of the Tithymales, but which kinde they know not Guillandinus faith, that the root of Tithymalus myrsinitis is the true Tuibith, which caused Lobelius and Pena to plucke up by the roots all the kindes of Tithymales, and die them very curiously, which when they had beheld, and throughly tried, they found it nothing so. The Arabians and halfe Moores that dwell in the East parts have given divers names unto this plant and as then words are divers, so have they divers significations, but this name Turbith they seeme to interpret to be any milky root which doth strongly punge slegme, as this plant doth. So that as men have thought good, pleasing themselves, they have made many and divers constructions which have troubled many excellent learned men to know what root is the true Turbith. But briefly to set downe my opinion, not varying from the sudgment of men which are of great experience; I thinke assuredly that the root of Scammony of Antioch is the true and undoubted Turbith, one reason especially that moueth me so to thinke is, for that I have taken up the roots of Scammony which giew in my garden, and compared them with the roots of Turbith, between which I found little of no difference at all.

† Through all Spain (as Clusius in his notes upon Gartius restrictes) they use the roots of Thapsia for Turbith which also have been brought hither, and I keepe some of them by me, but they
purge little or nothing at all being drie, though it may be the green root or juice may have some
purging faculty. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

The Indian physitions vie it to purge flegme, to which if there be no feuer they adde gin- A ger, otherwise they give it without in the broth of a chicken, and sometimes in faire water.

Mesues writeth, that Turbith is hot in the third degree; and that it voideth thicke tough flegme out of the stomacke, chest, sinewes, and out of the furthermost parts of the body but (as he saith) it is slow in working, and troubleth and overturneth the stomacke, and therefore ginger, masticke, and other spices are to be mixed with it; also oile of sweet almondes, or almondes themselves, or sugar, least the body with the vie herof should pine and fall away. Others temperature of sugar, least the body with the vie herof should pine and fall away.

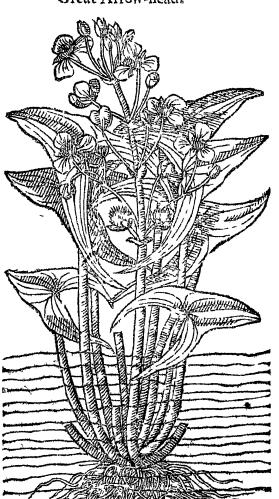
per it with Dates, sweet Almonds, and certaine other things, making thereof a composition (il at the Apothecaries call an Electuarie) which is named somewhat common in shops, and in continually vse among expert Physitions.

There is given at one time of this Turbith one dram (more or lesse) two at the most but in the

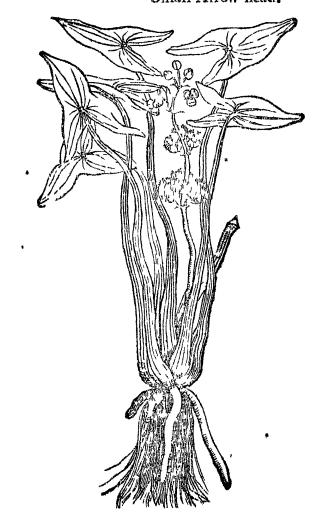
decoction, or in the infusion three or foure.

CHAP. 95. Of Arrow-head, or Water-archer.

I Sagittaria maior. Great Arrow-head.



2 Sagittaria minor. Small Arrow-head.



The Description.

The first kinde of Water-archer or Arrow-head, hath large and long leaves, in shape like the signe Sagittarius, or rather like a bearded broad Arrow head Among which risch vp a sat and thicke stalke, two or three foot long, having at the top many prettie white floures, declining to a light carnation, compact of three small leaves: which being past, there come after great rough knops or burres wherein is the seed. The root consistent of many strings.

The fecond is like the first, and differeth in that this kinde hath smaller leaves and floures.

and greater burres and roots.

The third kinde of Arrow-head hath leaves in shape like the broad Arrow-head, standing vpon the ends of tender foor stalkes a cubit long; among which rise vp long naked smooth stalks of a greenish colour, from the middle whereof to the rop doe grow floures like to the precedent. The root is small and threddie.

The Place.

These herbes doe grow in the watrie ditches by Saint George his field neare vnto London; in Dwer ditch at London; in the ditches neere the wals of Oxford; by Chelmesford in Essex, as namely in the ditch neere the place of execution, called Saint Thomas bot far from London.

The Time.

The Names.

Sagittaria, may be called in English the Water-archer, or Arrow-head. ‡ Some would have it the Phleum of Theophrastus, and it is the Pistana Magonis, and Saguta of Pliny, lib. 21. cap. 17.

The Nature and Vertues.

I finde not any thing extant in writing either concerning their vertues or temperament, but doubtlesse they are cold and drie in qualitie, and are like Plantaine in facultie and temperament.

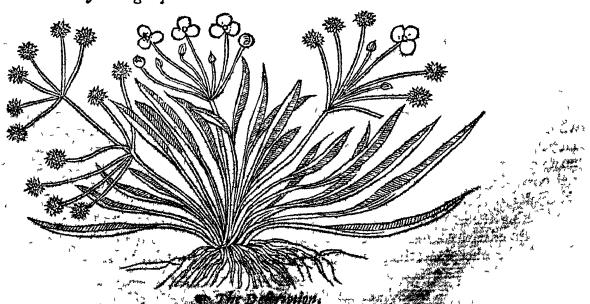
CHAP. 96. Of Water Plantaine.

I Plantago aquatica maior. Great Water Plantaine.

2 Plantago aquatica minor stellata. Starry headed small Water Plantaine.



3 Plantago aquatica humilis. Dwarfe water Plantaine.



He first kinde of water Plactains back three great but smoother, and full of the or the the parcers eethe land Plaintaine. vp a tall stemme fours foot high dividing it selfe into many senders

which being past there appeare triangle huskes or buttons wherein is the feed. The root is as it were a great tust of threds or thrums.

‡ 2 This plant in his roots and leaves is like the last described, as also in the stalke, but much lesse in each of them, the stalke being about some foothigh, at the top whereof stand many pretty

starre-like skinny seed-vessels, containing a yellowish seed. ‡

3 The fecond kinde hath long, little, and narrow leaves, much like the Plantaine called Ribwoort among which life vp small and feeble stalks branched at the top, whereon are placed white floures, consisting of three slender leaves, which being fallen, there come to your view round knobs, or rough burs the root is threddy.

This herbe growes about the brinkes of rivers, ponds and ditches almost everywhere.

‡ 2 3 These are more rare. I found the second a little beyond Ilsord, in the way to Rutu ford, and M. Goodyer sound it also growing upon Hounslow heath. I sound the third in the Company of M. William Broad, and M. Leonard Buckner, in a ditch on this side Margate in the Isle of Tenet. ‡

The Time.

They floure from Iune till August.

The Names.

The first kinde is called Plantago aquatica, that is, water Plantaine # The second Lobell calls Alisma pusillum Angustifolium muricatum, and in the Hist. Lugd. it is called Damasonium stellatum. #

The third is named Plantago aquatica humilis, that is, the low water Plantaine.

‡ I thinke it fit here to restore this plant to his antient dignitie, that is, his names and titles wherewith he was anciently dignified by Dioscorides and Pliny The former whereof calls it by fundry names, and all very fignificant and proper, as helpfun, manuscripe, with thus many are Greek, and therefore ought not to be rerected, as they have been by some without either reason or authoritie. For the barbarous names we can fay nothing, now it is faid to be called Limonium, because a requient of the growes in wet or overflowen medowes. It is called Neuroides, because the leafe is composed of divers strings or fibres running from the one end thereof to the other, as in Plantain, which therfore by Dioscorides is termed by the same reason modelines. Also it may be as fitly termed Londhuis for the similitude which the lease hath to the top or head of a lance which properly fignifies, as that other plant described by Diof lib. 3. cap. 161. for that the seed (a lesse eminent part) resembles the same thing. And for Potimogeston which signifies a neighbour to the River or water, I thinke it loves the water aswell, and is as necie a neighbour to it as that which takes it's name from thence, and is described by Dioscorides, lib. 4. cap 101. Now to come to Pliny, leb. 20. cap. 8. he calls it, Beta sitvestris, Limonion, and Neuroides the two later names are out of Drofcorides, and I shall shew you where also you shall finde the former in him. Thus much I thinke might ferue for the vindication of my affertion, for I dare boldly affirme that no late writer can fit all these names to any other plant, and that makes me more to wonder that all our late Herbarists as Mattheolus, Dodonaus, Fuchsius, Casalpinus, Daleschampius, but aboue all Pena and Lobell, who Advers. pag. 126. call it to question, should not allow this plant to be Limonium, espeenally feing that Anguillara had before or in their time afferted it so to be; but whether he gaue any reasons or no for his affertion, I cannot tell, because I could never by any meanes get his Opi nions; but only finde by Bauhmehis Pinax that fuch was his opinion hereof. But to returne from whence I digrest, I will give you Dissorides his description, and a briefe explanation thereof, and so desist; it is thus: It hath leaves like a Beet, thinner and larger, 10. or more, a stalke slender, straight, and as tall as that of a Lilly, and full of seeds of an astringent taste. The seaves of this you see are larger than those of a Beet, and thun, and as I formerly told you in the names, neruous; which to be so may be plainely gathered by Dioscorides his words in the description of white Hellebore, whose leaves he compares to the leaves of Plantaine and the wilde Beet: now there is no wild Beet mentioned by any of the Antients, but only this by Pliny in the place formerly quoted, nor no leafe more fit to compare those of white Hellebore to, than those of water Plantaine, especially for the nerues and fibres that run alongst the seaues, the stalke also of this is but stender considering the height, and it growes straight, and as high as that of a Lilly, with the top plenti-Mully stored with astringent seed; so that no one note is wanting in this, nor scarse any to be forme in the other plants that many have of late let forth for Limonium. ‡

The Vertues.

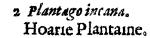
The leaves of water Plantaine, as some Authors report, are good to be laid upon the legs of such as are troubled with the Dropsie, and hath the same propertie that the land Plantaine hath

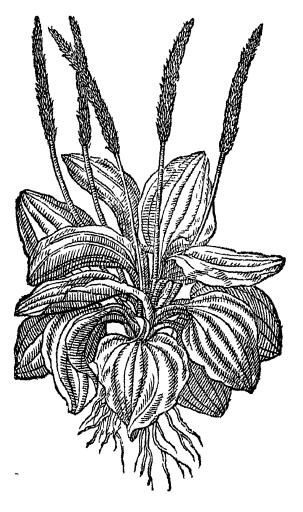
Dioscorides and Galen commend the seed hercof given in Wine, against Fluxes, Dysenteries, B the spitting of bloud, and ouermuch flowing of womens termes.

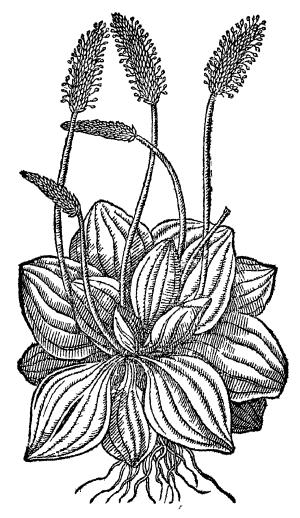
Plany faith, the leaves are good against burnes. ‡

CHAP. 97: Of Land Plantaine.

I Plantago latifolia Broad leaued Plantaine.







The Description.

S the Greekes have called some kindes of Herbes Serpents tongue, Dogs tongue, and Oxe tongue, so have they termed a kind of Plantaine Arnoglosson, which is as if you should say Lambes tongue, very well knowne vnto all, by reason of the great commottie and plenty thereof growing every where, and therefore it is needlesse to spend time about hem. The greatnesse and fashion of the leaves bath been the cause of the varieties and diversities of their names.

The second is like the first kinde, and differeth in that, that this kinde of Plantaine greater, but shorter spikes or knaps; and the leaues are of an hoarie or ouerworne greene. the stalkes are likewise houry and hairy.

The small Plantaine hath many tender leaves ribbed like vnto the great Appende, and is

very like in each respect vnto it, saumg that it is altogether lesser.

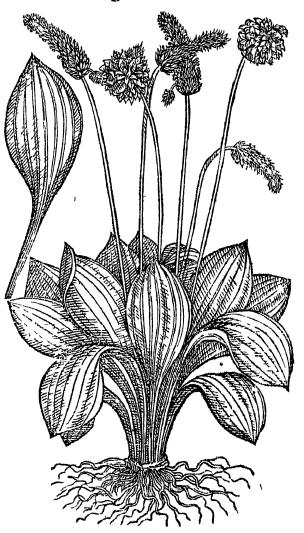
4 The spiked Rose Plantaine light very sew branes, narrower than 12 that of the second kinde of Plantaine, sharper at the ends and further flowing one from the like a true double floure upon a short stem like a true of the plants. It beareth a very double flower upon a spikie tust about the histories of the plants. It beareth a very low in refact of the other Plantaines about the plants. in respect of the other Plantaines about mean

4 Plantago Rosea spicata Spiked Rose Plantaine.



‡ 6 Plantago panniculus sparsis.
Plantaine with spoky tusts.





a stranger in England and elsewheie, vntill the impression hereof. The cause why I say so is, the want of consideration of the beauty which is in this plant, wherein it excelleth all the other. Moreouer, because that it hath not bin written of or recorded before this piesent time, though plants of lesser moment have beene very curiously set forth. This plant hath leaves like vnto them of the former, and more orderly spred upon the ground like a Rose: among which rise up many small stalks like the other plantaines, having at the top of every one a fine double Rose altogether unlike the former, of an hoary or rusty greene colour.

the same with that which Clusius received the fame with that which Clusius received place, together with this addition to the historie out of clusius: That some of the heads are like those of the former Rose Plantaine, other some are spike fashion, and some have a spike growing it were out of the midst of the Rose, and some heads are otherwise shaped: also the whole plantaine.

This plantain must not here be forgot, though it be somwhat hard to be found: his leaves, with the last of the ordinarie, but in stead of a compact spike it hard one much the manner as you see it here expressed in the figure, and the colour thereof is gree

The Place.

The greater Plantaines do grow almost enery where.

The leffer Plantaine is found on the sea coasts and bankes of great rivers, which are sometimes washed with brackish water.

‡ The Rose Plantaines grow with vs in gardens, and the fixth with spokie tusts groweth in fome places in the Isle of Tenet, where I first found it, being in company with M' Thomas Hicker M'. Leonard Buckner, and other Lordon Apothecaries, Anno 1632. \$\pm\$

The Time.

They are to be feele from Aprillanto September

The Names

Plantaine is called in Latine Plintago, and in Gicele originators, and Annortoffic, that is to fay, Lambes tongue the Apothecauses keepe the Latine name in Italian, P antigia, and Plantagine in Spanish, Lhancom the Germanes, Megrich: in Low-Dutch, Wethbre: in English, Plantin and Weybred in Fiench, Plustain

The Temperature.

Plantaine (as Galen faith) is of a mixt temperature, for it hath in it a certaine waterie coldnesse, with a little harshuesse, earthy, dry, and cold therefore they are cold and dry in the second degree. To be briefe, they are dry without biting, and cold without benumming. The ibor is of like temperature, but drier, and not so cold. The seed is of subtill parts, and of temperature lesse cold.

The Vertues.

Plantaine is good for viceis that are of hard curation, for fluxes, issues, then mes, and rottennesse, and for the bloudy flix it stayeth bleeding, it heales up hollow fores and vicers, as well old as new. Of all the Plantaines the greatest is the best, and excelleth the rest in facultie and vertue

The suyce of deco from of Plantaine drunken floppeth the bloudy flix and all other fluxes of the belly, stoppeth the pissing of bloud, spitting of bloud, and all other issues of bloud in man or woman and the defire to vomit

Plantaine leaves stamped and made into a Tansie, with the yelkes of egges, stayeth the inordinate flux of the termes, although it have continued many yeares.

The root of Plantaine with the feed boyled in white Wine and drunke, openeth the conduits or passages of the liver and kidnies, cures the jaundice, and vicerations of the kidnies and bladder.

The juyce dropped in the eyes doth coole the heat and inflammation thereof. I finde in ancient Wilters many good-morrowes, which I thinke not meet to bring into your memorie agains. as that three roots will cure one griefe, foure another difeafe, fix hanged about the necke are good for another maladie, &c. all which are but ridiculous toyes.

The leaves are fingular good to make a water to wash a fore throat or mouth, or the privy parts of a man or woman

The leaves of Plantaine stamped and put into Oyle Olive, and fit in the hot Sun for a moneth together, and afterboyled in a kettle of feetling water (which we doe call Balneum Maria) and then strained, prevaileth against the paines in the eares, the yard, or matrix, (being dropped into the eares, or cast with a syringe into the other parts before rehearsed) or the paines of the fundament, proued by a learned Gentleman M. William Godowrus Sergeant Surgeon to the Queenes Maiestie.

CHAP. 98. Of Rib-wort.

The Description.

Ib-wort or small Plantaine hath many leaves flat spred upon the ground narrow, flats pointed, and ribbed for the most part with fine nerues or sinewes, and therefore called Quinque-nerma; in the middle of which leaves infeth vp a crested of falke, bearing at the top a darke or dusky knap, fet with a few fuch white floures as are the loures of wheat The root and other parts are like the other Plantaines.

There is another lesse kinde of this Rib-wort, which differs not from the less mentioned in

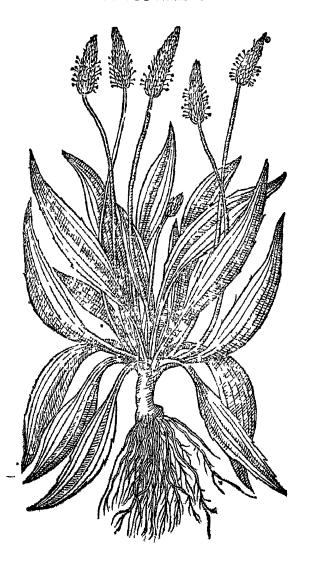
any thing but the smallnesse thereof. ‡

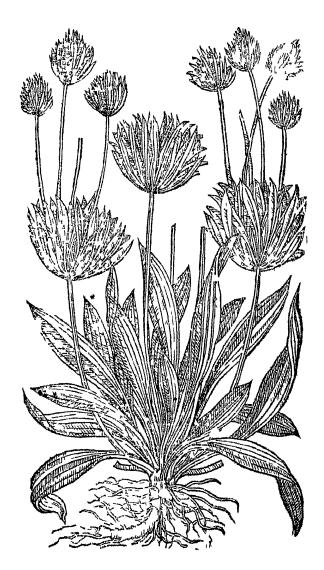
2 Rose Rib-wort hath many broad and long leaves of a darke greener leak, sharpe pointed, and ribbed with five nerves or smeares librate common Rib-wort; and thich rise vp naked statics, surrowed, chamsered, or creams will serve as there edges at the top whereof groweth a great and large tust of such leaves as those are therefore hearts as the control of such leaves as those are the growness to the surrow of such as great and large tust of such leaves as those are the growness to the surrow of such as the surrow of surrow of such as the surrow of surro

or vmbel, in shape resembling the rose (wherof I thought good to give it his syrname Rose) which is from his floure.

- † This also I think differs not from that of Clusius; wherefore I give his figure in the place of that fet forth by our Author. ‡
 - 1 Plantago quinqueneruia. Ribwoit Plantaine.

2 Plantago quinqueneruia rosea. Rose Ribwort.





The Place.

Ribwort groweth almost euery where in the borders of path-wayes and fertile fields.

Rose Ribwort is not very common in any place, notwithstanding it groweth in my garden, and wilde also in the North parts of England; and in a field neere London by a village called Hogsdon, found by a learned merchant of London M'. Iames Cole, a louer of plants, and very skilfull in the knowledge of them.

The Time.

They floure and flourish when the other Plantaines do. The Names.

Ribwort is called in Greeke, Apr., passon, units and of some, meribucus: in Latine, Plantago minor, Quin' quenerula, and Lanceola, or Lanceolata in high Dutch, Spitziger wegrich : in French, Lanceole in Low-Durch, Honots ribbe; that is to fay in Latine, Costa canina, or Dogs rib: in English, Ribwort, and Ribwort Plantaine.

The second I have thought meet to cal Rose Ribwort in English, and Quinqueneruia rosed in Latine.

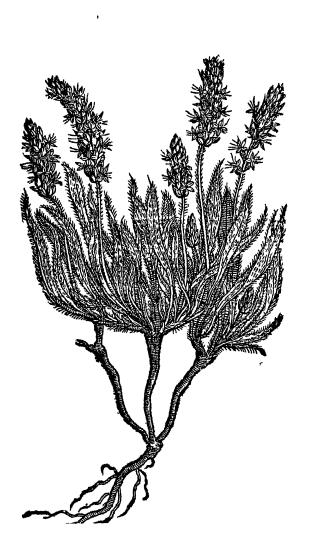
The Temperature.

Ribwort is cold and dry in the lecond degree, as are the Plantains.

The Vertues, evertues are referred to the kindes of Plantaines.

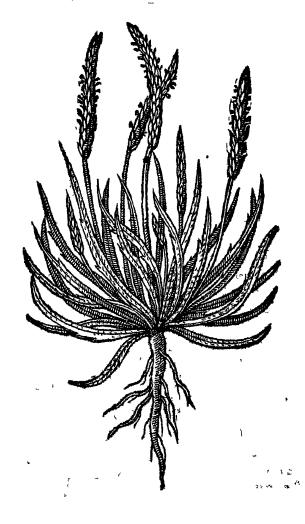
Of Sea Plantaines. CHAP. 99.

R Holosteum Salamanticum. Flouring sea Plantaine. 2 Holesteum parvum. Small sea Plantaine.





3 Plantago marina. Sea Plantaine.



The Description.

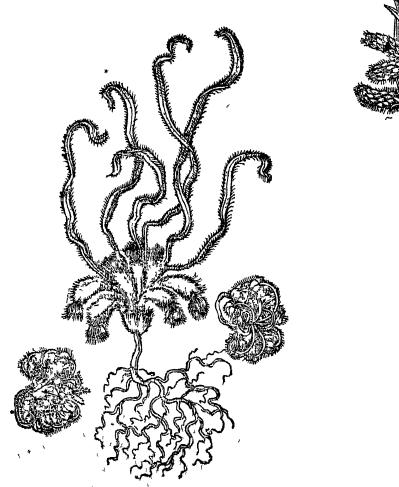
Arolus Clusius that excellent Herbarist hath referred these two forts of Holdrens unto the kindes of Sea Plantame. The first hath long seases like the common this wort, but narrower, couered with some hairmesse or wollinesse: among which there risets was a state top a spike like the kindes of Plantaine, beset with small floures of an herby colour, declining to whitehesse. The sead Tike that of the Risectic the root is long and wooddy. This floures in April or was.

The second is like the former, but small and so so gray or more the floures are like to Coremone, or the sesser. This floures at the same time as the same time.

- 3 The third kinde, which is the sea Plantaine, hath small and narrow leaves like Bucks-horn, but without any manifest incissure, cuttings or notches upon the one side, among which riseth up a spikie stalke, like the common kinde, but smaller.
- ‡ 4 Holosteum, sine Leontopodium Creticum.

 Candy Lyons foot.

† 5 Holosteum, sue Leontopod. Cret alterura.
The other Candy Lyons foot.





These two following Plants are by Clusius and Bauhine referred to this Tribe; wherefore I thinke it fitting to place them here. The former of them from a reddish, and as it were scaly roor growing lesse by little and little, and divided into fibres, sends forth many leaves, narrow, thoary, an handfull long, and having three nerves or ribbes running alongst each of them: amongst these come forth divers foot-stalkes, covered with a soft reddish downe, and being some two or three inches long, having heads somewhat thicke and reddish: the floures are whitish, with a blackish middle, which makes it seeme as if it were personated or holed. Now when the plant growes old, and withers, the stalkes becomming more thicke and stiffe, bend downe their heads towards the foot for that in some fort they resemble the foot of a Lyon.

This Plant which is figured in the vpper place (for I take the lower to be an exacter figure of the last described) hath leaves like to the small sea Plantaine, but tenderer, and standing vpright, and among these on little foot-stalkes grow heads like those of Psyllium, but pretrier, and of a whitish red colour. ‡

The Place.

The two first grow in most of the kingdomes of Spaine. Carolus Clusius writeth, that hee neuer saw greater or whiter than neere to Valentia a city of Spaine, by the high-wates. Since they have beene found at Bastable in the ille of VV ight, and in the isles of Gernsey and larsey.

The third doth grow neere who the leading all the places about England where I have travelled,

The third doth grow needs into the leads all the places about England where I have trauelled, cially by the forts on both the sides of the water at Grauesend, at Erith needs London; at Lee large at Rie in Kent; at West-Chester, and at Brislow.

refourth and fifth grow in Candy, from whence they have been fent to Padua and divers

The Names.

Holosteum is also called by Dodonaus, Plantago angustifolia albida, or Plantago Hispaniensis in En-

glish, Spanish hairy small Plantaine, or flouring sea Plantaine

The fourth is called by Clusius, Leontopodium Creticum by some it hath beene thought to be Catapance of Dioscorides the which Honorius Bellus will not allow of Bauhine calls it Holosteurs, fine Leontopodium Creticum.

The fifth is Leontopodium Creticum alterum of Clusius, the Habbures of Camerarius, and the Holo.

steum Creticum alterum of Bauhine. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues,

Galen faith, That Holosteum is of a binding and drying facultie

Galen, Dioscorides, and Pliny have proved it to be such an excellent wound herbe, that it present. A ly closeth or shutteth vp a wound, though it be very great and large : and by the same authority I speake it, that if it be put into a pot where many pieces of slesh are boyling, it will soder them to-

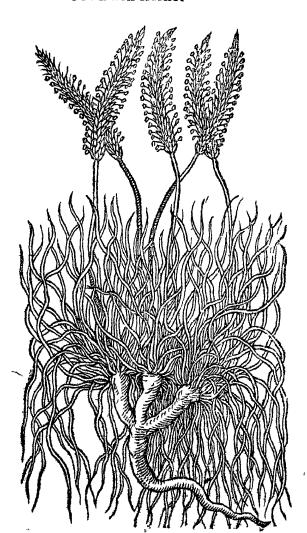
These herbes have the same faculties and vertues that the other Plantains have, and are thought

to be the best of all the kindes.

† That which was formerly in the fourth place of this chapter, under the name of Holosteum petratum, you shall finde hereafter under the title of Mi security enlatus for under that nameour Author also gaue another figure thereof, with a description, and I sudgest more sitly placed in that place, than here and gate Plantaines.

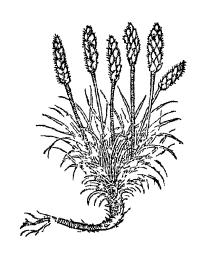
CHAP. 100. Of Sea Buck-horne Plantaines.

I Coronopus. Sea Buck-horne.



4,1

2 Coronopus, sine Serpentina minor? Small Sea Buck-horne.



The Description.

He new Writers following as it were by tradition those that have written long agone, haue beene content to heare themselves speake and set downe certainties by vncertaine speeches which hath wrought such confusion and ruption of writings, that so many Writers, so many seuerall opinions; as may mortelidently appeare in these plants and in others. And my selfe am content rather to suffer this scar to

passe than by correcting the story to tenew the plant which is the plant which are considered to plant which are contained as the plant which are contained to have the plant which are contained to be plant which are contained to be plant which are plant which is the plant which is t

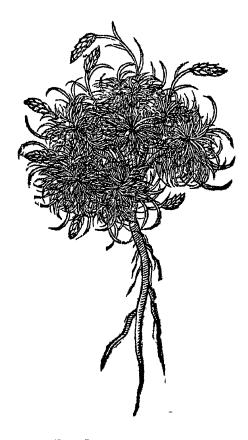
This plant likewise hath beene altogether vnknowne vnto the old Writers. It groweth most plentifully vpon the cliffes and rocks and the tops of the barren mountains of Auergne in France,

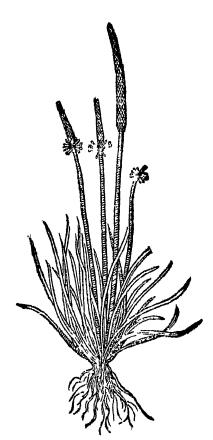
and in many places of Italy.

2 The second fort of wilde sea Plantaine or Serpentina differeth not from the former but onely in quantitie and slendernesse of his stalkes, and the smallnesse of his leaves, which exceed not the height of two inches. It groweth on the hills and rockes neere the washings of the sea at Massilia in great plenty almost every where among the Tragacant hum, having a most thicke and spreading cluster of leaves after the manner of Sedum minimum saxeum montanum, somewhat like Pinaster, or the wilde Pine, as well in manner of growing, as stiffenesse, and great increase of his slender branches. It hath the small seed of Plantaine, or Serpentina vulgaris, contained within his spiky eares. The root is fomewhat long, wooddy, and thicke, in taste somewhat hot and aromaticall.

3 Coronopus siue Serpentina minima. Small Buck-horne Plantaine.

4 Cauda Muris. Mouse-taile.





This small sea plant is likewise one of the kindes of sea Plantaine, participating as well of Buck-horne as of Holostum, being as it were a degenerate kinde of sea Plantaine. It hath many graffie leaues very like vnto the herbe Thrift, but much smaller; among which come forth little render foot-stalkes, whereon do grow small spikie knops like those of sca Plantaine. The root is

douse-taile or Cauda muris resembleth the last kinde of wilde Coronopus or sea Plantaine, in finally the knops, leaves, and stalkes, that I know no reason to the contrarie, but that I may as well place, it small herbe among the kindes of Coronopus or Bucks horne, as other Writers have placed kind of Holostium in the same section: and if that be pardonable in them, I trust this may be tolerated live another in the same section: and if that be pardonable in them, I trust this may be tolerated live another that without controuers this little and base herbe is a kinde of Holostium, having the shall short grassic leaves spred on the ground, an inch long or somewhat more: among which is small tender naked stalkes of two inches long, bearing at the top a sittle blackish torchors. The shape like that of the Plantaines, resembling very notably the taile of a Mouse, where the top is small and thready.

The first and second of the late of the life of man.

The first and second of the late of the life of man.

The first and second of the late of the life of man.

ife taile groweth vpon a barren ditch barike neere vnto a gate leading into a till the on the ind of the way, as ye go from London to a village called Hampstead, in a finite ou goe ton (a village neere London) vnto a house thereby called Pinite ou to the paths of Row in Waltham Forrest and an the Orchard below to the waste Whether ord Row in Waltham Forcest and in the Orchard belowed a

The Time.

They floure and flourish in May and Iune.

of The Names

Matthiolus writeth, That the people of Goritia do commonly call these two so mer plants Serpentaria and Serpentina, but unproperly, sor that there be other plants which may better be called Scrpentina than these two we may call them in English wild sea Plantame, where of doubt lesse they are kindes.

Mouse-taile is called in Latine C. inda muris, and Canda murina in Giecke, wieness, or in order Mye-sures is called of the French-men Queue de souris in English, Bloud-strange, and islouse-taile.

The Temperature.

Coronopus is cold and dry much like vnto the Plantaine. Mouse-taile is cold and somthing drying, with a kinde of astriction or binding qualitie.

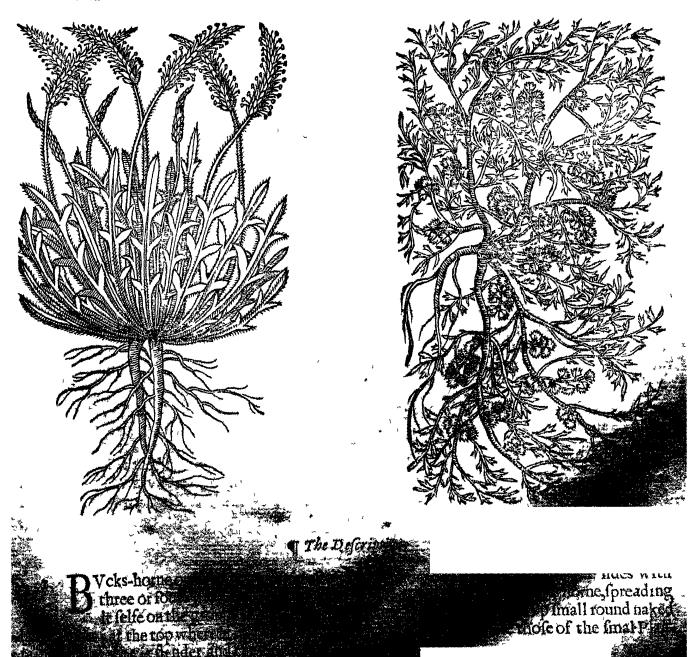
The Vertues.

Their faculties in working are referred unto the Plantaines and Harts horne.

CHAP. 101;

Of. Bucke-horne Plantaines, or Harts-horne.

I Cornu Ceruinum. Harts-horne. 2 Coronopus Ruelly. Swines Creffes, or Bucks-horne.



2 Ruellius Bucks-hoine of Swines Cresses hath many small and weake stragging by inches, that ling here and there vpon the ground, set with many small cut of lagged leaves, somewhat like the former, but smaller, and nothing at all harry as is the other. The floures grow among the leaves, in small rough clusters, of an herby greenish colour which being past, there come in place little flat pouches broad and rough, in which the feed is contained. The root is white, threddy, and in taste like the garden Cresses.

They grow in bairen plaines, and vntilled places, and fandy grounds, as in Touthill field necie vnto Westminster, at Waltham twelve miles from London, and vpon Blacke-heath also necie

London.

They floure and flourish when the Plantaines doe, whereof these have been taken to be undes.

Bucks-horne is called in Latine Corne Ceruinum, or Harts-horne divers name it Herba stella, or Stellaria, although there be another herbe so called in low-Dutch, pertyhonzen: in Spanish, Gui abella in French, Corne de Cerf It is thought to Dioscorides his represent which doth signisse corne is pedem, a Crowes foot It is called also by certaine bastard names, as Harenarea, Sanguinaria and of many, Herbe Iny, or herbe Eue

Bucks-home is like in temperature to the common Plantaine, in that it bindeth, cooleth, and drieth.

The Vertues

The leaves of Buckes-horne boyled in drinke, and given morning and eucning for certaine dayes together, helpeth most wonderfully those that have fore eyes, wateric or blasted, and most of the griefes that happen vnto the eyes, experimented by a learned Physition of Colchester called Master Duke; and the like by an excellent Apothecarie of the same Towne called Mr. Buckstone.

The leaves and roots stamped with Bay salt, and tied to the wrests of the armes, take away sits of the Ague and it is reported to worke the like effect being hanged about the nocke of the Patient in a certaine number, as vnto men nine plants, roots and all, and vnto women and chil-

dren seuen.

CHAP. 102. Of Saracens Consound.

The Description.

Aracens Confound harli many long narrow leaues cut or fleightly fnipt about the edges among which rife vp faire blowne hollow stalkes of the height of some cubits; along which even from the bottome to the top it is set with long and prety large leaves like them of the Peach tree at the top of the stalkes grow faire starre-like yellow floures, which turne into downe, and are carried away with the winde. The root is very sibrous or thieddy.

The Place.

Saracens Confound groweth by a wood as ye ride from great Dunmow in Effex, vnto a place

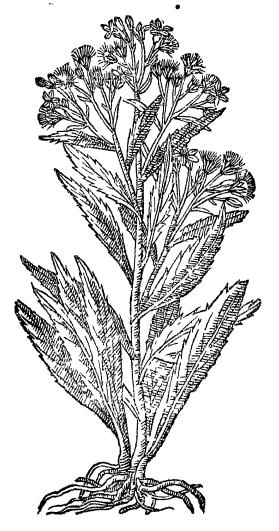
called Clare in the laid countrey, from whence I brought some plants into my garden.

† I formerly in the twenty fourth Chapter of this second booke told you what plant our Author tooke for Saracens Consound, and (as I have been credibly informed) kept in his garden for it. Now the true Solidage here described and figured was found Anno 1632, by my kind. Friends Mr. George Bowles and Mr. William Goot, in Shropshire in Wales, in a hedge in the way as one goeth from Dudson in the parish of Cherbery to Guarthlow: ‡

¶ The Time. Tefloureth in Iuly, and the feed is ripe in August.

Confound is called in Latine Solidago Saracemea, or Saracens Comfrey, and Confolida Durch, Deindinisch mundtkraut: of some, Herba fortus. in English, Saracens Con-

† Solidago Saracemea. Saracens Confound.



I he Nature.

Saracens Confound is dry in the third degree, with fonce manufelf heate

The Vertues.

Saracens Confound is not inferiour to A any of the wound-herbes what foeuer, being inwardly ministred, or outwardly applied in ointments or oyles. With it I cuted Master Cariwight a Gentleman of Grayes Inne, who was givenously wounded into the lungs, and that by Gods permission in short space.

The leaves boyled in water and drunke, B doth restraine and stay the wasting of the liver, taketh away the oppilation and stopping of the same, and profiteth against the saundice and Feuers of long continuance.

The decoction of the leaves made in C water is excellent against the soienesse of the throat, if it be therewith gargarised it increaseth also the vertue and force of lotion or washing waters, appropriate for priny maimes, fore mouthes, and such like, if it be mixed therewith.

† The figure that was formerly in this place was of Confolida palulitus of Tabernamontanus, and the true figure belonging to this historie was in shenext chapter faue one, vincer the title of tierba Joyca Lobelino

CHAP. 103. Of Golden Rod.

The Description.

Olden Rod hath long broad leaves fomwhat hoary and sharpe pointed; among which rise vp browne stalkes two foot high, dividing themselves toward the top into sundry branches, charged or loden with small yellow floures, which when they be ripe turne into downe which is carried away with the winde. The root is thready and browne of colour. ‡ Lobel makes this with vissing leaves to be that of Arnoldus de vella nova. ‡

The second fort of Golden Rod hath small thin leaves broader than those of the first described, smooth, with some few cuts or nickes about the edges, and sharpe pointed, of a hot and harsh taste in the throat being chewed, which leaves are set upon a faire reddish stalke. It tooke his name from the floures which grow at the top of a gold yellow colour which floures turne into Downe, which is carried away with the winde, as is the former. The root is small, compact of many strings or threds.

The Place.

They both grow plentifully in Hampstead Wood, necrevato the gate that leadeth out of the wood vato a Village called Kentish towne, not far from London; in a wood by Rayleigh in Eslex, hard by a Gentlemans house called M. Leonard, dwelling upon Dawes heath; in Southsteet and in Swainescombe wood also, neere unto Grauesend.

They floure and flourish in the end of August.

It is called in English Golden Rod in Latine, Virga durea, because the branches are like a golden rod: in Dutch, Gulben roede: in French, Virga durea, because the branches are like a golden rod: in Dutch, Gulben roede: in French, Virga durea, because the branches are like a golden rod:

I Virga aurea. Golden Rod. 2 Vargaaurea Arnolde Villanonons. Ainold of the new towne his Golden rod.





The Temperature.

Golden Rod is hot and dry in the second degree: it clenseth, with a certaine astriction or binding qualitie.

The Vertues.

Golden Rod prouoketh wine, wasteth away the stones in the kidnies, and expelleth them, and withall bringeth downe tough and raw flegmatick humors sticking in the vrine vessels, which now and then do hinder the comming away of the stones, and causeth the grauell or sand which is brittle to be gathered together into one stone. And therefore Arnoldus Villanouanus by good reason hath commended it against the stone and paine of the kidnies.

It is of the number of those plants that serue for wound-drinks, and is reported that it can fully performe all those things that Saracens Consound can, and in my practise shall be placed in the

formost ranke.

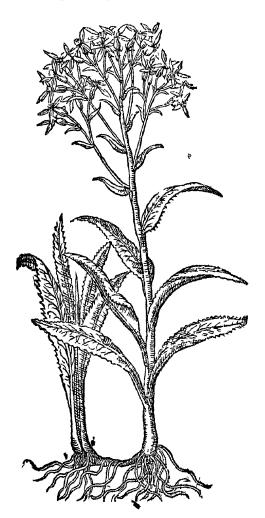
Arnoldus writeth, That the distilled water drunke with wine for some few dayes together, wor-

keth the same effect, that is, for the stone and gravell in the kidnies.

It is extolled aboue all other herbes for the stopping of bloud in sanguinolent vicers and blecding wounds, and hath in times past beene had in greater estimation and regard than in these dayes: for in my remembrance I have knowne the dry herbe which came from beyond the sea fold in Bucklers Bury in London for halfe a crowne an ounce. But fince it was found in Hampstead wood, euen as it were at our townes end, no man will give halfe a crowne for an hundred weight of it which plainly fetteth forth our inconstancie and sudden mutabilitie, esteeming no longer of any thing, how pretious foeuer it be, than whilest it is strange and rare. This verifieth our English prouerbe, Far fetcht and deare bought is best for Ladies. Yet it may be more truely said of phantasticall Physitions, who when they have found an approved medicine and perfect remedie heere home against any disease, yet not content therewith, they wil seeke for a new farther off, and that meanes many times hurt more than they helpe Thus much I have spoken to bring these langled fellowes backe againe to esteeme better of this admirable plant than they have done, doubt hath the same vertue now that then it had, although it growes so neere our owne tioner fo great quantitie.

CHAP. 103. Of Captaine Andreas Dorias his Wound-moort.

† Herba Doria L'obely.
Dorias Woundwoort,



The Desireption.

His plant hath long and large thicke and fat leaues, sharp pointed, of a blewish greene like vnto Woad, which being broken with the hands hath a pretrie spicie smell. Among these leaues riseth vp a stalk of the height of a tal man, divided at the top into many other branches, whereupon grow small yellowish floures, which turneth into downe that flicth away with the wind. The root is thick almost like Helleborus albus

Of which kinde there is another like the former, but that the leaves are rougher, fomewhat bluntly indented at the edges, and not fo fat and groffe.

Herba Doria altera.

This herbe growes up with a green round brittle stalke, very much champhered, sinewed, or surrowed, about soure or sine soot high, sull of white pith like that of Elder, and sendeth forth small branches the leaues grow on the stalk out of order, & are smooth, sharpe pointed, in shape like those of Herba Doria, but much shorter & narrower, the broadest and longest sel-

dome being aboue ten or eleuen inches long, and scarce two inches broad, and are more finely and smally nickt or indented about the edges; their smell being nothing pleasant, but rather when together with the stalke they are broken and rubbed yeeld forth a smell having a small touch of the smell of Hemlocke. Out of the bosomes of these leaves spring other smaller leaves or branches. The floures are many, and grow on small branches at the tops of the stalkes like those of Herba Doria, but more like those of Iacobea, of a yellow colour, as well the middle button, as the small leaves that stand round about, cuery floure having commonly eight of those small leaves. Which beeing past the button turneth into downe and containeth very small long seedes which slie away with the winde. The root is nothing else but an infinite of small strings which most hurtfully spread in the ground, and by their infinite increasing destroyeth and starueth other herbes that grow neere it. Its naturall place of growing I know not, for I had it from Mr. Ioha Coys, and yet keep it growing in my garden, Iohn Goodyer. ‡

The Place.

These plants grow naturally about the borders or brinkes of rivers neere to Narbone in France, from whence they were brought into England, and are contented to be made denizons in my garden, where they flours in to the height aforesaid

The Time.

They floured in my garden about the twelfth of Iune.

¶ The Nature.

The roots are liveet in finell, and hot in the third degree.

Two drams of the roots of Herea Duria boiled in wine and giden to danke; draweth downe waterish humors, and provoketh vrine.

The same is with good successe view in medicines that expell posson.

‡ All these Plants mentioned in the three last Chapters, to wit, Solidago, Vinga aurea and this Here ba Dorea, are by Bauhine fitly comprehended under the title of Vinga aurea, because they are much alike in shape, and for that they are all of the same facultie in medicine †

† The figure that was here was of Solidago Saracemea

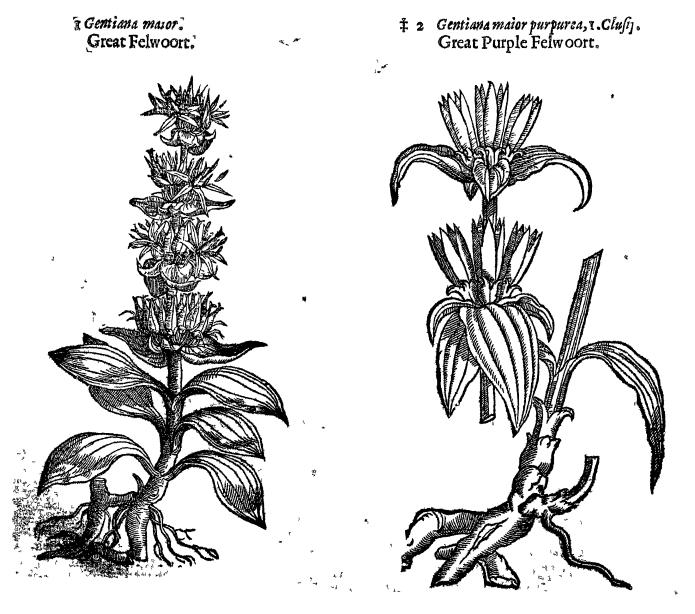
CHAP. 105. Of Felwoort, or Baldmoney.

The Kindes.

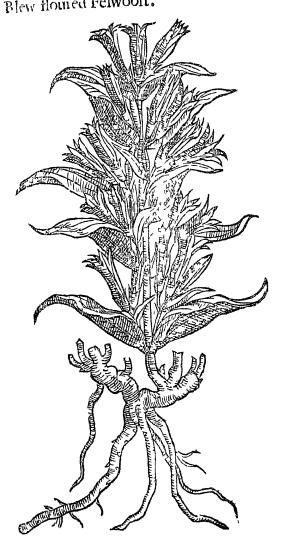
Here be divers forts of Gentians or Felwoorts, whereof some be of our owne countrey, others more strange and prought surther off and also some not before this time remembred, either of the antient of later writers, as shall be set forth in this present chapter.

The Description.

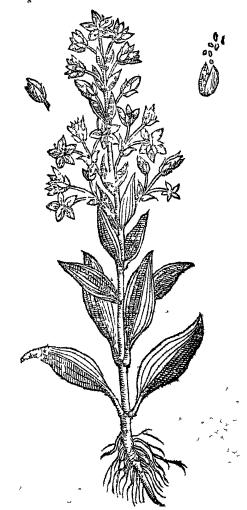
ry well resembling the seaues of the white Hellebore among which riseth vp a found hollow stalke as a mans thumbe, full of foints of knees, with two seaues at each of them, and towards the top enery foint or knot is set round about with small yellow staire-like slowes, like a coronet or garland at the botto se of the plant next the ground the seaues do spread themselues abroad, embracing or clipping the stalke in that place round about, set together by couples one opposite against another. The seede is small, browne, flat, and smooth like the seeds of the Stocke Gillo-sloure. The roote is a singer thicke. The whole Plant is of a bitter taste.



3 Gentuna maior y. caruleo flore Glusij.
Rlew floured Felwoort.



5 Gentiana Pennes minor. Spotted Gentian of Dr. Pennic.



4 Gentionaminor Cruciata.
Crossewoort Gentian.



This described by Clusius, hath leaues and stalkes like the precedent; these stalkes are some cubite and halfe or two cubits high, and towards the toppes they are ingirt with two or three coronets of faire purple floures, which are not starfashioned, like those of the former, but long and hollow, divided as it were into fome fiue or fix parts or leaues, which towards the bottome on the infide are spotted with deepe purple spots these floures are without smell, & have so many chives as they have tagges, and these chives compasse the head, which is parted into two cells, and containes store of a smooth, chafe. fie, reddish seed. The root is large, yellowon the outside, and white within, very bit ter, & it fends forth enery yere new thoots. It growes in diuers places of the Alps; it floures in August, and the seeds are ripe in September. ‡

3 Carolus Clusius also setteth forth another fort of a great Gentian rising forth
of the ground with a sife, sime or solide
stalke, set with leases like vnto Asclepias,
by couples one opposite against another,
even from the bottome to the top in certaine distances: from the bosome of the

Traves their thoor to their upon ilender foot stall executaine long hollow stonies like bels, the mouth where of endeth in five flange concis. The whole home changeth many times his colon according to the forle and climate, now and then purple or blew, fornetimes whitifh, and often of anathe colon. The 100t and feed is lil e the precedent

Croffe woort Gentian both many ribbed leaves spred up on the ground, like vato the leave of Sopewoort, but of a blacker givene colour among which rife vowcal e ron ted stall estrailing or leaning toward the ground. The floures grow at the top in bundles thacked ruft together, like those of sweet Williams, of a light blew colour. The root is thicke, and except than the ground far

abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth

Carolus Clesies hath set sorth in his Pannonicke historie a kinde of Gentian which he recei ued from M'. Thon is Preme of London, D'. in Philicke, of famous memoric, and a fir and Diefeo. des for his fingular I rowledge in Plants which 7 ibernamontanus hath fet for their his Dutch looke for the feuenth of Clusius, wherein he greatly deceived himselfe, and hathwith a sile description

wronged others.

This twelfth fort or kinde of Centian after Clefius, hath around fifte fill elime and folide, fomewhat reddish at the bottome, rounted or kreed like vnto Crossewoon Cert " The leaves are broad, fmooth, full of ribbes or finewes, fet about the stalkes by couples or expect to appropriate another. The floures grow vi on small tender stalkes, compact of the sleet of the interest of the state of th red very enrously with many blacke spots and little invest, laining in the reserve to a villent chines. The feed is small like fand the root is little garnished with a length map of a get in the

7 he Place.

Gention groweth in shadowie woods, and the mountains of Italia, Schare many, a many, I amee and Burgundie, from whence M. Ifau de Launea learned Phisterion fent me plants to the inerest of my garden Crossewoort Gentian groweth in a pasture at the West end of little Rayne in 1 stea on the North fide of the way leading from Braintice to Much-Dunmow; and in the horse way by the same close.

The Time.

They floure and flour ith in August, and the feed is ripe in September.

The Names.

Gentius King of Illytiawas the first finder of this herbe, and the first that vsed it in medicine, for which cause it was called Gentian after his ownename in Greeke zonow which name also the Apothecaries retaine vinto this day, and call it Gentiana it is named in highlighthe woort Gentian, Butterwoort; Baldmoyne, and Baldmoney.

This by most Winters is called Contiana, and Gentiana major Lutea.

Gefaer calleth this Centiana punica; Clusius, Gentiana maior slore purpurco.

This is Gentiana folys birundinaria of Gifner and Gentiana Afelipsadis folio of Clufins.

This, Cinciata, or Gentiana Cruciata, of Tragus, Fuchfius, Dodon. Gefner and others it is the Gen. tianaminer of Matthichia.

Clusius calls this Gentiana maior pallida punitus distincta.

The Temperature.

The root of Felwoort is hot, as Diofeorides faith, clenfing or fcouring. diners copies hau, that it is likewise binding, and of a bitter taste.

The Vertues.

It is excellent good, as Galen faith, when there is need of attenuating, purging, clenfing, and re-

moung of obstructions, which qualitiest taketh of his extreme bitterness.

It is reported to be good for those that are troubled with crampes and convulsions; for such as are burst, or have falme from some high place: for such as have evill livers and bad stomacks. It is put into Counterpoisons, as into the composition named Theriaca diatessaron which Aetius cal-Icili Mysterium, a mysterie or hid secret.

This is of such force and vertue, saith Pling, that it helpeth cattell which are not onely troubled

with the cough, but are also broken winded.

The root of Gentiangiuen in pouder the quantitie of a dramme, with a little pepper and herbe Grace mixed therewith, is profitable for them that are bitten or flung with any manner of venothous beast or mad dog : or for any that hath taken posson.

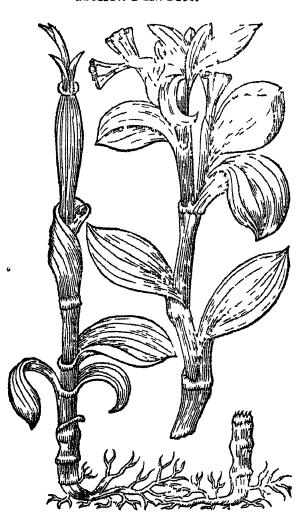
The decoction drunke is good against the stoppings of the liner, and cruditie of the stomacke, dadigestion, dissolueth and scattereth congealed bloud, and is good against all cold diseases

CHAP. 106. Of English Felwoort.

The Description.

Ollow leafed Felwoort or English Gentian hath many long tough roots, dispersed hither and thither within the upper crust of the earth; from which immediatly riseth a fat thicke stalke, so inted or kneed by certaine distances, set at every knot with one leafe, and sometimes moe, keeping no certaine number which leaves doe at the first inclose the stalkes round about, being one whole and entire leafe without any incisure at all, as it were a hollow timke; which after it is growne to his sulnesse, breaketh in one side or other, and becommeth a statished leafe, like vnto the great Gentian or Plantaine. The sloures come forth of the bosome of the upper leaves, set upon tender foot stalkes, in shape like those of the small Bindweed, or rather the floures of Sopewoort, of awhitish colour, washt about the brims with a little light carnation. Then followeth the seed, which as yet I have not observed.

Gentiana concaua. Hollow Felwoort.



The Place

I found this strange kind of Gentian in a small groue of a wood called the Spinie, necre vinto a small village in Northampton shire called Lichbarrow. elsewhere I have not heard of it.

The Time.

It springeth forth of the ground in A-prill, and bringeth forth his floures and seed in the end of August.

The Names,

I have thought good to give vnto this plant, in English, the name Gentian, being doubtlesse a kinde therof. The which hath not been set forth, nor remembred by any that have written of plants vntil this time. In Latine we may call it Gentiana concana, of the hollow leaves. It may be called also hollow leaved Felwoort.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Of the faculties of this plant as yet I can fay nothing, referring it vnto the other Gentians, vntill time shall disclose that which yet is secretand vnknowne.

‡ Bauhine received this plant with the figure thereof from Doctor Lister one of his Maiesties Physicians, and he referres it

unto Saponaria, calling it Saponaria concaua Anglica; and (as farre as I can consecture) hath a good description thereof in his Prodrom. pag. 103. Now both by our Authour and Bau-hines Description, I gather, that the roote in this Figure is not rightly expressed, for that it should bee long, thicke, and creeping, with sew sibers adhering thereunto; when as this figure expressed an annual wooddy root. But not having as yet seene the plant, I can affirme nothing of certaintie. ‡

CHAP.

1 CHAP. 107. Of Bastard Felwoort.

The Description.

To fet all right, for his descriptions they were so barren, that little might be gathered by them, and the figures agreed with their titles, but the place contradicts all, for the first figured is found in England, and the second is not that euer I could learne; also the second floures in the spring, according to Clusius and all others that have written thereof, and also by our Authours owne title, truely put ouer the figure yet he said they both floure and flourish from August to the end of September. These things considered, I thought it fitter both so the Readers benefit, and my owne credit to give you this chapter wholly new with additions, rather than mangled and confused, as otherwise of necessitie it must have beene. ‡

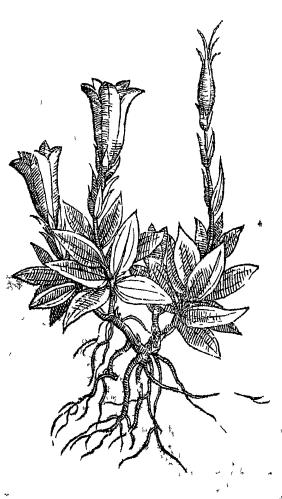
‡ I This elegant Gentianella hath a small yellowish creeping root, from which arise many greene smooth thicke haid and sharpe pointed leaves like those of the broad leaved Myrtle, yet larger, and having the veines running alongst the leaves as in Plantaine. Amongst the leaves come vp short stalkes, bearing very large sloures one vpon a stalke, and these floures are hollow like a Bel-sloure, and end in sive sharpe points with two little eases betweene each division, and their colour is an exquisite blew. After the sloure is past there follows a sharpe pointed longish vessell, which opening it selfe into two equall parts, showes a small crested darke coloured

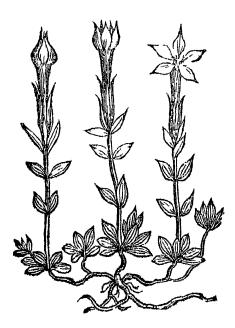
seede.

‡ I Gentianella vernamaior.

Spring laige floured Gentian.

2 Gentianella Alpinaveina.
Alpes Felwooit of the fpring time,

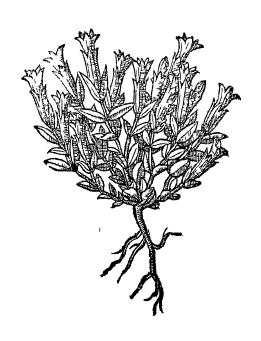




2 This fecond rifes vp with a fingle flender and purplish stalke, set at certaine spaces with fix or eight little ribbed leaves, standing by couples one against another. At the top stands a cup, out whereof comes one long floure without smell, and as it were divided at the top into five parts; and it is of so elegant a colour, that it seemes to exceed blewnesse it selfe; each of the soldes or little leaves of the sloure hath a whitish line at the side, and other side as it were pointed leaves or appendices set between them; and in the middest of

floure are certaine pale coloured chiues: a longish sharpe pointed vessell succeeds the floure contains a small hard round seed. The root is small, yellowish and creeping, putting up here are talkes bearing floures, and in other places onely leaues lying orderly spred upon the groun.

3 Gentianella fugax minor Bastard or Dwarfe Felwoort.



3 Besides these two whose roots last long and increase energy yeare, there are diueis other Dwarfe or Bastard Gentians which are annuall, and wholly perish euery yeare assoone as they have perfe-Aed then feed; and therefore by Clufius they are fitly called Georgana fugaces. Of these I have onely observed two kindes (or rather varieties) in this Kingdome, which I wil here describe into you The first of these, which is the lesser, & whose figure we here gaue you, is a proper plant fome two or three inches high, divided immediatly from the root into three or foure or more branches, fet at certaine spaces with little longish leaves, being broadest at the setting on, and so growing narrower or sharper pointed. The tops of these stalkes are beautissed with long, hollow, and pretty large floures, confidering the magnitude of the plant, and these floures are of a darke purplish colour, and at their tops divided into fine parts The root is yellowish, small, and wooddy The feedewhich is small

and round is contained in longish vessels. The stalkes and leaves are commonly of a darke green,

or else of a brownish colour

4 This from a root like, yet a little larger than the former, sends vp a pretty stiffe round stalke of some span high; which at certaine spaces is set with such leaues as the last described, but larger: and out of the bosomes of these leaves from the bottome to the top of the stalke come forth little foot stalkes, which vsually carry three floures a piece, two set one against another, and the third vpon a stalke somewhat higher; and sometimes there comes forth a single floure at the 100t of these foot stalkes. The floures in their shape, magnitude and colour, are like those of the last mentioned, and also the seed and seed vessels. The manner of growing of this is very well presented. ted by the figure of the third Gentian, formerly described in the Chapter last saue one aforegoing.

The Place. These grow not wilde in England that I know of, but the former is to bee found in most of our choice Gardens. As with Mr. Parkinson, Master Tradescant, and Master Tug-

- These are found in divers places, as in the Chalke-dale at Dartford in Kent, and according to our Authour (for I know he meant these) in Waterdowne Forest in Sussex, in the way that leadeth from Charlwoods lodge, vnto the house of the Lord of Abergauenie, called Eudge house by a brooke side there, especially vpon a Heath by Colbrooke neere London: on the Plain of Salisburie, hard by the turning from the said Plaine, vnto the right Honourable the Lord of Pembrooks house at Wilton, and vpon a Chalkie banke in the high way between Saint Albons and Goramberrie.
- The Time. These two floure in Aprill and May. The other from August vnto the end of O-Ctober. The Names.

This is the Gentiana 4.0f Tragus. The Gentianella Alpina of Gesner. Gentianella Carpanna La flore and Heluetsca of Lobel; the Gentiana 5. or Gentianella maior verna of Clusius.

2 Gesner called this Calathiana verna Lobel, Gentianella Alpina; and Clusius, Gentiana and Gentianella minor verna. 3 This is the Calathiana vera of Daleschampius. and the Gentiana sugar grant in a 1.mini-

Ttake this to bee Clasus his Gentions sugar as of Gentions to West and this in English, Small Autumne Gentian. ma of Clusius. Small Autumne Gentian.

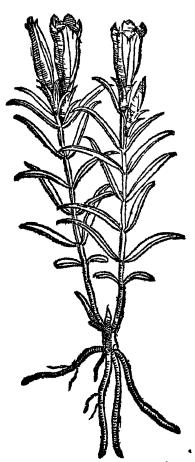
¶ Their Temperature and Vertues

These by their taste and forme should be much like to the greater Gentians in their operation and working, yet not altogether so effectuall. ‡

CHAP. 106. Of Calathian Violet, or Autumne Bel-floure.

Mong the number of the base Gentians there is a small plant, which is late before it commether, having stalks a spanhigh, and sometimes higher, narrow leaves like vnto Time, set by couples about the stalkes by certaine distances long hollow floures growing at the top of the stalks, like a cup called a Beaker, wide at the top, and narrower toward the bottome, of a deepe blew colour tending to purple, with certain white thieds or chiues in the bottome the floure at the mount or brim is flue cornered before it be opened, but when it is opened it appeareth with sine clists or pleats. The whole plant is of a bitter taste, which plainly sheweth it to be a kinde of wilde Gentian. The root is small, and perisheth when it hath persected his seed, and recovere this selfection in selfic by salling of the same.

Pneumonanthe: Calathian Violet.



The Place.

It is found fometimes in Meadowes, of contimes in vntilled places. It groweth upon Long field downes in Kent, neere unto a village called Longfield by Granciend, upon the chalkie cliffes necie Greene-Hythe and Cobham in Kent, and many other places. It likewife groweth as you ride from Sugar-loafe hill unto Bathe, in the VVeft countrey.

‡ This plant I neuer found but once, and that was on a wet Moorish ground in Lincolnshire, 2 or 3.miles on this side Caster, and as I remember, the place is called Netleton Moore. Now I suspect that our Authour knew it not; first, because he describes it with leaves like vnto Time, when as this hath long narrow leaves more like to Hyssop or Rosemary. Secondly, for that he faith the root is small & perisheth when as it hath persected the seed: whereas this hath a living, stringie and creeping root. Besides, this seldome or neuer growes on chalkie clisses, but on wet Moorish grounds and Heaths: where fore I suspect our Authour tooke the small Autumne Gentian (described by me in the fourth place of the last Chapter) for this here treated of. ‡

The gallant floures hereof be in their braucrie about the end of August, and in September.

The Names.

yet not that of Pliny; and those that desire to know more of this may have recourse to the twelsthe chapter of the sirst booke of the 2. Pempt. of Dodon. his Latine Herball, whence our Authour tooke those words that were formerly in this place, though he did not well understand nor expresse them 7. It is called Piola Autumnalu, or Autumne Violet, and seemeth to bee the same that Valerius Cordus doth call Pneumonanthe, which he saith is named in the Germane tongue Lungen bluemen, or Lung-sloure: in English, Autumne Bel-sloures, Calathian Violets, and of some, Haruest-bels.

This wilde Felwoort or Violet is in Temperature hot, somewhat like in facultie to Gentian recost it is a kinde, but sar weaker in operation.

The Vertues.

Arter Physitions hold it to be effectuall against pestulent diseases and the bitings & stings conous beasts.

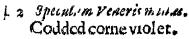
Сна Р. 109. Of Venus Looling gl. ffe.

of The Deferious.

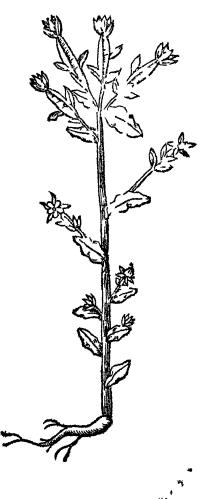
D'Effices tile tormer rel-flome til icis likewide a certaine other, which is low and litt'e, The strikes where one under, mospans long, dended memory branches in steon mony larger on the ground. The leaves about the fall's are little, de 3h ly nicled in thee to s. The flories are finally of a bright purpler olour rending to blewne very bear fill with wide month of conducts, hung a white chuse or timed in the middle. The floures in the unthe least of the period of the form feet of the Pel-floures are. The root be a flet least a period of the perfected then feet.

1 2 There is a c. berwhich from a small and wooddy root sendeth vo a fire gat flat on times butther or "in mones, jet other whiles a root high, when as a light or o good fround. This fille is crefled and hollow, having little longish leaves crumpled or fina ed about the a gos futhercon and out of the bosomes of those leurs towards the top of the standards one imes lowers, one little branches bearing little winge I code, it the tops of which in the miller of fine Intlegicer cleanes stand small purple flories, of Intle or no Leanty; which he ug pa cods become inch larger, and containe in there a finally ellowish feed, and the v. Brilietime then cops the fire longish greene leaves that incompassed the slowe. This plant is an arrivall like as the owner. I

I Spicili nitere . . Veras Looking glaffe.







It groweth in ploughed fields among the corne, in a plentifull and fruitfull falle. I found it in a d among the corne by Greene hithe as I went from thence toward Dascharlin Kent, and in ma-ther places theresbout, but not elistic perform thence I brought at the bods for my Garden, and ay come up of themselves from the parties by fall for the found growing in Eng.

land, I have feene only some branches of it brought from Leiden by my friend Mr. William Parker. The other of my description I have divers times sound growing among the corn in Chelley field, and also have had it brought me from other places by M'. George Bowls , & M' Loward Buckner. # The Time

It floureth in Iune and Iuly, and the feed is ripe in the end of August.

It is called Campana Aruensis and of some Onobrychus, but vnproperly, of other Car orbitus segotum, or coine Gillofloure, or Corne pinke, and Speculum Veneru, or Ladies glasse The Brabanders

in then tongue call it Uroben Spiegel.

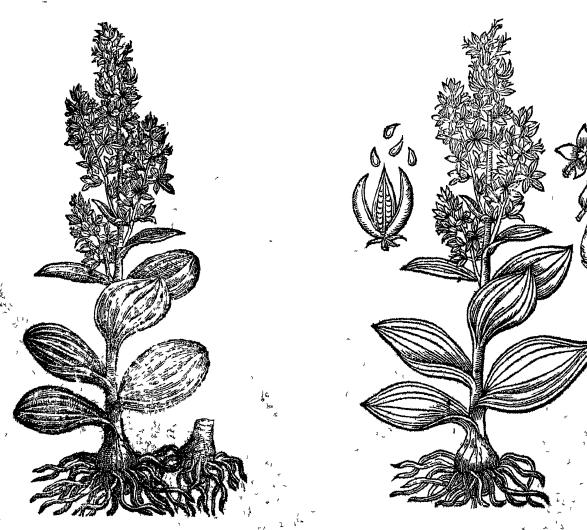
‡ Tabernamontamus hath two figures thereof, the one under the name of toolcanuensis, and the other by the title of Viola Pentagonia, because the floure hath fine folds or corners 2 This of my description is not mentioned by any Authour, wherefore I am content to follow that name which is given to the former, and terme it in Latine Speculum Veae, is minus: and from the colour of the floure and codded feed veffell, to call it in English, Codded Corne Violet

of The Temperature and Vertues.

We have not found any thing written either of his vertue or temperature, of the antient or late Writers

CHAP. 110. Of Neefing root, or Neefewoort.

Melleborus albes. White Hellebor. 2 Helleborus albus pracox. Timely white Hellebor.



The Description.

first kinde of white Hellebor hath leaves like vnto great Ga ad not valike the leaves of the great Plantaine, folded into plants like a garme in a chest; amongst these leaves riseth ve as

towards the top full of little starte-like floures, of an herbiegreen colour tending to whitenesse, which being past there come small huskes containing the seed. The root is great and thicke, with many small threds hanging thereat.

The second kinde is very like the first, and differeth in that, that this hath blacke reddish floures, and commeth to flouring before the other kinde, and feldome in my garden commeth to

feeding.

The Place.

The white Hellebor groweth on the Alps, and fuch like mountains where Gentian doth grow. It was reported vnto me by the bishop of Norwich, that white Helleborg to weth in a wood of his owne neere to his house at Norwich. Some say likewise that it doth grow upon the Mountaines of Wales. I speake this vpon report, yet I thinke not, but that it may be true. Howbeit I date assure you, that they grow in my garden at London, where the first kinde floureth and seedeth very

The Time.

The first floureth in Iune, and the second in May.

¶ The Names.

Neesewoort is called in Greeke inicope hinner in Latine, Veratrum Album, Helleborus albus, and Sanguis Herculeus. The Germans call it weils melwurt: the Dutchmen, presmottel: the Italians, Elleboro beanco . The Spaniards, Verde gambre blanco the French, Ellebore blanche and we of England call it white Hellebor, Nieswoort, Lingwoort, and the root Neesing pouder.

The Temperature.

The root of white Hellebor, is hot and drie in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The root of white Hellebor procureth vomite mightily, wherein confisteth his chiefe vertue, A and by that means voideth all superfluous slime and naughtie humors. It is good against the falling ficknesse, phrensies, sciatica, dropsies, poison, and against all cold diseases that bee of hard curation, and will not yeeld to any gentle medicine.

This strong medicine made of white Hellebor, ought not to be given inwardly vnto delicate B bodies without great correction, but it may more safely be given vnto Country people which feed

groffely, and have hard, tough, and strong bodies.

The root of Hellebor cut in small pieces, such as may aptly and conveniently be conveied into C the Fistulaes dorh mundifie them, and taketh away the callous matter which hindereth curation, and afterward they may be healed up with some incarnative viguent, fit for the purpose. # This facultie by Dioscorides is attributed to the blacke Hellebor, and not to this. ‡

The pouder drawne up into the nose causeth sneesing, and purgeth the braine from grosse and D

The root given to drinke in the weight of two pence, taketh away the fits of agues, killeth Mice E and rats being made up with honie and floure of wheat. Pliny addeth that it is a medicine against the Lousie equal.

CHAP. 111. Of Wilde white Hellebor.

The Description.

Elleborine is like vnto white Hellebor, and for that cause we have given it the many Helleborme. It hath a straight stalke of a foot high, set from the bottome to the puttof floures, with faire leaves, ribbed and chamfered like those of white Heller and thing neere so large, of adarke greene colour. The floures bee orderly placed from the adale to the top of the stalke, hollow within, and white of colour, straked here and there will be the purple, in shape like the floures of Satyrion. The seed is single like dust or moterate the Sun. The root

The second is like vino the first but altogether greater, and the south file without any at all, wherein consistent the difference.

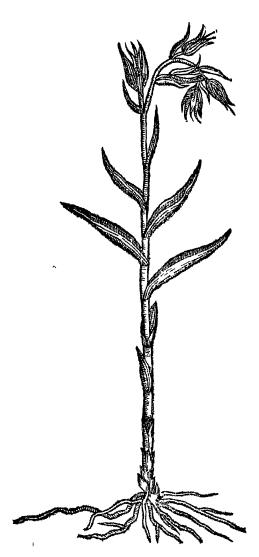
Thurd kind of Helleborine, being the state engine account the same like the first description account to the same like the same l

come and remes like the first described bed, but smaller and narrower. The stalkeriseth vp to the height of two spans, at the top whereof grow faire shining purple coloured floures, confisting of six little leaves, within or among which lieth hid things like small helmets. The plant in proportion is like the other of this kinde. The The root is small, and creepeth in the ground.

1 Helleborine. Wilde white Hellebore.

2 Helleborine angustifolia 6 Clusij. Narrow leafed wilde Neesewooit.





They bee found in dankish and shadowie places; the first was found growing in the woods by Digges well pastures, halfe a mile from Welwen in Hartfordshire: it groweth in a wood fine miles from London, neere vnto a bridge called Lockbridge by Nottingham neere Robinhoods well, where my friend Mr. Steuen Bredwell a learned Physition found the same: in the woods by Dun. mowe in Essex: by Southsteet in Kent; in a little groue of Juniper, and in a wood by Clare in Effex.

The Time.

They floure in May and Iune, and perfect their feed in August.

The Names. The likenede that it hath with white Hellebor, doth shew it may not unproperly bee named Helleborene, or wildewhite Hellebor, which is also called of Dioscorides and Pliny ramunic sor Epipatitis; But from whence that name came it is not apparant: it is also named amin

The Temperature.

They are thought to be how and drie of nature.

The Vertues. The faculties of these wilde Hellebors are referred unto the white Neesewoort, whereof they

is reported that the decoction of wilde Hellebor drunken openeth the floppings of the Lireloeth any imperfections of the fame.

CHAP. 112. Of our Ladies Slipper.

The Description.

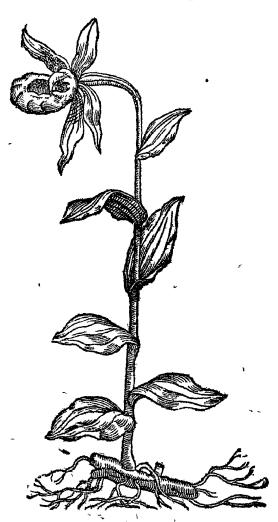
Vr Ladies Shoo or Slipper hath a thicke knobbed root, with certaine marks or notes vpon the same, such as the roots of Solomons Seale haue, but much lesser, creeping within the vpper crust of the earth from which riseth vpa stiffe and hairy stalke a soot high, set by certaine spaces with saire broad leaves, ribbed with the like sinewes or nerues as those of the Plantaine. At the top of the stalke groweth one single floure, seldome two sashioned on the one fide like an egge, on the other fide it is open, empty, and hollow, and of the forme of a shoo or slipper, whereof it tooke his name, of a yellow colour on the outside, and of a shining deepe yellow on the inside. The middle part is compassed about with source leaves of a bright purple colour, often of a light red or obscure crimson, and sometimes yellow as in the middle part,

which in shape is like an egge, as aforesaid.

‡ 2 This other differs not from the former, vnlesse in the colour of the floure, which in this

hath the foure long leaues white, and the hollow leafe or slipper of a purple colour. ‡

I Calceolus Maria. Our Ladies Slipper. ‡ 2 Calceolus Maria alter. The other Ladies Slipper.





The Place.

Ladies Slipper groweth vpon the mountains of Germany, Hungary, and Poland. I have a plant

thereof in my garden, which I received from Mr. Garret Apothecary, my very good friend.

‡ It is also reported to grow in the North parts of this kingdome; and I saw it in flow M. Tradescant the last Sommer. ‡

The Time

floureth about the midst of lune.

The The mmonly called Calculus D. Maris, and Marianus : of fome Cal comproperly: in English, Our Ladies Gover slipped in the same forms and of some Designations not have. ar The The Temperature and Vertues.

Touching the faculties of our Ladies Shoowe have nothing towrite, it being not sufficiently knowne to the old Writers, no nor to the new.

CHAP. 113. Of Sope-wort.

¶ The Description.

He stalkes of Sope-wort are slipperie, slender, round, soynted, a cubit high or higher of the leaves are broad, set with veines very like broad leaved Plantaine, but yet lesser, standing out of every soynt by couples for the most part, and especially those that are the neetest the roots bowing backwards. The floures in the top of the stalkes and about the vppermost soynts are many, well smelling, sometimes of a beautifull red colour like a Rose; other-while of a light purple or white, which grow out of long cups consisting of five leaves, in the middle of which are certaine little threds. The roots are thicke, long, creeping assope, having certaine strings hanging out of them like to the roots of blacke Hellebor and if they have once taken good and sure rooting in any ground it is impossible to destroy them

† There is kept in some of our gardens a varietie of this, which differs from it in that the floures are double and somewhat larger: in other respects it is altogether like the precedent. ‡

Sope-wort, or Bruse-wort.



The Place.

It is planted in gardens for the floures fake, to the decking up of houses, for the which purpose it chiefely serueth. It groweth wild or it selfe neere to rivers and running brookes in sunny places.

¶ The Time.
It floureth in Iune and Iuly.
¶ The Names.

It is commonly called Saponaria, of the great scouring qualitie that the leaves have: for they yeeld out of themselves a certaine inyce when they are bruised, which scoureth almost as well as Sope: although Ruellius describe a certaine other Sopewort. Of some it is called Alisma, or Damasonium of others, Saponaria Gentiana, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde: in English it is called Sopewort, and of some Bruisewort.

The Temperature and Vertues.

It is not and dry, and not a little scouring withall, having novse in physicke set downe by any Author of credit.

‡ Although our Authour and such as before him have written of Plants were ignorant of the facultie of this herbe, yet hath the industrict of some later men found out the vertue thereof: and Septalous reports that it was one Zapata a Spanish Empericke. Since whose time it hath beene written of by Ruding lib. 5.

de morbis occult. & venenat. cap. 18. And by Cafar Claudinus, de ingresse ad infirmos, page 411. & page 417. But principally by Ludouicus Septalus, Animaduers, med. lib. 7 num. 214. where treating decoctions in vse against the French Poxes, he mentions the singular effect of this particular ainst littly disease. His words are these: I must not in this place omit the vse of another ainst decoction, being very effectuall and vsefull for the poorer fort introduction.

The poorer of the method of the poorer of the poorer is a page 411. A page 4

and therefore it must be reserved for the poorer sort. The decolionist hus made R. S. A. A. rid. My infundantur per noëtem in lib.viy. aque move coquentur ad coël non 5 1/1 1,2 a. ic lil.e. vincerm dimedia aque cum berbara ne costa exceletu. cum exp est ore, que cum p o en estre ad sudores proliciendos sumendo à vij. a. 1 v. 1, quod vero superest dulcoretur aum p o la ait je e e pour se con cibis estate e b liosis naturis addi potent aut Sonchi, aut Cymbilinia M 1. Valet e promilis es e e mussirua alba abjumencia cum M. R Cymbalarie, & addito uniusi n Philiper dula. Thus much Supi t who faith that he had vsed it sape at sapins, often and often againe.

Some have commended it to be very good to be applied on general and sto hinder inflamina-

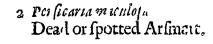
tion, and speedsly to heale them. ‡

CHAP. 114. Of Arsmart or Water-Pepper.

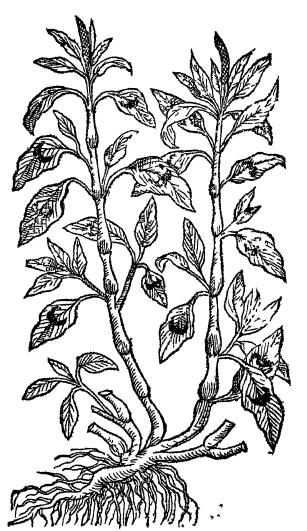
The Description.

Rimart bringeth forth stalkes a cubit high, four Limooth, soynted or kneed, dividing themselves into fundry branches, where a grow leaves like those of the Peach of of the Sallow tree. The floures grow in clusters per long stems, out of the bosone of The branches and leaves, and likewise vpon the stalkes that stalles, of awhite color rending to a bright purple after which commeth forth little feeds somewhat bond, of a redday ve too, and fometimes blackish, of an hot and biting taste, as is all the cell of the Plant, and like ito papper, whereof it tooke his name, yet hath it no fmell at all.

> 1 Hydropiper. Arsinait.







#3 This

Dead Arlmart is like vnto the precedent in stalkes, clustering floures roofs and seed, and teth in that, that this plant hath certaine spots or marks upon the least in fashion of a halfe of a darke blackish colour. The whole plant hath no sharpe of thing taste, as the other as it were a little source intacke upon the tongue. The roof is akewise full of strings or aming up and downe in the others. ping vp and downe in the ground

This in roots, leaves, and in inner of growing is very like the first described, but Is ser by much in all these parts the lower also are of a which sand sometimes of a purplation of our at

growes in barren grauelly and wet places.

4 I have thought good to o nit the impertment description of our Author fitted to this plant, and to give one somewhat more to the purpose the stalkes of this are some to the purpose the stalkes of this are some to the purpose. tender, greene, and sometimes purplish, hollow, smooth, succulent and transparent in the large and emment joynts, from whence proceed leaves like those of French Mercurie, a little tigger, and broader toward then stalkes, and thereabout also cut in with deeper notches from the hosomis of each of these leaves come sorth long stalkes hanging downewards, and divided into three or fome branches, vpon which hang flomes yellow, and much gaping, with crooked fpurs or lectes, and spotted also with red or sanguine spots after these are past succeed the cods, which containe the feed, and they are commonly two inches long, flender, knotted, and of a whitish greene colour, crested with gieer 1th lines, and as soone as the seed begins to be ripe, they are so impatient that they will by no means be touched, but piefertly the feed will fly out of them into your face. And this is the cause that obel and others have called this Plant Nols me tangere. As for the like reason fome of late have imposed the same name upon the Saum manamum of Alpanus, somethy described by me in the fearing place of the eighteenth chapter of this booke, pag >60.‡

t 3 Prosecuria pisila repens Small creeping Athnart. A. Per scarre siliquosa. Codded Aismart.





The Place and Time.

They grow very common almost enery where in moist and waterish plashes, and neere vinto the

brims of rivers, ditches, and running brookes. They floure from Iune to August.

The codded or impatient Arlmart was first found to grow in this kingdome by the indu-Brie of my good friend Mr. George Bowles, who found it at these places : first in Shropshire, on the bankes of the river Kemlet at Marington in the parish of Cherberry, under a Gentlemans house d Mr. LLoyd; but especially at Guerndee in the parish of Cherstocke, halfe a mile from the Liver, amongst great Alder trees in the highway.

The Names.

The Na

TThe.

Curage, or Culrage in Spanish, Pimenta aquatica in English, Water-Pepper, Culrage, and Aisefmart, according to the operation and effect when it is vied in the abiterion of that part.

2 Dead Arsmart is called Persicaria, or Peach-wort, of the linenesse that the leaves have with those of the Peach tree It hath beene called Plumbago of the Icaden coloured markes which are feene vpon it but Plany would have Plumbago not to be so called of the colour, but lather of the effect, by reason that it helpeth the infirmitie of the eyes called Plumbum Yet there is another Plumbago which is rather thought to be that of Plimes description, as shall be shewed in his proper place. In English we may call it Peach-wort, and dead Arsmart, because it doth not bite those places as the other doth

This is by Lobel set forth, and called Persicaria pusilla repens of Tabernamontanus, Persicaria

pumila.

No plant I thinke hath found more varietie of names than this : for Tragus calls it Mercurialus sylue strus altera, and he also calls it Esula Leonicerus calls it Tithymalus syluestrus Gesner, Camerarius, and others, Nolime tangere Dodonaus, Impatiens herba Cafalpinus, Catanance altera in the Hist. Lugd. (where it is some three times over) it is called besides the names given it by others, Chrysa Lobel, Thaleus, and others call it Persicaria siliquosa yet none of these well pleasing Columna, he hath accurately described and sigured it by the name of Balsamita altera and since him Baubine hath named it Balsamina lutea yet both these and most of the other keepe the title of Noli me tangere. \$

The Temperature.

Arsmart is hot and dry, yet not so hot as Pepper, according to Galen. Dead Arsmart is of temperature cold, and something dry.

The Vertues.

The leaves and feed of Arsmart do waste and consume all cold swellings, dissolue and scatter A

congealed bloud that commeth of bruifings or stripes

The same brussed and bound vpon an impostume in the soynts of the singers (called among the B vulgar forta fellon or vncome) for the space of an houre, taketh away the paine: but (saith the Author) it must be first buried under a stone before it be applied; which doth somewhat discredit the

The leaves rubbed upon a tyred jades backe, and a good handfull or two laid under the faddle, 'C and the same set on againe, wonderfully refresheth the wearied horse, and causeth him to trauell much the better.

It is reported that Dead Arsmart is good against inflammations and hot swellings, being ap- D plied in the beginning: and for greene wounds, if it be stamped and boyled with oyle Olive, waxe,

The faculties of the fourth are not yet knowne. Lobel faith it hath a venenate qualitie: and E Tragus faith a vomitorie: yet neither of them seemes to affirme any thing of certaintie, but rather by heare-say. ‡

CHAP. 115. Of Bell-Floures.

The Description.

Ouentry-Bells haue broad leaues rough and hairy, not vnlike to those of the Garden Buglosse, of a swart greene colour: among which do rise vp stiffe hairie stalks the second yeare after the fowing of the feed : which stalkes divide themselves into which branches, whereupon grow many faire and pleafant bell-floures, long, hollow, and cut on the bring with five sleight gathes ending in five corners toward night, when the floure shutteth it as do most of the Bell-floures: in the middle of the floures be three or foure whitish chine as also much downy haire, frich as is in the eares of a Dog or such like beast. The whole slowers of a biew purple colour; which being past, there succeed great square or cornered leed solds divided on the inside into divers cels or chambers, wherein doe lie scatteringly may be the browne flat leeds. The root is long and great like a Parsenep, garaffeed with many langs, which perseath when it hath persected his seed, which is in the second years as a ling, and recoverage felt agains by the falling of the seed. felfe againe by the falling of the feed. The second agreeth with the style in each respect, as well in the selkes, or roots, and distract, that this plant bringerh sorth milks white sleaves to be other not so.

Viola Mariana. Blew Couentry-Bells.



The Place and Time.

They grow in woods, mountaines, and darke vallies, & vinder hedges among the bushes, specially about Couentry, where they grow very plentifully abroad in the fields, & are there colled Couentry-bels, and of some about London Canturbury-bels, but unproperly, for that there is another kinde of Bell-floure growing in Kent about Canturbury, which may more fitly be called Canturbury-bells, because they grow there more plentifully than many other Country. These pleasant Bel-floures we have in our London gardens especially for the beauty of their floure, although they be kindes of Rampions, and the roots eaten as Rampions are

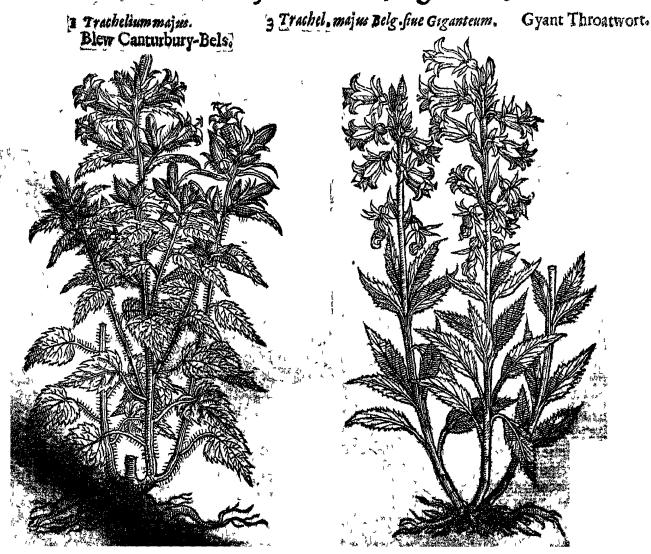
They floure in Iune, Iuly, and August, the seed waxeth ripe in the meane time, for these plants bring not soith their floures all at once; but when one floureth another seedeth.

The Names.

Couentry bels are called in Latine Viola Ma riana in English, Mercuries violets, or Couentry Rapes; and of some, Mariets. It hath bin taken to be Medium, but vnsitly of some it is called Rapu sylvestre which the Greeks cal provided again

The Temperature and Vertues.
The root is cold and somewhat binding, and notvsed in physicke, but only for a fallet root boyled and eaten with oyle, vineger, and pepper.

CHAP. 116. Of Throat-wort, or Canturbury-Bells.



The Description.

He first of the Canterbury bells hath rough and harry brittle stalkes, crested into a certaine squarenesse, dividing themselves into divers beanches, whereupon do grow very rough sharpe pointed leaves, cut about the edges like the teeth of a sawe, and so like the leaves of verties, that it is hard to know the one from the other, but by touching them. The sloures are holow, barry within, and of a perfect blew colour, bell sashion, not while to the Couentry bells. The root is white, thicke, and long lasting. ‡ There is also in some Gardens kept a variety hereof having double floures. ‡

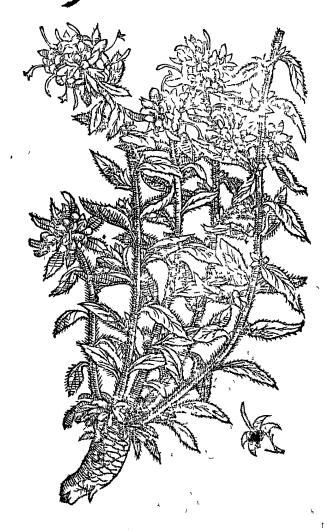
The white Canterbury bells are so like the precedent, that it is not possible to distinguish them, but by the colour of the floures, which of this plant is a milke white colour, and of the

other a blew, which setteth forth the difference.

A Trachelium minus.
Small Canterbury bells.



† 5 Trachelium majus petraum. Great Stone Throtewort.



† Our Author much mistaking in this place (as in many other) did againe figure and describe the third and fourth, and of them made a fift and fixt, calling the first Trachelium Giganteum, and the next Viola Calathiana; yet the figures were such as Baubine could not consecture what was meant by them, and therefore in his Pinax, he saith, Trachelium Giganteum, & Viola Calathiana Gerardum, quid but the descriptions were better, wherefore I have omitted the former described and here given you the later. ‡

3 Grants Throtewort hath very large leaves of an overworne greene coloring the second the middle like the Molcouites spoone, and very rough, flightly indented about the middle like the Molcouites spoone, and very rough, flightly indented about the flake is two cubits high, whereon those leaves are set from the bottome to the state and large some of each lease comments forth one slender sootestake, whereon dout the fashioned like a bell, of a whitest colour tending to purple. The state corners of each sturne themselves backs the state of the Dalmatian cap the state whereof comprhass that per state of clappers at allow a took. The root with certaine strings

smaller kinde of Throtewort had talked as the vito the great Throte

wooit, but altogether lesser, and not so hairy. from the bosome of which leaves shoot forth very beautiful floures bell fashion, of a bright purple colour, with a small pestle or clapper in the mid-

dle, and in other respects is like the piecedent.

† 5 This from a wooddy and winkled root of a pale purple colour fends forth many rough crefted stalkes of some cubit high, which are vnorderly set with leaves, long, rough, and snipt lightly about their edges, being of a darke colour on the vpper side, and of a whitish on their vnder part At the tops of the stalkes grow the sloures, being many, and thicke thrust together, white of co'our, and divided into sine or seven parts, each sloure having yellowish threds, and a pointall in their middles. It sloures in August, and was first set forth and described by Pona in his description of Mount Baldus. ‡

of The Place.

The first described and sometimes the second growes very plentifully in the low woods and hedge-rowes of Kent, about Canterbury, Sittingborne, Grauesend, Southsleet, and Greenchyth, especially under Cobham Parke-pale in the way leading som Southsleet to Rochester, at Eitham about the parke there not farre from Greenwich, in most of the pastures about Watford and Bushey, sisteene miles som London.

‡ 3 The third was kept by our Author in his Garden, as it is also at this day preserved in the garden of M', Parkiason yet in the yeere 1626 I sound it in great plenty growing wilde vpon the bankes of the Riuer Ouse in Yorkshire, as I went from Yorke to visite Selby the place whereas I

was borne, being ten miles from thence. ‡

The fourth groweth in the medow next vnto Ditton ferrie as you goe to Windfore, vpon the chalky hills about Greenehithe in Kent, and in a field by the high way as you go from thence to Dartford, in Henningham parke in Essex, and in Sion-medow neere to Brandford, eight miles from London.

The fifth growes on Mount Baldus in Italy.

The Time

All the kindes of bell floures do floure and flourish from May vntill the beginning of August, except the last, which is the plant that hath been taken generally for the Calathian violet, which floureth in the later end of September; notwithstanding the Calathian violet or Autumne violet is of a most bright and pleasant blew or azure colour, as those are of this kinde, although this plant sometimes changeth his colour from blew to whitenesse by some one accident or other.

The Names.

Throtewoort is called in Latine Ceruscaria, and Ceruscaria major in Greeke, remove of most, Vuularia of Fuchsius, Campanula: in Dutch, Haskewoorte, Throtewoort, or Vuula woort, of the vertue it hath against the paine and swelling thereof.

† 3 This is the Trachelium major Belgarum of Lobell, and the same (as I before noted) that our Author formerly set forth by the name of Trachelium Giganteum, so that I have put them, as

you may fee, together in the title of the plant.

This is the Trachelium maius of Dodonaus, Lobell, and others the Ceruicaria minor of Taberna.

montaines, and Vuularia exigua of Tragus Our Author gaue this also another figure and description
by the name of Viola Calathiana, not knowing that it was the last saue one which he had described
by the name of Trachelium minus. ‡

These plants are gold and dry, as are most of the Bell sloures.

These plants are gold and dry, as are most of the Bell sloures.

A The Antients for any thing that we know have not mentioned, and therefore not fet downe any thing concerning the vertues of these Bell floures: notwithstanding we have found in the later writers, as also of our owneexperience, that they are excellent good against the instammation of the throte and Vulla or almosts, and all manner of cankers and vicerations in the mouth, if the mouth and throre be gargarized and washed with the decocion of them: and they are of all other best the chiefe and principall to be put into lotions, or washing waters, to iniect into the privitation of man or woman being boiled with hony and Allom in water, with some white wine.



CHAP. 117. Of Peach-bells and Steeple-bells.

The Description.

He Peach-leaued Bell-flouie hath a great number of small and long leaues, rising in a great bush out of the ground, like the leaues of the Peach tree among which riseth up a stalke two cubits high alongst the stalke grow many floures like bells, somtime white, and for the most part of a faire blew colour, but the bells are nothing so deepe as they of the other kindes, and these also are more dilated or spred abroad than any of the rest. The seed is

small like Rampions, and the root a tust of laces or small strings.

The second kinde of Bell-floure hath a great number of faire blewish or Watchet floures, like the other last before mentioned, growing upon goodly tall stems two cubits and a halfe high, which are garnished from the top of the plant unto the ground with leaves like Beets, disorderly placed. This whole plant is exceeding full of milke, insomuch as if you do but breake one lease of the plant, many diops of a milky suyce will fall upon the ground. The root is very great, and full of milk also: likewise the knops wherein the seed should be are empty and void of seed, so that the whole plant is altogether barren, and must be increased with slipping of his root.

I Campanula persicifolia.

Peach-leaued Bell-floure.

2 Campanula lattestens pyramidalus, Steeple milky Bell-floure.





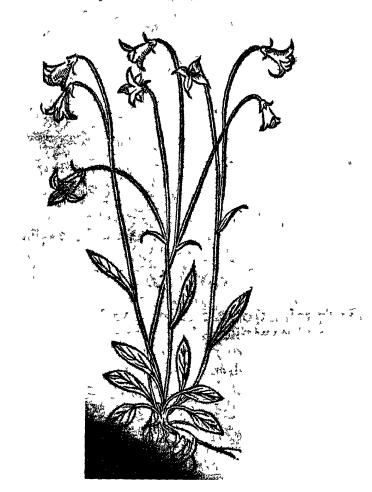
The finall Bell-floure hath many round leaves very like those of the common field Violet. Spred upon the ground; among which rise up small stender stems, disorderly set with many graffic marrow leaves like those of flax. The small stem is divided at the top into study the connecties, whereon do grow pretty blew floures bell-fashion. The root is small and the

The yellow Bell-floure is a very beautifull plant of an handfull her? At the top of is weake and tender stalkes and plactant floures bel-fashion of a said weak yellow colour. Is a ues and roots are like the preciseer, saving that the leaves the west to the ground is plant are not so round as the former to certainly our Author use meant to set forth aparalla lutes implies fore velability described in the Adam and therefore I have given the figure thereof. ‡

3 Campanula rotundifolia. Round leaued Bell-floure.



5 Campanula minor alba, sine purpurea. Little whiteor purple Bel-floure.



† 4 Campanula lutea linifolia. Yellow Bell-flouie.



5 The little white Bell-floure is a kinde of wilde Rampions, as is that which followeth, and also the last saue one before described. This small plant hath a slender root of the bignesse of a small straw, with some sew strings anexed there to The leaues are somewhat long, smooth, and of a perfect greene colour, lying slat vpon the ground. from thence rise vp small tender stalkes, set heere and these with a sew leaues. The sloures grow at the top, of a milke white colour.

6 The other small Bell-floure of wilde Rampion differeth not from the precedent but onely in colour of the floures, for as the others are white, these are of a bright purple colour, which sets

forth the difference.

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‡ 7 Besides these here described. there is another very fmall and rare Bellfloure, which hath not beene fet forth by any but onely by Bauhine, in his Prodrom. under the title of Campanula Cymbalaria folys, and that fitly; for it hath thinne and finall cornered leaves much after the maner of Cymbalaria, and these are set without order on very small weake and tender stalkes some handfull long; and at the tops of the branches grow little small and tender Bell-floures of a blew colour. The root, like as the whole plant, is very finall and threddy. This pretty plant was first discouered to grow in England by Master George Bowles, Anno 1632. who found it in Montgomerie shire, on the dry bankes in the high-way as one rideth from Dolgeogga Worshipfull Gentlemanshouse called M'. Francis Herbert, vinto a market towne called Mahuntleth, and in all the way from thence to the lea fide. It may be called un English. The tender By floure. #

The Place.

The two first grow in our London gardens, and not wilde in England.

The rest, except that small one with yellow floures, do grow wilde in most places of England, especially upon barren sandy heaths and such like grounds.

The Time.

These Bell-floures do flourish from May vnto August.

The Names.

Their seuerall titles set forth their names in English and Latine, which is as much as hath been said of them.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These Bell-floures, especially the source last mentioned, are cold and dry, and of the nature of Rampions, whereof they be kindes.

† The figure ashe tourth place was of Rapunculus nemorofus 38 of Tabern whereof you shall finde mention in the following chapter

CHAP. 118. Of Rampions, or wilde Bell-floures.

1 Rapuntium majus. Great Rampion. 2 Rapuntium parvum, Small Rampion.





¶ The Description.

He great Rampion being one of the Bell-floures, hath seaues which appears or come forth at the beginning somewhat large and broad, smooth and plaine, not valike to the seaues of the smallest Beet. Among which rise vp stemmes one able high, set with such like seaues as those are of the first springing vp, but smaller, bearing at the top of the talke a great thicke bush years full of little long floures closely thrust transfer like a Fox-taile: ich small floures before their opening are like little crooked horms, and being wide opened are small blew-bells, sometimes white or sometimes purple. The bot is white, and as thicke a mans thumbe.

The second kind being likewise one of the bel-floures, and yet a wild kind of Rampion, hath leaves at his first comming up like unto the garden Bell-floure. The seaves which spring up after, ward for the decking up of the stalke are somewhat longer and narrower. The floures grow at the top of tender and brittle stalkes like unto little bells, of a bright blew colour, sometimes white or purple. The root is small, long, and somewhat thicke.

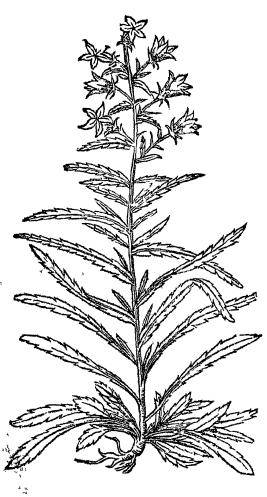
This is awilde Rampion that growes in woods, it hath small leaves spred upon the ground, bluntly indented about the edges among which riseth up a straight stem of the height of a cubit, set from the bottome to the top with longer and narrower leaves than those next the ground at the top of the stall es grow small Pell-sloures of a watchet blewish colour. The root is thicke and

tough, with some few strings a nexed thereto

† There is another varietie of this, whose figure was formerly by our Author set forth in the fourth place of the last chapter it differs from this last onely in that the floures and other parts of the plant are lesser a little than those of the last described. ‡

3 Rapunculus nemorosus. Wood Rampions.







4 This which growes amongst the rockes in the highest Alpes hath a wooddy and verie wrinckled root an handfull and halfe long, from which arise many leaves set on pretty long stalks, somewhat round, and divided with reasonable deepe gashes, having many veines, and being of a darke greene colour amongst these grow vp little stalkes, having one lease about their middles, and three or source set about the floure, being narrower and longer than the bottome leaves. The floures grow as in an vmbell, and are shaped like that Chymicall vessell we vsually call a Retort, being big at their bottomes, and so becomming smaller towards their tops, and having many threds in them, whereof one is longer than the rest, and comes forth in the middle of the floure: it floures in August. Pona was the first that described this, under the name of Trachelium petraum

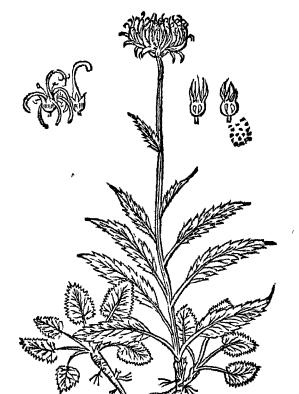
The roots of this other kinde of horned Rampion grow after an vnusuall manner; for first termost is a root like to that of a Rampion, but slenderer, and from the top of that commeth were another root or two, being smallest about that place whereas they are fastned to and all these haue small fibres comming from them. The leaves which first growth whereas they are fastned to a like those of a Rampion, yet rounder, and made some har after the maching so big: at the bottome of the stalk come forth 7 or eight long na

leaves snipt about the edges, and sharpe pointed, and upon the rest of the stalke grow also three of source narrow that pointed leaves. The sloures which are of a purple colour, at first resemble those of the last described, but afterwards parte themselves into sive slender strings with threes in the middles; which decaying, they are succeeded by little cups ending in five little pointels, and containing a small yellow feed. This is described by Fabius Columna, under the name of Ripurtism Cormoulatum montanum. And I received seeds and roots hereof from M' Goodyer, who found it growing plentifully wilde in the inclosed chalkie hilly grounds by Maple-Durham neere Peters-

field in Hampshire.

This which is described in Clusius his Cura poster. by the name of Pyramidalis, and was first found and sent to him by Gregory de Reggio a Capuchine Frier, is also of this kindied, wherefore I will give you a briefe description thereof. The root is white, and long lasting, from which come divers round harrie and writhen stalkes, about a span long more or lesse. At the top of these stalks and all amongst the leaves, grow many eter, int blew floures, which are succeeded by seed vessels like those of the lesser Trachelium, being full of a small seed. The whole plant yeelds milke like as the rest of this kinde, and the leaves as well in shape as hoarinesse on their under sides, well resemble those of the second French of Golden Lungwoort of my description. It was first sound growing in the chinkes of hard rockes about the mouthes of Caues, in the mountaines of Brescia in Italy by the foresaid Frier. ‡

. ‡ 5 Rapunculus Corniculatus montanus. Mountaine horned Rampions.



‡ 6 Rapunculus savatilis, sive Pyramidalis alter.
Rocke Rampion.



The Place.

The first is sowne and set in Gardens, especially because the rootes are eaten in Sallads.

The second groweth in woods and shadowie places, in fat and clayie soiles.

The Time.

They floure in May, June, and July.

Rampions by a generall name are called Rapunium and Rapunculus and the first by reason of the long spokie tuste of stoures a called Rapunium mains and comoso flore by Lobell and Pana: Rapunculum syluctura syluctura spinesters. The second, which

of Auren, and color named 30 state of the Per Tocults, and Rapuntium names, totall thanks at the Per Tocult, of Auren, and Color named 30 state of the Latines of Wicander and Dogcore's. The chied is the Rapin culus ner or of as focus lus of Tabern unontanus, & the varietic of it I April 10 servers. The name of the 16th in the went in the addictipations.

The I emperature.

The roots of these are of a cold ten perature, and something binding.

M Inclustins.

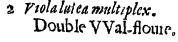
A theroots are especially vied in fallads, being boiled and eaten with oile, ineger, and pepper Some affirme, that the decoction of the hoots are good for all inflammer tons of the mouth, and chief diseases happening in the mouth and throte, as the other throte woorts.

Cn . P. 119. Of Wall floures, or yellow Stocke-Gillo-floures.

The Kindes.

Hele plants which were terms commonly in English, Wal floures and Stocke Gille floures are comprehended under one generall name of Leucown, (1) Violatalle, White Vi olet, house figuritying white, and a Violet, which as some would have it is not from the white is of the floure, for that the most and most vival of the man of other colours, but from the white is or hoatinesse of the leaves, which is propertather to the Stocke Gillouers than to the wal floures, and I therefore thinks it fit to distinguish them into Leucota folys viridibes, that is VV all floures, and Leucota foliss incase, Stocke Gillouers. Now these agains are distinguished into several species, as you may finde by the following Chapters Moreouer you must remember there is another viola alba of Leucoton (which is thought to be that of Theophrassus and whereof we have treated in the sixth booke) which is fai different from this, and for distinction sake called Leucoton bulbosum. 4

y Viola Lutea. VVal-floure.







+ 4 Leucoum syluestre. A'ilde wall flouic.



The Description.

of greene branches, the leaves are long, narrow, innooth, flipperv, of a blackish greene colour, and lesser than the leaves of stocke Gillostonics. The domes are small, vellow, very sweete of smell, and made of some intelleaves, which being pash, there succeed long slender cods, in which is contained flat redush seed. The whole plant is shrubby, of a wood he substance, and can easily endure the colde of winter

2 The double Wall floure hath long leaves greene and frooth, fet upon stiffe branches, of a wooddie substance whereupon do grow most pleasant sweet yellow slours very double, which plant is so well knowne to all, that it shall be needlesse to spend much time about the description

3 Of this double kinde we have another fort that bringeth his floures open all at once, whereas the other doth floure by degrees, by meanes whereof it is long in flouring.

ted in the fourth place of the following chapter, I have brought to enjoy the same place in this, for that by reason of the greenesse of his leaves and other things he comes nearest to these here described, also I wildescribe it anew, because the former was almost wholly false. It

hath many greene leaues at the top of the root like to these of the wall slower, but nariower, and bitter of taste, among which use vp one or more stalks of a foot or more in height, crested and set with carinated leaves. The slower grow at the tops of the stalkes many together, consisting of source yellow leaves a piece, lesser than those of the ordinary wall slowers, there slowers are succeeded by long cods containing a flat seed. The root is long and whitish, with many sibres.

5 Besides these, there is in some gardens kept another wall-sloure differing from the first in the bignesse of the whole plant, but especially of the sloure, which is yellow and single, yet very large

and beautifull.

6 Also there is another with very greene leaves, and pure white and well smelling floures. ‡

The Place.

The first groweth upon bricke and stone walls, in the corners of churches every where, as also among rubbish and such other stony places.

The double Wall-floure groweth in most gardens of England.

They floure for the most part all the veere long, but especially in winter, whereup on the people in Cheshire do call them Winter-Gilloslouics.

The Wallfloure is called in Greeke with in Latine, Viola lutea, and Leucoium luteum: in the Alabicke tongue Keyri in Spanish, Violettas Amarillas in Dutch, Hiolieten: in French, Grofflees saultes, Violetes des murailles in English, Wall-Gillossoure, Wall-floure, yellow stocke Gillossoure, and Winter-Gillossoure.

All the whole shrub of Wall-Gillosloures, as Galen saith, is of a clensing faculty and of thinne parts.

Dissocrides writeth that the yellow VVall-floure is most vsed in physical and more than the rest of stocke-Gillossoures, whereof this is holden to be a kinde: which is the sound me to preserve it vnto the first place. He saith, that the juice entired with some years or oilie thing, and boiled to the forme of a lyniment, helpeth the chops or rifts of presentation.

The herbe boiled with white wine, honie, and a little allom, doth cure hot vicers, and cankers of

The leaves stamped with a little bay falt, and bound about the wrists of the hands, taketh away C

the shaking fits of the Ague.

‡ A decoction of the floures together with the leaves, is vsed with good successe to mollisse D

The oile also made with these is good to be vsed to anoint a Paralyticke, as also a goutie part

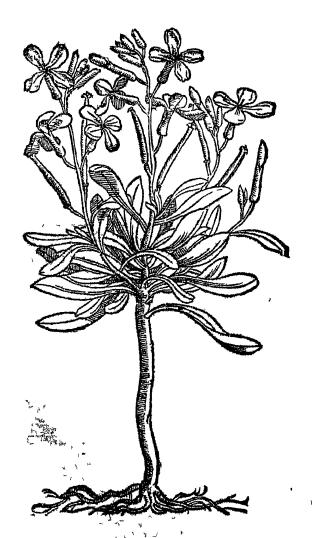
to mitigate paine.

Also a strong decoction of the floures drunke, moueth the Courses, and expelleth the dead childe. ‡

CHAP. 120. Of Stocke Gillofloures.

I Leucosum album, siue purpureum, siue violaceum White, purple, or Violet coloured Stocke Gillofloure.

‡ 2 Leucoium flore multiplicà. Double Stocke Gillofloure.





The Description.

He stalke of the great stocke Gillossoure is two foothigh or higher, round, and parted into divers branches. The leaves are long, white, foft, and having vpon them as it were a downe like vnto the leaves of willowe, but fofter: the floures confift of four little leaves growing all along the vpper part of the branches, of a white colour, exceeding sweet of smell: in their ties come up long and narrow cods, in which is contained broad, flat, and round feed. The root a wooddy substance, as is the stalke also.

purple stocke Gillosloure is like the precedent in each respect, saving that the sloures of the of a pleasant purple colour, and the others white, which setteth forth the difference: we have some that beare double floures, which are of divers colours, greatly estee-

of their floures, and pleasant sweet smell.

3 Leucoium spinosum Creticum. Thornie Stocke Gillouers.



This kinde of Stocke Gillosloure that beaieth floures of the colour of a Violet, that is to say of a blew tending to a purple colour, which setteth forth the difference betwiet this plant & the other stocke Gillosloures, in every other respect is like the precedent.

2 ‡ There were formerly 3 figures of the fingle Stocks, which differ in nothing but the colour of their floures, wherefore we have made them content with one, & have given (which was formerly wanting) a figure of the double Stock, of which there are many and prettie varieties kept in the garden of my kinde friend Mr Ralph Tug ye at VV. Its minster, and set forth in the bool ed of such as purposely treat of floures and the properties.

their varieties ‡

‡ 3 To these I thinke it nor am the adde that plant which Clusters have forth under the name of Leucover specific fum Creticism. It growes some foot or more high, bringing forth many stalkes which are of a grayish colour, and armed at the top with many and strong thorny prickles, the leaves which adorne these stalkes are like those of the stocke Gillouer, yet lesse and somewhat hoary, the sloures are like those of Mulleine, of a

whitish yellow colour, with some purple threds in their middles; the cods which succeede the floures are small and round, containing a little seed in them. They vie, saith Honorius Bellus, to hear ovens therewith in Candy, where it plentifully growes; and by reason of the similaride which the prickles hereof haue with stake and the white colour, they cal it Gala Stivida, or Galastivida, and not because it yeelds milke, which Gala signifies.

The Place.

7. 2. These kindes of Stocke Gillossoures do grow in most Gardens throughout England.

The Time.

They floure in the beginning of the Spring, and continue flouring all the Sommer long.

The Stocke Gillofloure is called in Greeke Moneton in Latine, Viola alba in Italian, Viola bianca: in Spanish, Violettas blanquas: in English, Stocke Gillofloure, Garnsey Violet, and Castle Gillofloure.

They are referred vnto the VVal-floure, although in vertue much inferiour, yet are they not vsed A in Physicke, except amongst certaine Empericks and Quackfaluers, about loue and lust matters, which for modestie I omit.

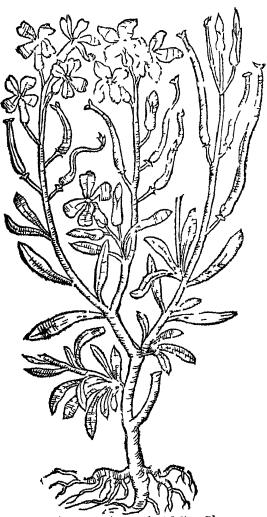
Is achimus Camerarius reporteth, that a conserve made of the floures of Stocke Gillofloure, and B often given with the distilled water thereof, preserve the Apoplexy, and helpeth the pallies

CHAP. 121. Of Sea Stocke Gillofloures.

The Kindes

OF Stocke Gillofloures that grow seere vary the Sea there has these and fundrie forts, differing as well in leaues as floures, which shall bee downs which in this Chapter next following.

E Leucosum marinum flor e candido L'obety.
White Sea Stocke Gilloflomes.



Broad leafed sea, stocke Gillossourc.



2 Level a a requir purpureum I oberg Pung le sea Stocke Gillostone.



of The Description

hath a finall wooldy root cry thicdure; from which idethry and once white stalke of two footh; by divided into divers small branches, whereon are placed confusedly many narrow levies of a soft hoarie substance. The slowes grow at the top of the branches, of a whitish colour, made of source little leaves, which being past, there follow long coddes and feed, like viito the garden slocke Gillosloure.

† 2 The purple flocke Gillossome hath a very long tough root, thrusting it felfe deepe into the ground; from which rise vp thicke, fat, soft, and hoarse stalkes. The leaves come forth of the stalkes next the ground, long, fost, thicke, full of mice, couesed over with a certaine downic hoarinesse, and sinuated somewhat deep con both fides, after the manner you may fee express in the figure of the south descubed in this Chapter. The flalke is set here and there with the like leaves, but lesser. The foures grow at the top of the stalkes, compad of four final leaus, of a light purple colour. The seede is contained in long crooked cods like the gat. den stocke Gilloslouic.

‡ The figure of Lobels which here we give you was taken of a dried plant, and therefore the leaves are not expicit fo fir vate as they should be. ‡

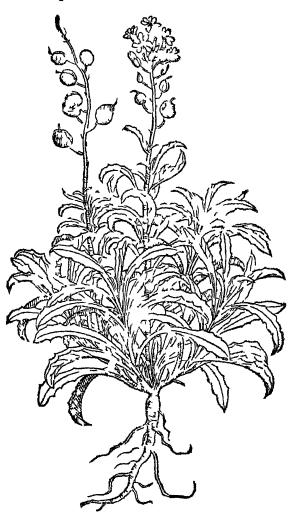
3 This fea flock Gillofloure hath many broad leaves fpred upon the ground, fontwhat finit or cut on the edges, amongst which rife up small naked stalkes, bearing at the top many little floures of a blow colour tending to a purple. The seede is in long code like the others of Liskinde.

A The great Sea flock Gillosoure nath many broad leaves, growing in a great tast, sleightly in a nied about the edges. The flower, slow at the top of the stalkes, of a gold yet on colour. The

root is fmill and fingle

- The small sellow Sea stocke Guloslouie harh many smooth, hour, and soft seases, set upon a branched stalks on the top whereof grow pretty sweet smelling yellow the view, bringing his seed in little long cods. The soot is small and thieddy, to The Floures of this sie some in ses of a red, or purplish colour. I
- 4 Leuroum marinum luicum maius Clusij & L'obe'q.
 The yellow Sea stocke Gilloslouie.

5 Leucorum mirioni, in nis e viely & Clufe Small yellow Sca ftoche (2 llottoure.





The Place.

These plants do grow neere vnto the sea side, about Colchester, in the Isle of Man, neere Preston

un Aundernesse, and about Westchester.

‡ I have not hard of any of these wilde on our coasts but onely the second, which it may bec growes in these places here set downe, for it was gathered by M. George Bowles vpon the Rocks at Aberdovye in Merioneth shire. ‡

They flourish from Aprill to the end of August.

There is little to bee faid as touching the names, more than hath been touched in their seuerall titles.

There is no vse of these in Physicke, but they are esteemed for the beauty of their floures. ...

CHAP. 122. Of Dames Violets, or Queenes Gillossoures.

The Description.

Ames Violets or Queenes Gilloffoures, have great large leanes of a darke greene colour, somewhat snipt about the edges among which spring vp stalkes of the height of two cubits, set with such like leaves: the floures come forth at the tops of the branches, of a faire purple colour, verie like those of the stocke Gillosloures, of a very sweet smell, after which come vp long cods, wherein is contained small long blackish feed. The root is slender and threddie.

The Queenes white Gilloflouies are like the last before remembred, sauing that this plant

bungeth forth fame white floures, and the other purple.

‡ 2 By the industrie of some of our Florists, within this two or three yeares hath beene brought to our knowledge avery beautifull kinde of these Dame Violets, having very faire double white floures, the leaves, stalks and roots, are like to the other plants before described.‡

TV tola Matronales flore purpurco, sive albo. Purple, or white Dames Violets.



‡ 3 Viola matronalis flore obsoleto.
Russet Dames Violets.



This plant hath a stalke a cubit high, and is divided into many branches, vpon which in aconsuled order grow leaves like those of the Dame Violet, yet a little broader and thicker, being striff somewhat an acide, and afterwards of an acride taste; at the tops of the branches in long cups grow floures like those of the Dames violet, consisting of source leaves, which stand not faire open, but are twined aside, and are of a overworn russet colour, composed as it were of a yellow and browne with a number of blacke purple veines divaricated over them. Their simell on the day time is little or none, but in the evening very pleasing and sweet. The floures are succeeded by long, and here and there swolne cods, which are almost quadrangular and containe a reddish seed like that of the common kinde. The root is sibrous, and vivally lives not above two yeares, for after it hath borne seed it dies; yet if you cut it downe and keepe it from seeding, it sometimes puts forth shouts whereby it may be eithereased. I very much suspect that this sigure and description which I here give you taked out at classes, is no other plant than that which is kept in some of our gardens, and set foorth in the suspections is no other plant than that which is kept in some of our gardens, and set foorth in the suspections from the sigure of Classes which we here present you taked to it is in many particulars different from the description: first in that it expresses not manches, secondly, in that the leaves are not sightly express in the floure, destily, the code when the suspection of the suspection of the suspection should be a suspection of the suspect

† 4. Leucosum melancholicum.
The Melancholly flouse.



described, and the seed vessels the ine, is far as I remember for I must consesse, I did not in writing take any particular note of them though I have dauers times feene them, neither did I euer compare them with this description of Cluses; onely I tooke some yeares agone an exact figure of a branch with the opper leaves and floures, whereof one is expiest as they vsually grow twining backe, and the rest same open, the better to fet forth the veines that are spred ouer it. There are also express a cod or feede veffell, and one of the leaves that grow about the middle of the stalke; all which are agreeable to Clusius description in mine opinion, wherefore I onely gide you the figure that I then drew, with he title that I had it by. ‡

The Place.

They are fown in galdens for the beauty of their floures.

The Time.

They especially floure in Maie and Iune, the second yeare after they are sowne.

The Names.

Dames Violet is called in Latine Viola matronalis, and Viola Hyemalis, or Winter Violets, and Viola Damascena: It is thought to be the Hesperis of Pliny, lib. 21. cap. 7. so called, for that it sinels more, & more pleasantly in the evening or night, than at any other time. They are called in French Violettes des Dames, & de domas, and Girofflees des dames, or Matrones Violettes. in English, Damaske Violets, winter Gillossoures, Rogues Gillossoures, and close Sciences.

The Temperature.

The leaves of Dames Violets are in taste sharpe and hot, very like in taste and facultie to Eruca or Rocket, and seemeth to be a kinde thereof.

The Vertues.

The distilled water of the sources hereof is counted to be a most effectuall thing to procure I sweat.

CHAP. 123. Of White Sattin floure.

The Description.

Bollonac or the Sartin Henre hard hard and round stalkes, dividing the filles into many other small branches be stated leaves like Dames Violets. These Gillossoures, formewhat broad, and strip about the class, and in father they are longer than apper powers? The sare charged or loden with pany floures like the common stocks. Gillossoure, of the same about, which being salne, the

feed commeth forth contained in a flat thin cod, with a sharp point or prick ar one end, in fashion of the Moone, and somewhat blackish. This cod is composed of three filines or skins, whereof the two outmost are of an ouerworne ash colour, and the innermost, or that in the middle, whereon the seed doth hang or cleaue, is thin and cleere shining, like a shied of white Sattin newly cut from the peece. The whole plant dieth the same yeare that it hath borne seed, a must be sounce ye nely The root is compact of many tuberous parts like key clogs, or like the great Asphodill.

The second kind of Bollonac or white Sattin hath many great and broad leaves, almost like those of the great burre Docke: among which riseth vp a very tall stem of the height of source cubits, stiffe, and of a whitish greene colour, set with the like leaves, but smaller The floures grow vp-on the slender branches, of a purple colour, compact of source small leaves like those of the stocke Gillostoure; after which come thin long cods of the same substance and colour of the former. The root is thicke, whereunto are fastened an infinite number of long thieddie strings, which roote dieth not every yeare as the other doth, but multiplieth it selfe as well by falling of the seede, as by new shoots of the root.

I Viola Lunary five Bolbonac. White Sattin.



2 Viola Lunaris longioribus filiquis. Long codded white Sattin.



The Place.

These plants are set and sowne in gardens, notwithstanding the first hath been found wilde in the woods about Pinner, and Harrow on the hill, twelve miles from London, and in Essex likewise about Horn-church.

The second groweth about Watford, fifteene miles from London.

The Time.

They floure in Aprill the next yeare after they be sowne.

The Names.

They are commonly called Bollonac by a barbarous name: we had rather call it with Dodonaus & Clufius, Violalatifol.a, and Violalunaus, or as it pleafeth most Herbarists, Viola peregrina the Brapanders name it Denninck blocmen, of the fashion of the coddes, like after a fort to a groat or ferne, and Daesch blocmen, because it alwaies floureth neere about the Feast of Easter: most later Herbarists doe call it Lunaria: Others, Lunaria Graca, either of the fashion of the second floure brightnesse that it hath, or of the middle skinne of the cods, when the two outterms. Silver brightnesses and seedes likewise are false away. We call this herbe in English Penny floure, on Silver Plate, Pricke songwoort; in Norsolke, Sattin, and Whire Sattin,

Sattin, and among our women it is called Honestie it scemeth to be the old Herbacists Things altern non le cond Treach mustard, and that which Contents describeth, called of diucis sie ipi Porficum, for as Dioscorides faith. Crateues maketh mention of a cutaine I blosp, or Treacle Minhard, with broad leavies and bigge 100ts, and fuch this Violet hath, which we furname Latefolia or broad leafed. generally taken of all to be the great Lunaria, or Moonwoort Their Temperature and Vertues

The feed of Bolbonac is of Temperature hot and dise, and sharpe of tifle, and is like in tafte and I force to the feed of Treacle Mustaid, the roots likewise are somewhat of a biting qualitie, but not

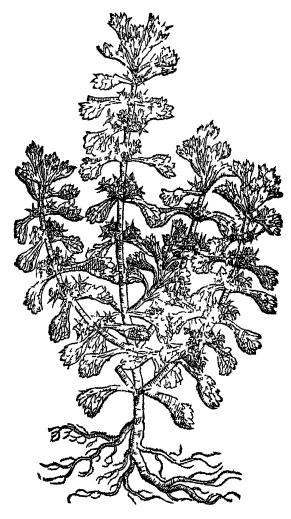
rnucli: they are caten with fallads as certaine other roots are.

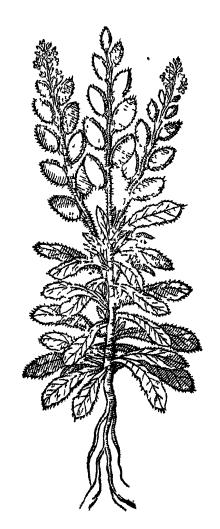
A certaine Chirugian of the Helucians composed a most singular vinguent soi wounds of the B leanes of Bolbonac and Sanicle stamped together, adding thereto oile and wax. The feed is greatly commended against the falling sicknesse.

CHAP. 124. Of Galen and Dioscorides Moonwoorts or Madwoorts.

I Aly Bum Galeni. Galens Madwoort.

† 2 Alyssum Dioscoridis. Dioscorides Moonwooit or Madwoort.





The Description.

"His might be one of the number of the Horehounds, but that Galen vied it not for a kind This might be one of the number of the Professional State of thereof, but for Alysson, or Madwoort: it is like in forme and shew varo Horebeand, and thereof, but for Alysson, or Madwoort: it is like in forme and shew varo Horebeand, and also in the number of the stalks, but the leaves thereof are lesser, more curled, more hoars as whiter, without any manifest smell at all. The little coronets or spokie whurles that compass the stalkes round about are full of tharpe prickles: out of which grow floures of a blewift purple colour like to those of Horehound. The root is hard, woody, and druersly parted.

2 I have one growing in my garden, which is thought to be the true so that Lunary or Moonwoort of Dioscorides description, having his first leaves somewhat reput and afterward more long, whitish, and rough, or somewhat woolly in handling among which leave prough brittle stalkes, some cubite high, divided into many branches, whereas growe many little yellow floures: flouress. floures, the which being past, there follow flat and rough huskes, of a whit is he colour, in the apelitie little targets or bucklers, wherein is contained flat feed, like to the feeds of flock Gillofloures, bur bigger. The whole huske is of the same substance, fashion, and colour that those are of the white Sattin.

The Place.

These Plants are sowne now and then in Gardens, especially so the tarenesse of the m, the feede becang brought out of Spaine and Italy, from whence I received fome to my Garden. on The Time.

They floure and flourish in May, the seede is ripe in August, the second yeare after their fowing

The Names.

Madwooit, or Moonwooit is called of the Gracians alvant of the Latines Alyssian in English, Galine Madwoote of some, Heale-dog and it hash the name thereof, because it is a prefent remedy for them that are bitten of a mad dogge, as Galen writeth, who in his second booke De Antidote, in Antoniaus Cors his composition describeth it in these words Madwoort is an herbe very like to Horehound, but rougher, and more full of prickles about the floures it beareth a floure tending to blew

The second by Dodonaus, Lobell, Camerarius and others, is reputed to bee the Alysson of

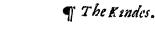
Dioscorides, Gesner mames it Lunaria aspera, and Columna, Leucoinci Montanum Lunalum. The Temperature and Vertues

Galen faith it is given vnto fisch as are imaged by the biting of a mad dogge, which thereby are A perfectly cured, as is knownedby experience, without any artificiall application or method at all. The which experiment if any shall proughe shall finde in the working thereof. It is of temperature meanly drie, digesteth and something scoureth withall for this cause it taketh away the morphew and Sun-burning, as the same Authous affirmeth.

† That which was formerly described in the second place, being a kinde of Sidernis, I hade here omitted, that I may give you it more fiely amongst the rest

CHAP. 125. Of Ruse Campion.

Lychnis Chalcedonica. Floure of Constantinople.



Herebe duiers forts of Rose Campions, some of the Garden, and others of the Field the which shall be divided into severall chapters and first of the Campion of Constantinople.

The Description.

'He Campion of Constantinople hath fundry vp' right stalks, two cubits ligh and ful of loynts, with a certaine roughnesse; and at every joynt two large leaues, of a browne greene colour. The floures grow ar the top like Sweet-Williams, or rather like Dames violets, of the colour of red lead, or Orenge tawny. The root is somewhat sharpe in taste.

There are divers varieties of this, as with white and blush coloured floures, as also a double kinde with very large, double and beautiful floures of a Vermelion

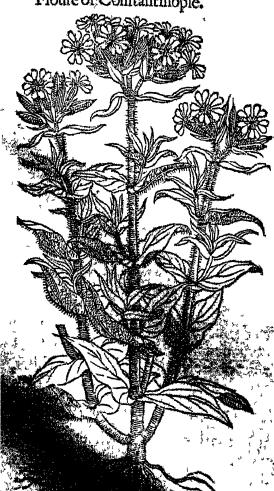
colour like as the fingle one here described. ‡

The Place. The floure of Constantinople is planted in Gar. dens, and is very common almost euerie where.

The white and blush single, and the double one are more rare, and not to be found but in the Gardensof our prime Florists. ‡

The Tome,

It floureth in June and July the second years after it is planted, and many yeares after; for it.



confisteth of a root full of life, and endureth long, and can away with the cold of our clymate.

The Names.

It is called Constantinopolitanus flos, and Lychnis Chalcedonica of Aldrowandus, Flos Criticus, or Floure of Candy of the Germans, flos Hierafolymatanus, or Floure of Ierusalem in English, Floure of Constantinople; of some, Floure of Bustow, or None-such.

The Temperature and Vertues.

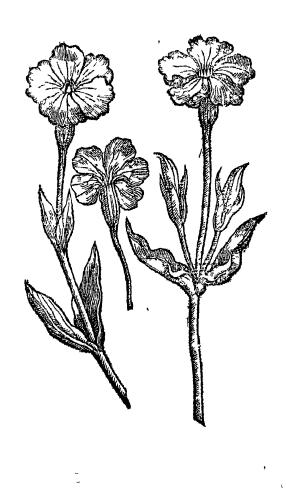
Floure of Constantinople, besides that grace and beauty which it hath in gardens and garlands, is, for ought we know, of novie, the vertues thereof being not as yet found our.

CHAP. 126. Of Rose-Campion.

I Lychnis Coronaria rubi a. Red Rose Campion.

2. Lychnus Coronaria alba White Role Campion.





The Description.

He first kinde of Rose-Campion hath round stalks very knotty and woolly. rie knot or loynt there do stand two woolly soft leaves like Mulleine

much narrower. The floures grow at the top of the stalke, of a periodicular, which being past, there follow round cods full of blackish seed. The root is leady.

2 The second Rose Campion differs nor from the precedent in stalkes leading of the floures the onely difference consistent in the colour, for the floures of the white colour, and the other red.

white colour, and the other red

† 3 This also in stalks, rock, leaves, and manner of growing the contine former, but
the sloures are much more beautifully being someofed of some the rankes or orders of leaues lying each aboue other. *

‡ 3 Lychnis coronaria multiplex. Double Rose Campion.



The Place

The Rose Campion growes plentifully in most gardens.

I The Time.

They floure from Iune to the end of Au-

of The Names.

The Rose Campion is called in Latine Dominarum Rosa, Mariana Rosa, Cæli Rosa, Califlos of Dioscorides, Auxilia community that 15, Lychnis Coronaria, Or Satiua Gaza translateth Augusta, Lucernula, because the leaves thereof be fost, and fit to make weekes for candles, according to the testimonic of Dioscorides it was called I yehner, or Lychmdes, that is, a toich, or fuch like light, accolding to the fightfication of the word, cleere, bright, and light-giuing floures: and therefore they were called the Gardners Delight, or the Gardeners Eye: in Dutch Chattes eie: in French, Oeillets, & Oeilets Dieu in high-Dutch, Marien rolzlin, and Himmel rofzlin.

The Temperature.
The feed of Rose-Campson, saith Galen, is hot and dry after a fort in the second de-

The Vertues.

The feed drunken in wine is a remedie for them that are stung with a Scorpion, as Dioscoride. testifieth.

CHAP. 127. Of wilde Rose-Campions.

The Description.

He wilde Rose-Campion hath many rough broad leaves somewhat hoary and woolly among which rise vp long soft and hairy stalkes branched into many armes, set with the like leaves, but lesser. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, compact of five leaves of a

reddiffiction: the root is thicke and large, with some threds anexed thereto.

† There also growes commonly wilde with vs another of this kinde, with white floures, as also

another that bath them of a light blush colour. ‡

The lea Rose Campion is a small herbe, set about with many greene leaves from the lower part vpward, which leaves are thicke, somewhat lesser and narrower than the leaves of sea Purflane. It hath many erooked stalkes spred vpon the ground, a foot long; in the vpper part whereof there is a small white floure, in fashion and shape like a little cup or box, after the likenesse of Behen album, or Spatling Poppy, having within the faid floure little threds of a blacke colour, in take salt, yet not unpleasant.

It is reported unto me by a Gentleman one M. Tho. Hesket, that by the sea side in Lancashire,

from whence this plant came, there is another fort hereof with red floures.

This brings many stalkes from one root, round, long, and weaker than those of the first lying viually upon the ground: the leanes grow by couples at each toynt, long, soft, and the light which alternately grow the floures, about the bignesse of those of the first descriptions; and they are also succeeded by such feed-vessels, containing a reddished.

† I Lychnis

T Lychnis syluestris rubello flore.
Red wilde Campion.



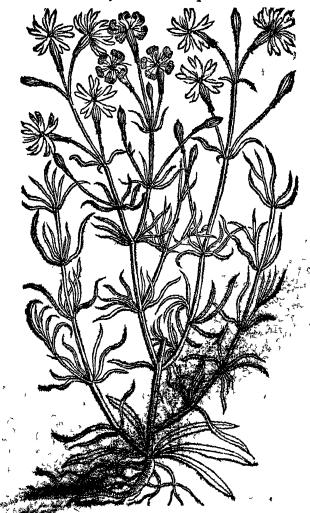
3 Lychnis syluestris hirta, 5. Clusij. Wilde hair Campion.



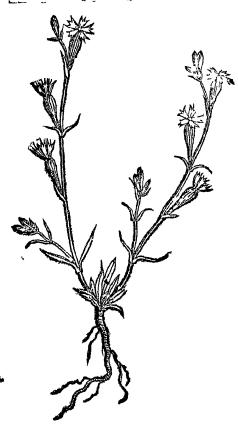
2 Lychnis marina Anglica. English Sea Campion



A Lychnis syluestris 8. Clusin. Hoary wilde Campion.

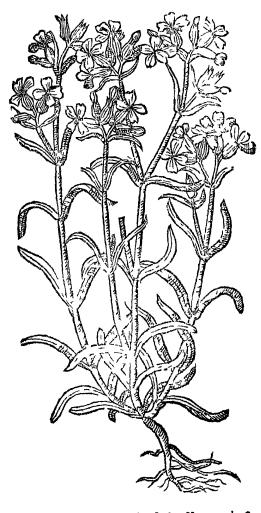


5 Lychnus hirteminima, 6. Cluf. Small Hairy Campion.





† 6 Lychnis syluestris incana, Lob.
Ouciwonne Campion.



† 8 Lychnis syluestris alba 9. Clus. Whitewilde Campion.



The fourth kinde of wilde Campions hath long and flender stems, dividing themselves into funding other branches, which are full of roynts, having many small and narrow leaves proceeding from the said roynts, and those of a whitish greene colour. The floures do grow at the top of the stalke, of a whitish colour on the inner side, and purplish on the outer side, consisting of side small leaves, every lease having a cut in the end, which maketh it of the shape of a forke the seed is like the wilde Poppy; the root somewhat grosse and thicke, which also perisheth the second yeare.

The fifth kinde of wilde Campion hath three or foure foft leaves somewhat downy, lying flat vpon the ground, among which riseth vpan hairy ash-coloured stalke, divided into divers branches, whereupon dogrow at certaine spaces, even in the setting together of the stalke and branches, small and grasse-like leaves, hairy, and of an overworne dusky colour, as is all the rest of the Plant. The showes grow at the top of the branches, composed of sive small forked. leaves of

a bright fhining red colour. The root is small, and of a wooddy substance.

The fixth kinde of wilde Campion hath many long thicke fat and hoary leanes spred upon the ground, in shape and substance like those of the garden Campion, but of a very dusty onerworne colour among which rise up small and tender stalkes set at certaine distances by couples, with such like leanes as the other, but smaller. The sloures do grow at the top of the stalks in little tusts like those of sweet Williams, of a red colour. The root is small, with many thready strings fastingd to it.

† 7 This growes some cubit high, with stalkes distinguished with sundry joynts, at each whereof are set two leaves, greene, sharpe pointed, and somewhat stiffe the slowes grow at the tops of the branches, like to those of Muscipula or Catch-sly, yet somewhat bigger, and of a darke red which past, the seed (which is ash-coloured, and somewhat large) is contained in great cups or vessels covered with a hard and very much crested skin or siline, whence it is called Lychnus caliculus streams, and not Cauliculus streams, as it is falsely printed in Lobels Icones, which some as soolish.

ly haue followed. The root is fingle, and not large, and dies every yeare.

That which our Author figured in this place had greene leaues and red floures, which no way forted with his description wherefore I have in lieu thereof gruen you one out of clustur, which may fitly carry the title. This at the top of the large fibrous and living root sendeth forth many leaves somewhat greene, and of some singers length, growing broader by degrees, and at last ending againe in a sharpe point. The stalkes are some cubit high, set at each 10 ynt with two leaves as it were embracing it with their foot-stalkes; which leaves are lesse and lesse as they are higher vp, and more sharpe pointed. At the tops of the branches grow the floures, consisting of sine white leaves deepely cut in almost to the middle of the floure, and have two sharpe pointed appendices at the bottome of each of them, and five chives or threds come forth of their middles: thesewhen they sade contract and twine themselves vp, and are succeeded by thicke and sharpe pointed seed-vessels, containing a small round Ash-coloured seed. I conie sture that the figure of the Lychnis plumaria, which was formerly here in the ninth place out of Tabern, might be of this plant, as well as of that which Bauhine refers it to, and which you shall finde mentioned in the chid of the chapter. ‡

They grow of themselves neere to the borders of plowed fields, medowes, and ditch banks, common in many places. ‡ I have observed none of these, the first and second excepted, growing wilde with vs. ‡

The sea Campion groweth by the sea side in Lancashire, at a place called Lytham, side miles from Wygan, from whence I had seeds sent me by Mr. Thomas Hesketh, who hath heard it reported, that in the same place doth grow of the same kinde some with red floures, which are very rare to be seene, ‡ This plant (in my last Kentish Simpling voyage, 1632, with Mr. Thomas Hickes, Mr. Broad, &c.) I found growing in great plenty in the low marish ground in Tenet that sieth directly opposite to the towne of Sandwich. ‡

They floure and flourith most part of the Sommer even vnto Autumnes

The wilde Campion is called in Greeke Augustion: in Latine, Lychnis Squestra, in English, wild Rose Campion.

The Temperature of these wilde Campions are inferred unto the least steelen

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues of the leed of NVIIde Cause and described and drunke don't be the leed of NVIIde Cause and described a

doth purge choler by the stoole, and it is good for them that are stung or bitten of any venomous beatt.

† The figure that was in the first place, and was intended for our ordinary wilde Campion, is that which you see here in the eighth place, and those that were anthe fixth and eighth place you shall hereaster sinde with Missipals of Citch sty, whereve they are of assume. That signic which was in the minth place, out of Their vides the title of Lychis planaris, as also the description. I have omitted as importance for the figure Baubine himselse (who corrected and agains setter the Wires of Internamentania) could notted what to make thereof, but questions, Quid six an Museum store message which is the you shall finde that plane hereasted described, under the title of desamoides a symmethal some for our Authors deterration it is not worth the speaking of, being trained only from imagination

‡ CHAP. 128. Of divers other wilde Campions.

The Description.

- † The first of these which we here give you is like in leaves, stalkes, roots, and manner of growing vinto the ordinarie wilde Campion described in the first place of the precedent Chapter, but the floures are very double, composed of a great many red leaves thicke packt together, and they are commonly set in a short and broken huske or cod. Now the similatude that these floures have to the tagged cloath buttons anciently worne in this kingdome gaue occasion to our Gentlewomen and other louers of floures in those times to call them Bachelouis Buttons.
- 2 This differs not in shape som the last described, but only in the colour of the floures, which in this plant are white.
 - ‡ 1 Lychnus syl. multiplex pur purea. Red Bachelors Buttons.

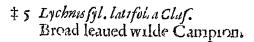
‡ 2 Lychnis fyl. alba multiplex
White Bachelois Buttons.

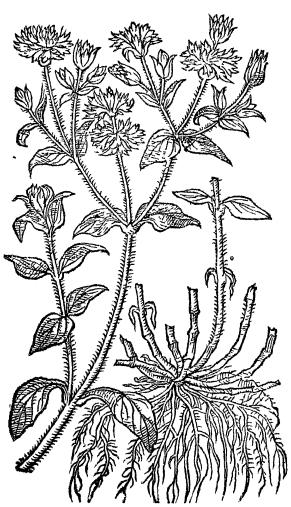


Neither in roots, leaves, or stalkes is there any difference betweene this either degenerate intellection of Bachelors burtons, from the two last mentioned, onely the floures hereenish colour, and sometimes through the middest of them they send up stalkes, beathe like double floures.

bath fibrous roots like to those of Primroses, out of which come leaves

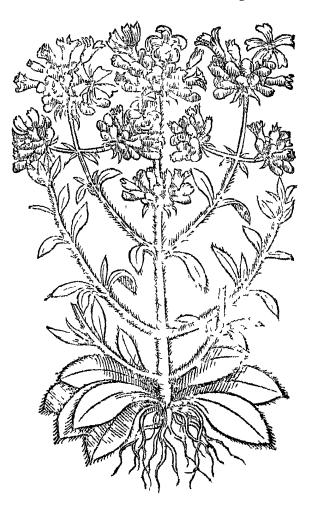
‡ 3 Lychnis alorizua flore multiplici viridi. Degenerate Bachelors Buttons with greene floures.





‡ 5 Lychnis montana repens. Creeping mountaine Campion.





of a sufficient magnitude, not much valike those of the great yellow Beares-eare, yet white i, more downy, thicke, and myere. The next yeare after the fowing thereof at lends up a stalke of two or three cubits high, here and there fending forth a viscous and glutinous tuyce, which detaines and holds fast sites and such intects as do chance to light thereon. At the top of the branches it yeeldeth many floures fet as it were in an vmbel, even formetimes an hundred, yet fufficiently fmall, confidering the magnitude of the plant; and each of these consists of fine little yellowish greene forked leaues.

The stalkes of this are slender, 10ynted, and creeping like to those of the greater Chickweed, and at each ioynt grow two leaues like those of the myrtle, or of Knot-graffe yet somewhat broader. The floures grow in fuch long cups like as those of Saponaria, and are much lesse, yet of the same colour. The root is mall."

The Place. These are kept in many Gureen of

this kingdome for their beauty, spacially the first, which is the more common Candy, and the fourth growes naturally in Candy, and they rineless in the common places

here floores and July with the other

The Names.

The first of these is Lychnis agrest w multissora of Lobel, and Ocymoides flore pleno of Camerarius,
The second is by Pena and Lobel also called Lychnis syluestris multissora it is the Ocymastrum multissoran of Tabernamontanus, by which title our Authoralso had it in the former edition, p. 551.

Lobel hath this by the name of Lychnis agress abortina multiplies viride flore.

4 Clusius calls this Lychnus sylvestrus latifolia, and he faith he had the seed from Toseph de Casa Bona, by the name of Muserpula auricula visit facie Bauhine hath it by the name of Lychnus auricula visit facie.

This (according to Bauhine) was let forth by Matthiolus, by the name of Cneoron alind Theophrasti it is the Ocimoides repens polygonifolia slore Saponaria, in the Aduer saria and Saponaria minor Daleschampy, in the Hist. Lugd It is also Ocimoides Alpinum, of Gesner, and Ocymoides repens, of Ca-

The Nature and Vertues.

The natures and vertues of these, as of many others, lie hid as yet, and so may continue, if chance, or a more currous generation than yet is in being do not finde them out. ‡

CHAP. 129. Of Willow-herbe, or Loofe-strife.

1 Lysimachia lutea. Yellow Willow-herbe. ‡ 2 Lysimachia lutea minor.
Small yellow Willow-herbe.



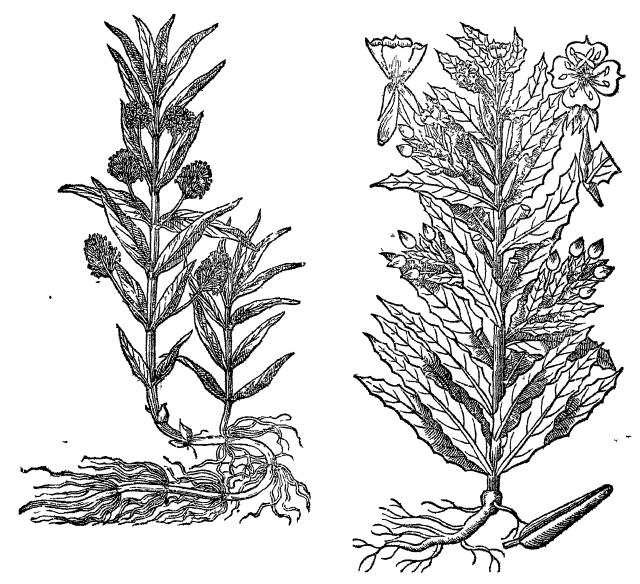


The Description. .

He first kinde of Willow-herbe hath long and narrow leaves, of a gravish greene colour, in shape like the Willow or Sallow leaves, standing three or forms one against another at severall distances round about the stalke; which toward the top divideth comany other branches, on the tops whereof grow tusts of faire yellow floures, consitives apiece, without smell; which being past, there commeth forth seed like Coriong and slender. t 2 This leffer of Clussus his description hath a stalke a cubit high, and sometimes higher firme, haid, and downy, about which at certaine distances grow commonly source leaves together, yet sometimes but three, and they are soft and somewhat downy, lesser than those of the source, being first of an acide taste, and then of an acride, and they are vsually marked on their lower sides with blacke spots. About the top of the stalke, out of the bosomes of each leave come forth little branches bearing some sew floures, or else foot-stalkes carrying single floures, which is more vsuall towards the top of the stalke. The floures are yellow, with somewhat a strong smell, consisting of sine sharpe pointed yellow leaves, with so many yellow threds in their middle. The root is roynted, or creeping here and there, putting up new shouts.

‡ 3 Lysimachia lutea flore globoso.
Yellow Willow-herbe with bunched floures.

‡ 4 Lysimachia lutea Vinginiava.
Tree Primrose.



This also may fitly be referred to the former. The stalke is a cubit high, straight, and as it were injusted, naked of times below by the falling away of the leaves; but from the middle to the top set with two leaves at a joynt, like those of the former, and out of their bosoms on short stalks grow round tusts of small yellow floures as in bunches: the root which creepes sends forth many small sibres at each joynt. This was set forth by Lobel under the title of Lysimachia luter alternation and cluster calls it is smachia salicaria. Dodona in hath it by the name of Lysimachiam aquatile: and Clusius calls it is smachia lutes terrea, sine many.

This Virginian hath beene described and figured onely by Prosper Alpinus, vinder the services Hyosogamus Virginianus i and by M. Parkinson, by the name of Lysimachia lutes stilling of Frederica Also Baubine in the Appendix of his Pinax hatha large description thereof, by the name of Lysimachia lutes stilling of the foot hereof is longish, white about the thicknesses attained from whence growes up a tall stalked juicked late many branches of an our worms of the services and little hairies the frances are like those of the foot substillation from will simulated along the manages, and having their middle veine of a whitish colour recommends here is of the branches ought the leaves come up prosper thicke cods, which growing simulations what tops stills are to large yellow floures consisting of source leaves, with a pestill in the middle recommends.

in fashion of a crosse, and there are also eight threds with their pointals in the middles of them. These sloures have somewhat the smell of a Primiose (whence Mr. Parkinson gaue it the English name, which I have also here given you) after the floures are fallen, the cods grow to be some two inches long, being thicker below, and sharper at the top; and somewhat twined, which in sine open themselves into source parts to shatter their seed, which is blacke and small; and sowne, it growes not the first years into a stalke, but sends up many large leaves lying handsomely one upon another Rose-sashion. It shoures in lune, and ripens the seed in August. ‡

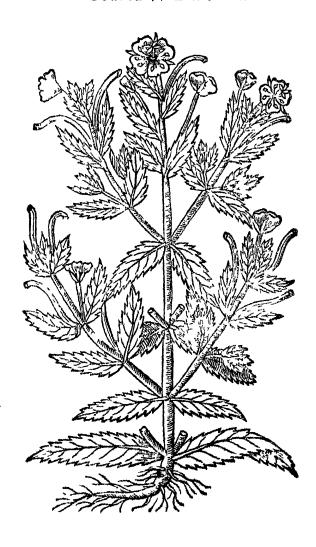
The fecond kinde of Willow-herbe in stalks and leaves is like the first, but that the leaves are longer, nanower, and greener. The floures grow along the stalke toward the top, spike-fashion, of a faire purple coloui: which being withered turne into downe, which is carried away with

the winde.

5 Lysimachia pur purea spicata. Spiked VVillow-herbe.







the top of the stalke, comming out of the end of a small long cod, of a purple colour, in shape like a stocke Gillossoure, and is called of many Filess ante Patrem (that is, The Sonne before the Father) because that the cod commeth forth sirst, having seeds therein, before the floure doth shew it selfe abroad. The leaves of this are more soft, large, and hairy than any of the former: they are also snipt about the edges, and the floure is large, wherein it differs from the twelfth, hereafter described; and from the eleventh in the hairinesse of the seaves, and largenesse of the floures also, as you shall finde hereafter. ‡

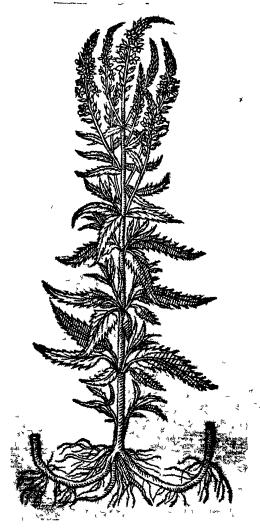
This being thought by some to be a bastard kinde, is (as I do esteeme it) of all the rest the most goodly and stately plant, having leaves like the greatest VVillow or Ozier. The branches come out of the ground in great numbers, growing to the height of six foot, garnished with brave trees of great beauty, consisting of source leaves a piece, of an orient purple colour, having some trees of great beauty, consisting of source leaves a piece, of an orient purple colour, having some trees of great beauty, and sull of downy the shifteeth away with the winde when the cod is long like the last spoken of, and full of downy the shifteeth away with the winde when the cod is opened.

allo, which is the Chamanerion of Gefner, as allo his Epilobion, quali sansa. in. a Viocod, may justly challenge the next place. Dodonam calls it Pseudolysimachium purpureum

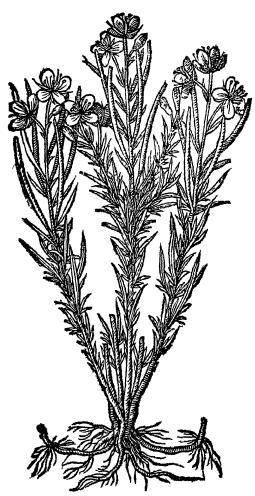
† 7 Chamanerson.
Rose bay Willow-herbe.



‡ 9 Lysimachia carulea.
Blew Loose-strife.



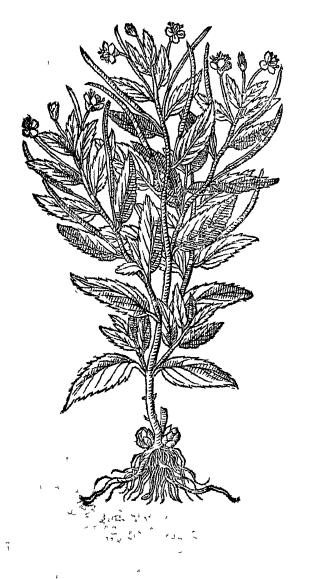
‡ 8 Chamanerion alterum angustifolium. Narrow leaued Willow-floure.



‡ 10 Lysimachragalericulata.
Hooded Loose-strife.



II Lysimachia campestris.
Wilde Willow-herbe.



vinder the name of Linaria subrat It grout the vp with stalkes some foot high, set with many mainow leaves like those of Toad-stax, of a grayish colour, and the stalke is parted into divers branches, which at their tops upon long cod, cause purple floures consisting of source leaves upones. The root is long, yellowish, and wooddy

There is another bastard Loose-strike or Willow-herbe having stalkes like the other of his kinde whereon are placed long leaves snipt about the edges, in shape like the great reromea or herbe Fluellen. The stources grow along the stalkes, spike-fashion, of a blew colour, after which succeed small cods or pouches. The root is small and sibrous it may be called Lysima chia carulea, or blew Willow-herbe.

We have likewise another Willowherbe that groweth neere vnto the bankes of riuers and water-courses. This I found in a waterie lane leading from the Lord freasurer his house called Theobalds, unto the backchide of his flaughter-house, and in other places, as shall be declared hereafter. Which Lobel hath called Lysimachia galenulata, or hooded Willowherbe. It hath many small tender stalkes trailing vpon the ground, befet with divers' leaves somwhat snipt about the edges, of a deep green colour, like to the leaves of Scordium of water Germander among which are placed fundive small blew floures fashioned like a little hood; in shape resembling those of Ale-hoose. The root is small and fibrous, dispersing it selfe vnder the earth farre abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

The wilde Willow-Herbe hath fraile and very brittle stalkes, stender, commonly about the height of a cubit, and sometimes higher; whereupon doe grow sharpe pointed leaves somewhat sinpt about the edges, and set together by couples. There come forth at the suit long stender coddes, wherein is contained small seed, wrapped in a cottony or downy wooll, which is carried away with the winde when the seed is ripe; at the end of which commets forth a stall shoure of a purplish colour, whereupon it was called Filius ante Patrem, because the sloure phot appears vntill the cod be silled with his seed. But there is another Sonne before the Faluath beene declared in the Chapter of Medow-Saffron. The root is small and thred this different from the sixth onely in that the leaves are lesse, and lesse hairy, and the

Nood VVillow-hearbe hath a slender stalke divided into other smaller branches, where her long leaves rough and sharpe pointed, of an overworne greene colour. The source is to the branches, consisting of source or sive small leaves, of a pale purplish. Sowne that is carried away with the winde. The root is threddie. This differs to the state in that it hath lesser shows the salfo a lesser fort of this harrie Lessmaches with heart source.

This differs troit the area in that it had been houses.

Lysimachia with saids ones.

There are two more was seen to codded Willow-herbes; the one of which is of a midle growth, somewhat like the sizes and it had not hairie and it may filly be called Lysimalegis also snipped about the edges, undork and not hairie and it may filly be called Lysimalegis glabra media, or miner, The lesset smooth-leaved Willow-herbe. The other is
in travel, but they are lesser and narrower: wherefore it may in the bettermed,

mada glabra miner angustiblia: in English, The lesser smooth caued

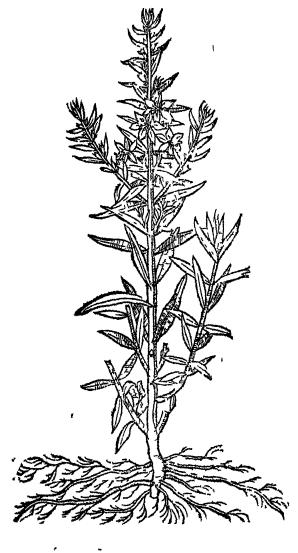
for purple Loose-strife of Clusius, bath street the repaint declaration of the height street weake and quadrangular con section appropriate the repaint idea into branches

growing one against another, the leaves are lette and narrower than the common pure lekinde, and growing by couples, villess at the top of the stalkes and branches, whereas they keeper a containe order, and among stalkes come here and there cornered cups containing france composed of six little red leaves with threds in their middles. The root is hard, woody, and not creeping, as in others of this kinde, yet it endures all the yeere, and sends forth in withouts In Senies in June and July, and was found by Cless in divers wet medows in Australia.

The Place.

The first yellow Lyfrmachia groweth plentifully in most medewos, especially along the medowes as you go stom Lambeth to Battersey neere London, and in many other places throughout England.

† 13 Lysimachia purpure aminor cliss.
Small purple Willow herbe.



‡ The second and thad I have not yet scene.

The fourth groweth in many gar lens. 1

The fift groweth in places of greater confluic, year already in the running flictures and flanding waters, or hard by them. It confett under the Bishops housewall at Linabeth, heere the water of Thames, and month disches in most places of England.

The fixth growth neere the waters (and in the waters) in all places for the most pair

The feuenth groweth in Yorkthie in a place led the Hooke, neer viito a clote called a Cow paffure, from whence I had their plants, which doe grow in my garden very goodly to behold, for the decking up of houses and gardens.

The eighth I have not yet found growing.
The ninth growes wild in some places of this kingdome, but I have seene it only in Girdens.

The tenth growes by the pond and waters fides in Saint Iames his Parke, in Futhill fields

and many other places. ‡

The eleuenth groweth hard by the Thames, as you goe from a place called the Druels Neckerchiefe to Redreffe, neere vnto a stile that standeth in your way upon the Thames banke, among the plankes that doe hold up the same banke. It groweth also in a ditch side not sarre from the place of execution, called Saint I homas Waterings.

‡ The other varieties of this grow in wet places, about ditches, and in woods and fuch

like moist grounds. ‡

The Time.

These herbes floure in Iune and Iuly, and oftentimes vntill August,

The Names.

Lysimachia, as Diescorides and Plany write tooke his name of a special vertue that it will in preasing the strife and varulinesse which falleth out among oxen at the plough, if it is but about their yokes: but it rather retaineth and keepeth the name Lysimachia, of King Lysimachia the sonne of Agathocles, the sixth sinder pure of the nature and vertues of this herb, as Plant for this 25, book in the retaineth the name Circles and vertues of this herb, as Plant for this 25, book in the retaineth the name Circles and vertues of this herb, as Plant for this 25, book in the retaineth the name Circles and Cornella and was made satisfactoristic from Russiana and Cornella and Cornella in Greek and Corn

delinais called of Gefrer, Epifobien: in English Bearing, or bay yellow herbe.

† The names of such as I have added have been sufficiently set forth in their titles and Hi-stories. ‡

The Nature.

The yellow Lysimachia, which is the chiefe and best for Physickevses, is cold and drie, and very astringent.

The Vertues.

A The iuice, according to Diescorides, is good against the bloudy flix, being taken either by potion or Cliffer.

It is excellent good for greene wounds, and stancheth the bloud being also put into the no-

shrils, it stoppeth the bleeding at the nose.

The smoke of the burned herbe driveth away serpents, and killeth flies and gnats in a house, which Pluy speaketh of in his 25 book, chap. 8. Snakes, faith he, craull away at the smell of Loof-strife. The same Authour affirmeth in his 26 booke, last chap, that it dieth haire yellow, which is not very vnlike to be done by reason the floures are yellow.

The others have not been experimented, wherefore vntill some matter worthy the roting doth

offer it selse vnto our consideration, I will omit further to discourse her cof

E. The suice of yellow Lysimachia taken inwardly, stoppeth all fluxe of bloud, and the Dysenteria or bloudy flix.

The suice put into the nose, stoppeththe bleeding of the same, and the bleeding of wounds, and

mightily closeth and healeth them, being made into an vinguent or salue.

The same taken in a mother suppositorie of wooll or cotton, bound up with threds (as the manner thereof is, well knowne to women) staieth the inordinate flux or ouermuch flowing of womens termes.

It is reported, that the fume or smoke of the herbe burned, doth drive away flies and gnats, and

all manner of venomous beafts.

CHAP. 130. Of Barren-woort.

Epimedium. Barren Woort. The Description.



"His rare and strange plant was sent to nie from the French Kings Herbarist Robinus, dwelling in Paris at the figne of the blacke head, in the street called Du bout du Monde, in English, The end of the world. This herbe I planted in my garden, & in the beginning of May it came forth of the ground, with small, hard & woodie crooked stalks: whereupon grow rough & Tharpe pointed leaves, almost like Alliaria, that is to fay, Sauce alone, or lacke by the hedge. Lobel and Dod. say, that the leaves are somewhat like Iuie; but in my iudgement they are rather like Alliania, somwhat fnipt about the edges, and turning themfelues flat vpright, as a man turneth his hand vpwards when hee recemeth money. Vpon the same stalkes come forth small floures, confisting of foure leaves, whose outsides are purple, the edges on the inner fide red, the bottomeyellow, & the middle part of a bright red colour, and the whole floure somewhathollow. The root is smal, and creepeth almost upon the uppermost face of the earth At besteth his feed in vety small cods like Saracens Consound,

merly described, pag 274. 1) but shorter . which came not to ripenesse in my garden, by reason that it was dried away with the extreme and vnaccustomed heat of the Sun, which happened in the yeare 2590. since which time from yeare to yeare it bringeth seed to perfection. Further, Dioscorides and Pliny do report, that . is without floure or feed.

The Place.

It groweth in the moist medowes of Italie about Bononia and Vincentia it groweth in the garden of my friend M'. Iohn Milion in Old-street, and some other gardens about towne.

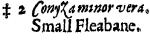
¶ The Time. It floureth in Aprill and May, when it hath taken fast hold and setled it selfe in the earth a yeare before.

The Names. It is called Epimedium I have thought good to call it Barren woort in English, not because that nioscorrdes faith it is barren both of floures and seeds, but because (as some authors affirme) being drunke it is an enemie to conception.

The Temperature and Vertues Galen affirmeth that it is moderately cold, with a waterie moisture we have as yet no vse hereof in Physicke.

‡ CHAP. 131. Of Fleabane.

I Conyzamaior. Great Fleawoort.







He imainesse of the number of these plants here formerly mentioned, the confusion notwith. standing in the figures, their nominations & historie, not one agreeing with another, hath caused me wholly toomit the descriptions of our Authour, and to suc

gether with an addition of divisions of plants belonging to this kindle fides there is one thing. I must addertife you of, which is that our addition of divisions in the which grows in Kent and fides the halk ie hills, yet he gave no figure of the first was put for it; but the had don, allotted it a partially chap afterwards, where she had a fitter place for it, but there you shall now finde it though I must entire that this is fitter place for it, but follow the course of my Authors whose matter, not mentally among the amount to amend. follow the course of my Authority hole matter, n

The Description.

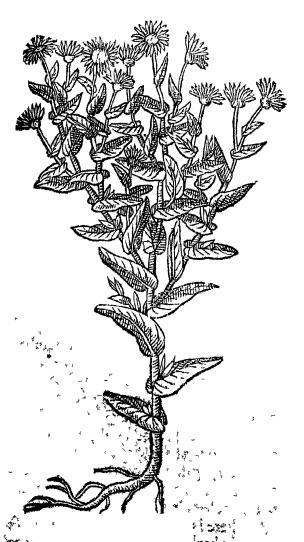
His great Fleawoort or Fleabane, from a thick long living fibrous root fends forth many falkes of fome yard high or more, hard, wooddy, rough, fat, and of an our tworne colour the leaves are many, without order, and alternately embrace the stalkes, twice as big as those of the Oliuc tree, rough and fat, being as it were befine ared with a gummine step or lattine step, and of a yellowish greene colour the floures grow after a fort spoke fashion, standing at the ends of sootstalkes comming out of the bosomes of the leaves, and they are yellow and round almost like to Groundswell, and flie away in downe like as they doe, the feed is small and ash coloured. The whole plant is fattie and glutinous, with a strong, yet not altogether unpleasant smell. This growes not that I know of in these cold Countries, vilesse sown in gaidens. Clustus sound it by Lisbone, and in divers places of Spaine. He, as also Dodonaus, Lobel, and others, call this Conyzamaior, and it is thought to be the Conyzamaio of Theophrastus, and Conyzamaior of Dioscorides.

I he lesser feldome sends up more than one stalke, and that of a cubit high, yet usually not so much it is divided into little branches, and also rough and glutinous as the precedent, but more greene. The leaves are three times lesse than those of the former, somewhat shaped like those of Toad-slax, yet harry and unctions, the tops of the branches as in the bigger, carrie lesse, and lesse shaining and sightly slowes, vanishing in like sort into downe. The root is single and annuall, and the whole plant more smelling than the former This is sudged the Conyza somina of Theophrassis and Con. minor of Dioscorides, it is the Con minor of Gesner, Lobel, Clusius and others. It growes in

divers parts of Spaine and Piouince in Ivance, but not here, vnlesse in Gardens.

i 3 Cony Lamedia.
Middle Fleawoort.

† 4 Conyan mana Dwarfe Fleabane





The root of this middle kinde is prettie large and fibrous, from whence ariseth a branched of some cubite high, engirt at certaine spaces with thicke, rough, grayish greene leaves: at of the branches grow pretty faire yellow floures of the bignes of a little Marigold; which o downe, and are carried away with the winde. This floures in July and August, and ing in most places about rivers and pond sides, as in S. Iames his Parke, Tuthill amedia of Matthiolog, Dodoneus, and others. Some have referred it vnto the

Mints, as Fuchfies, who makes it Calaminibe 3 genus, and Leaveries, who calls it Mentha Lutea In Cheape-fide the heibe-women call it Herbe Chiaflopher, and fell it to Empericks, who with it (as they fay) make Medicines for the eyes, but against what affect of them, or with what successed know not

In life places, or rather such as are plashy inwinter this may be plentisully found growing. The roots are small and sibrous, from whence ariseth a branched stalke some toot high, set with small longish leaves somewhat roundish pointed, soft also and woolly, with a smell not altogether unpleasant, like as the last described the floures are composed of many yellowish threds like to the middle part of Caniomill floures, or those of Tansey and as the former, turne into downe, and are carried awity with the winde, it floures in July and August This is the Congrammer of Tragus, attaitholus, and others. Lobel and Dodon call it Congrammer.

This cut leaved Fleabane hath small fibrous roots, from which arise thicke, crested, & hollow stalks, divided towards the tops into sundly branches the leaves that incompasse the stalke are gished, or else onely sinuated on the edges the floures are star fashion and yellow, and also sie away in downe, the whole plant is covered over with a soft and tender downe, and hath somewhat the sinell of Home This is a varietie of the third, and is called by Dodon. Conyear media species altera.

Lobel names 11 ConyZa helenitis folys laciniatis.

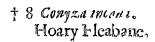
The figure which you have in this fixth place was formerly infitly given by our Authour for Solidago Savacenica; it hath a large root which fends foorth many fibres, and a ciefted nollow stalke some two cubites or more high, which is unorderly set, with long, yet narrow snipt leaves somewhat harrie and sharpe pointed the toppe is divided into branches, which beare prettie large yellow floures, made after the manner of those of Ragwort, and like as they, are also carried away with the winde. This Thalium cals Congrama cima serratifolia. It is the Lingua maior of Daleschampius, and the Consolida palustris of Taber namontanus. It groweth neere water sides, and floures towards the latter end of Sommer. I have not yet heard that it doth grow wilde amongst vs.

‡ 5 Conya folys laciniais.
Great tagged leaued Fleabane.

‡ 6 Conyza palustris serratifolia. Water snipt Fleabane.



† 7 Cong a Austrawa (luf). Austrian Fleabanc.

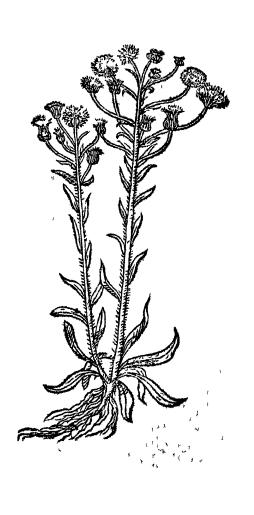




9 ConyZa Alpina pilosissima. Hairie Fleabane of the Alpes?



f 10 Conyze Carulea acres; Blew floured bled have.



The stalkes of this are about a foot high, shall, and covered with a whitish downe the leaves at the root grow upon long stalkes, and are soft and have, but those which are higher up, have a short, or else no stalke at all, and rubbed, they yeeld no unpleasant smell, and tassed, they are somewhat bitter and acride. The slowes that grow upon the tops of the branches are large, and fashroned like those of Elecampane, and are of the same yellow color. The root is long, slender and blacks shall be reprized and putting up new stalkes, it both many white sides and are similar sides. Clustus found it growing on dry hilly places in Austria, and calls it Coryea 3. Austriaca.

8 This which Lobel fets forch under the title of CongZa helents mellita mana, I take to be the fame Plant that I last figured and described out of Clustus, onely the root is better express in Clustus his figure, otherwise by the figures I cannot find any difference, though Barbine reckon it up in

his Pmar, as differing therefrom

This also seemes not much to differ from the last mentioned, but onely in the hartnesse of the leaves and stalkes, and that the floures are smaller. This Lobel cals Cong a Helenitis mentioned na Helenitis, because the floures and leaves have some semblance of Elecampane, and Mell ta, for that they smell somewhat like Home. These last grow pon mountaines, but none of them with vs

in England that I can yet heare of.

This hath a small sibrous and yellowish 100t, of a very hot and bring taste, which sends up divers longish leaves about the head thereof, the stallie is some foot and halfe high, and set alternately with twined, longish, narrow and somewhat rough leaves of an overwome greene colon, the top of the stalke and branches are adoined with flowes set in longish scaly heads like those of Hieracium. the outer little leaves are of a faint blew colon, and the inner thieds are yellow. It flowes in August, and the flowes quickly turne into downe, and are carried away with the wind. It grows in many Chalkie hils, and I sinst observed it in the company of M. George Bowles, M. Ioha Bugs and others, close by Farmingham in Kent, and the last yeare M. William Broad sound it growing at the Blockehouse at Graucsend. Trague calls it Interovus flos alter. Dodoaeus because the floure quickly turns to down makes it Triger on quartum and Gesper for that the root is hot, and drawes rheume like as Pellitorie of Spaine, which therefore is vsed against the Tooth-ache names it Dentelaria he also calls it Conyza muralis, and Conyzoides Carulea. Tabernamontanus also calls it Conyza carulea and lastly, Fabrus Columna hath it by the name of Amellus Montanus, to which kinde it may in mine opinion be as sitly referred, as to these Conyza's. Our Authour had the figure hereof in the third place in this Chapter.

The Place, Time, and Names.

All these haue beene sufficiently showne in their particular Titles and Descriptions. ‡

The Nature.

Conyza is hot and drie in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The leaves and floures be good against the strangurie, the saundise, and the gnawing or griping A of the bellie.

The same taken with Vineger, helpeth the Epilepsie or falling sicknesse.

If Women doe fit ouer the decoction thereof, it greatly easeth their paines of the Mo-

The Herbe burned, where flies, Gnats, fleas, or any venemous things are, doth drive them paway.

† The first was formerly of Conglaments, the second was of Conglamouna, and the third of Congla Carilles seria

CHAP. 132. Of Starre-moort.

The Defeription.

He first kinde of After or Inquinals, hach large broad leaves it found follows or the great Conference which ruleth vp a stalke source. Sandfuls high, hard, rough and hairie, belet with teaper like Rose Campions, and a greene colour. At the post the said stalkes come forth stormer of a shining and the said stalkes colour; and vnderne the about the se shource grow sine or six loop leaves.

shape vniske the fish called Socila marina. The floures turne into downe, and are carried away with the winde. The recomb sibious, of a binding and sharpe taske.

† 2 The fecond called Italian Staircwoort hath leaves not much valike Mangolds, but of a darke greene colon, and rough, and they are fomewhat round at the vpper end—the staikes are many, and—row fome cubite high—and at their tops—are disuded into fundry branches, which beare faire blew ith put ple floates, yellow in their middles—and shaped like Marigolds, and almost of the fame bipmesse, whence some have called them blew Marigolds, ‡

I he third kinde hath leaves to tike It than Starwort, that a man can scarcely at the surdent distinguish the one from the other. The single stalke is a cubit long, vpright and slender, on the top whereof grow sane yellow stomes, like those of Enula Compana, and they say in downers that

root is small and thickdie

4 The fourth kinde in talnesse and sloute is not much valide that last before specified, but in stalke and leaves more harrie, and longer, somewhat like our small Hounds-tongue, and the rootes are lesse fibrous or threddie than the sormer

5 There is another fort that hath a browne stalke, with leaves like the small Coniza The slowes are of a darke yellow, which turns into downe that slieth away with the wind like Conjza. The root

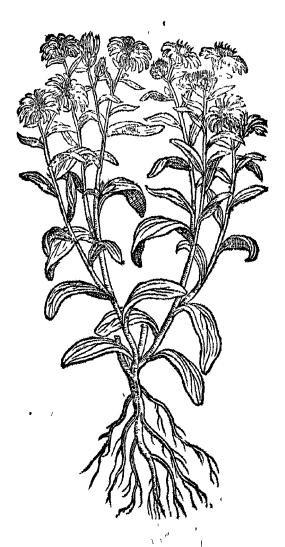
is full of thieds or frings.

of There is also another that hath leaves like the great Campion, somewhat have, amongst which come up crooked crainbling stalkes, leaning lamely many waies. When upon doc growe staire yellow slowers, Starie-sashion, which past, the cups become so haid, that they will tencely be broken with ones nailes to take sorth the seed. The root is long, and straight as a singer, with some sew shings amiexed unto the uppermost part thereof. It groweth wilde in some parts of Spaine.

I caffir cittions. Stancy Doct.

‡ 2 Aster Italorum.
Italian Starrewoon.





weth another kinde of Starrewoort, which hath many leaves like Scabious, but many greene colour, coursed with a woollie hairinesse, sharpeand bitter in taste, such up a round stalke more than a cubite high, often growing unto a red-

dish colour, fet with the like leaues, but smaller and the per pointed, disiding it selfe toward the rop into some few branches, whereon doe grow luge yellow floures like Doron cum or Sor. Lus. The root is thicke and crooked † This is Ayer Pannonicus, 1400, give to 11115 of Cluf and his Au-

riccus primis.

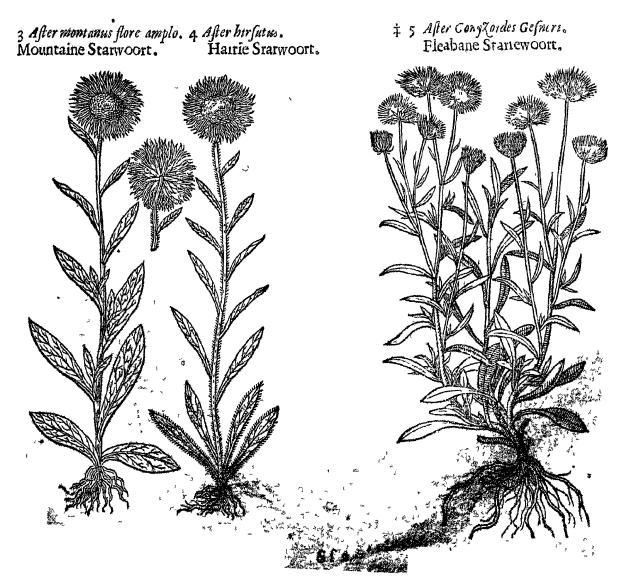
8 VVce haue scene growing vpon wilde Mountaines another fort, which hath leaves much a selfer than the former, somewhat life to the leaves of Willow, of a faire greene colour, which doe adorne and decke vp the stalke cuen to the top, whereupon doe grow yellow floures state fashion, like vnto the former. The 100t is finall and tender, exceping farie abroad, whereby it mightily increafeth. # This is After Pannonicus falignis folys five After 4 Austriacus 2 of C'isius It is Bulowum luteum of Tabern. And our Authour gaue the Figure heereof for After Italo-

Clusius hath set forth a kinde that hath an upright stalke, somewhat harry, two cubits high, befor with leaves somewhat woollie like to those of the Sallow, having at the top of the stalke fane yellow floures life E mlo C impana, which tuine into down that is carried away with the wind. the 1601 is thicke, with four hancs or thieds fastened thereto # This is After langernoso folio, sive 5.0f (lufter Our Authour gaue the figure hercof vnder the title of After H of our it is After flore

Luteo of Taber.

Hee bath likewise described another sort, that leaves, stolks, sloures, and soots like the minth, but neuer groweth to the height of one cubite # It bringeth forth many stall es, and the leaves that grow disorderly upon them are narrower, blacker, harder and tharper pointed than the former, not vnlike those of the common Ptarmice, yet not snipt about the edges the floures nevellow and like those of the last described, but lesse. This is the Aster angustifolius pour featies of

Clussus. †
II There is likewise set forth in his Pannonicke observation, a kind of After that hath many finall hause leaves lite the common great Dasfie among which rifeth vp an hairy stalke of a foot high, having at the top faire blew floures inclining to purple, with their middle yellow, which turn (in the time of feeding) into a woollie downe, that flieth away with the winde. The whole plant hath a drying, binding, and bitter tafte. The root is thieddie like the common Daisie, or that of Scabious. ‡ This is Affer Alpinus caruleo flore, five 7 of Clusius. ‡



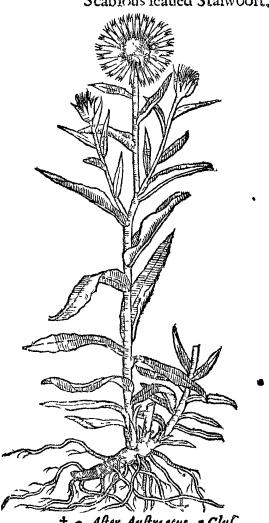
‡ 6 Aster Lateus supinus Clusy.
Creeping Staiwooit.



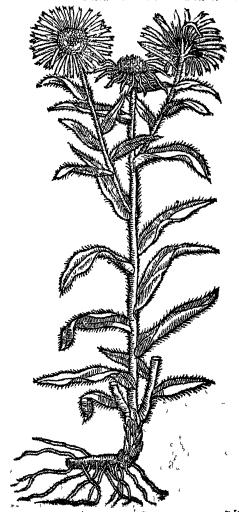
‡ 8 After Salicis folio.
Willow leaued Starwooit.



‡ 7 Aster luteus folius Successa.
Scabious leaued Starwoort.



‡ 9 After Austriacus, 5 Clus.
Sallow leaued Starwoort.



12 There

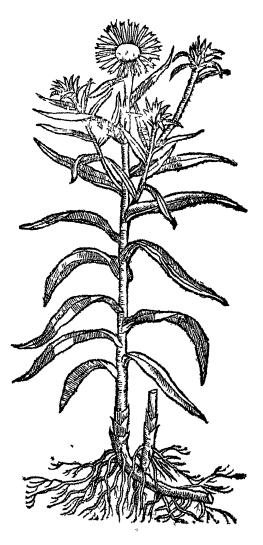
1. There are kept in the Gardens of M'. Tradificant, M' Tugorge, and others, two Scarrewoorts different much from all these formerly mentioned, the first of them is to bee esteemed, for that it floures in October and Nouembei when as few other floures are to be found the root is large and living, which fends vp many small stalks some two cubits high, wooddy, slender, and not hollow, and towards the top they are divided into aboundance of small twiggic branches the leaues that grow alternately vpon the stalkes, are long, narrow, and sharpe pointed, having source or fixe scarce discernable nicks on their edges the floures which plentifully grow on small branches much after the manner of those of Virga aurea, consist of twelve white leaves set in a ring, with many threds in their middles, which being young are yellow, but becomming elder and larger they are of a reddish colour, and at length turne into downe. I have thought fit to call this plant, not ver described by any that I know of, being reported to be a Virginian, by the name of After Viginianus fruticosis, Shrubbie Starwoort.

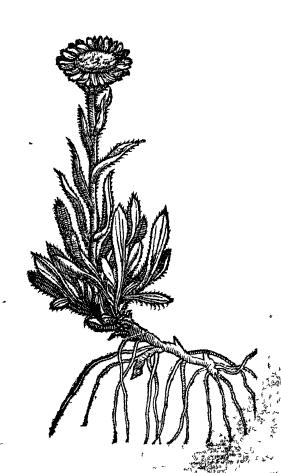
This which in gaidens floures some moneth before the former, growes not so high, neither are the stalkes so straight, but often crooked, vet are they divided into many branches which beare small blewish floures like those of the former, the leanes are longish and narrow. This also is faid to have come from Canada or Virginia; and it may be called After fruitcosus minor, Small shrubby

Starwoort. ‡

‡ 10 After 6 Clusij. Narrow leaved Starwoort.

‡ II Aster 7 Clusy. Dwarfe Dafie leaued Starwoore.





The Place.

The kindes of Starwoort grow vpon mountaines and hillie places, and sometimes in which and

medowes lying by rivers fides.

The two first kindes doe grow upon Hampstead heath soure miles from London in Kentupon. Southsteet Downes, and in many other such downse places. ‡ I could never see the for heare of any of these Starshoures to grow writte in this kingdome, but have often for the feather than Starwort growing in gardens. These two trades that our Authour mentions to the Hampstead heath and in kent, are no other than two Hierais or Hauke-weedes, which are much differing from these than two Hierais or Hauke-weedes, which are much differing from these than two Hierais or Hauke-weedes, which are much differing from these than two Hierais or Hauke-weedes, which are much differing from

The .

The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke a signature and also precious in Latine, After Atticus, Bulonis m, and In gumalis of some, Asterion, Asteriscon, and Hyophthalmon in high Dutch, Megel braut in Spanith, Bobas . in French, Fftrille, and Asper goutte menne in English, Stain coit and Sharew Cort. The Nature.

It is of a meane temperature in cooling and drying. Gaten faith it doth moderately waste and

confume, especially while it is yet soft and new gathered.

That with the blew floure or purple, is thought to be that, which is of Virgil called flos Amellus. of which he maketh mention in the fourth booke of his Georgickes.

> Est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen Amello Fecere agricolæ facilis quarentibus herba Namque uno ingentem tollit de cespite spluam -Aureus spse, sed in folys, qua plurima circum Fundantur, violæ sublucet purpura nigræ.

In English thus.

In Meades there is a floure Amello nam'd, By him that feekes it easie to be found, For that it seemes by many branches fram'd Into a little Wood like gold the ground Thereof appeares, but leaues that it befet Shine in the colour of the Violet.

The Vertues.

The leaves of After or Inguinalus stamped, and applied vinto botches, imposshumes, and venereous bubones (which for the most part happen in Inguine, that is, the flanke or share) doth mightily maturate and suppurate them, whereof this herbe After tooke the name Inguindu.

It helpeth and prevaileth against the inflammation of the fundament, and the falling forth of

the gut called Saccus ventrus.

The floures are good to be given vnto children against the Squinancie, and the falling sicknes.

of That sigure which formerly was in the second place under the title of After Atticus, was of the eighth here described, also in the slurd place formerly were these two sigures which we here gue you who cof the sormer is of fler montants, and the latter of fler brightness, and that which was under the title of After brightness in the fourth place, belongs to the ninth description.

CHAP. 133: Of Woade.

The Description.

GLastum or Garden Woad hath long leaves of a blewish greene colour. The stalk groweth two cubits high, set about with a great number of such leaves as come vp first, but finaller, branching it selfe at the top into many little twigs, whereupon do grow many small yellow floures: which being past, the seed commeth forth like little blackish tongues: the root is white and fingle.

There is a wilde kinde of VVoad very like vnto the former in stalks, leaves, and fashion, sauing that the stalke is tenderer, smaller, and browner, and the leaves and little tongues narrower;

otherwise there is no difference between them.

The Place.

The tame or garden V Voad groweth in fertile fields, where it is fowne: the wilde kind growes where the tame kinde hath been fowne.

The Time.

They floure from June to September.

The Names. VVoad is called in Greeke indus. in Latine, Ifatus, and Glastum · Casar in his fifth booke of the Frenchwars saith, that all the Brittons do colour themselves with VVoad, which giveth a blew colove the which thing also Pliny in his 22. booke, chap. 1. doth testisse; in France they call it Glaloured all ouer, and go naked in some kinde of sacrifices. It is likewise called of divers Guadum. of the Italians, Guado, a word as it feemeth, wrung out of the word Glastum, in Spanish and French, Paftel: in Durch, weet; in English, VVoad, and VVade.

E

I Glastum sativum. Garden Woade



1 2 G' ft. m. Syluestre. Wilde Woade.



The Nature.

Garden Woade is dry without sharpenesse: the wilde Woade drieth more, and is more sharpe and biting. The Vertues.

The decoction of Woade drunken is good for fuch as have any stopping or hardnesse in the milt or spleene, and is also good for wounds or vicers in bodies of a strong constitution, as of countrey people, and fuch as are accustomed to great labour and hard course fare.

It seruethwell to dye and colour cloath, profitable to some few, and hurtfull to many.

CHAP. 134. Of Com-Bafill.

The Description.

His kinde of wilde Woade hath fat long leanes like Valeriana rubra Dodocai, or Behen rubrum the stalke is small and tender, having thereupon little purple floures consist sting of foure leaves, which being past, there come square cornered huskes full of round blacke seed like Coleworts. The whole plant is covered over with a clammy substance like Bird-lime, so that in hot weather the leaves thereof will take flies by the wings (as Master doct) in fuch manner that they cannot escape away.

Ephemerum Matthiol: harh long fat and large leaues like vnto Woad, but much love, among which rifeth vp a round stalke a cubit high, dividing it selfe into many branches at the top, the which are set with many small white floures consisting of five leaves, which have past, there sold low little round bullets containing the seed. The root is small and suite the leave.

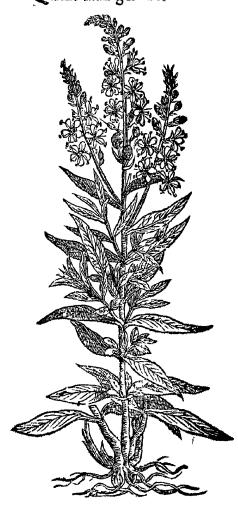
Cow Basill groweth in my garden; but reference is a stranger as the England.

They floure in May and Iune.

I Vaccaria. Cow, Bafill.



2 Ephemerum Matthioli. Quicke-fading floure.



Our.

‡ ¶ The Names.

T Cow-Basill is by Cordus called Thamecnemon by some, according to Gesner, Lychnis & Par. foliatarubra. Lobel termes it Isatus sylucsirus, and Vaccarea the last of which names is retained by most late Writers.

This by Lobel is faid to be Ephemerum of Matthiolus, yet I thinke Matthiolus his figure, (which was in this place formerly) was but a counterfeit, and so also doe Columna and Bauhinus iudge of it, and Bauhine thinkes this of Lobel to be some kinde of Lysimachia.

The Nature and Vertues. I finde not any thing extant concerning the Nature and Vertues of Vaccaria or Cow-Basill. Ephemerum (as Dioscorides writeth) boyled in wine, and the mouth washed with the decoction thereof, taketh away the tooth ache.

CHAP. 135. Of Sesamoides, or Bastard Weld or Woade.

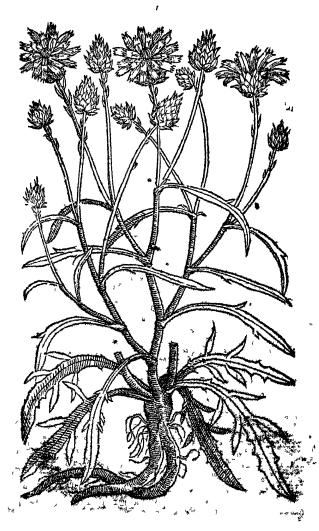
The Description. He great Sesamoides hath very long leaves and many, slender toward the stalk, and broader by degrees toward the end, placed confusedly upon a thicke stiffe stalke on the top whereof grow little foolish or idle white floures: which being past, there follow small seeds like vnto Canarie seed that birds are sed withall. The root is thicke, and of a wooddy

‡ 2 This leffer Sesamoides of Salamanca, from a long lining, white, hard, and prettie thicke root fends vp many little stalks set thicke with small leaves like those of Line; and from the middie to the top of the stalke grow many floures, at first of a geeenish purple, and then purting forth the flowers out of the midst of which appeare as it were foure greene graines, which when the flowers faller grow into little cods full of a small blackish seed. It growes in a stony soile vp. on the hills need a second where it floures in May, and shortly after perfects his seed.

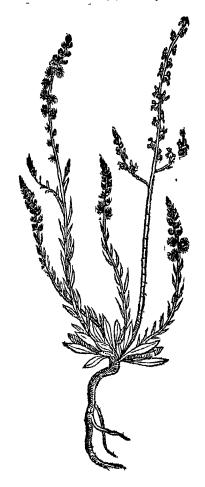
Our 1 Sesamoides Salamanticum magnum. Great bastaid Woade.



3 Sefamoides parvum Matthioli.
Bucks-horne Gum-Succorie



2 Sesamoides Salamanticum parvum, Small Bastard Woade.



Our Author formerly in the Chapter of Chondrilla spoke (in Dodonaus his words) a-gainst the making of this plant a Sesamoides; for of this plant were the words of Dodonaus, which are these: Divers (saith he) have taken the plant with blew floures to be Sesamoides parvum, but without any reason, for that sesamoides hath borrowed his name from the likeneffe it hathwith Sesamum but this herbe is not like to Sesamum in any one point, and therefore I thinke it better referred vnto the Gum Succories; for the floures haue the form and colour of Gum Succory, and it yeeldeth the like milky juyce. Our Authour it seemes was either forgetfull or ignorant of what he had faid; for here hee made it one, and described it meetly by the figure and his fancie. Now I following his tract, have (though vnfitly) put it, here, because there was no historie nor figure of in formerly there, but both here, though falle and vnperfect. This plant hath a root somewhat like that of Goatf-beard; from which arise seases rough and harry, divided or cur in on the rides after the manner of Bucks-horse, and larger than they. The stalke is some feat high divided into branches, which on their to search floures of a faireblew colour like how to succorie, which stand in rough scale and like those of Knapweed.

The Place.

These do grow in rough and stony places, but are all strangers in England The Time

These stoure in May and June, and shortly after upon their seed.

1 The Names.

† I I thinke none of these to be the Sesa noides of the Antients The first is set soith by Cluster vinder the name we here give you it is the Museipula altera renseos flore of Lobel V. Suga vizator of Camerarius.

2 This also Clusius and Lobel have fet forth by the same name as we give you them

3 Mattholus, Camerarus, and others have fet this forth for Sefamordes parvin in the Tefform Lugd. it is called Catanance quorundam but most fitly by Dodon Ghondrilla species terria, The third kinde of Gum-Succory. ‡

The Temperature

Galen affirmeth that the feed containeth in it felse a bitter qualitie, and faith that it heaveth, breaketh, and scoureth.

The Vertues.

A Diosiorides affirmeth, that the weight of an halfe-penny of the seed drunke with Meade or hone ed water purgeth flegme and choler by the stoole

The fame being applied doth waste hard knots and swellings.

† That which here formedly encoyed the third place, by the title of Selmoides mains Selligers, was no other than the plant that is hereafter described by the name of Tarton Raire Gallo prominene, where you may finde both the figure and description

CHAP.136: Of Dyers Weed.

Luteola. Dyeis weed or yellow weed.



The Description.

Yers weed hath long narrow and greenish yellow leaues, not much valike to woad, but a great deale smaller and narrower; from among which commeth vp a stalke two cubits high, beset with little narrow leaues, euen to the top of the stalke come forth small pale yellow floures, closely clustering to gether one aboue another, which doe turne into small buttons, cut as it were crosse-wise, wherein the feed is contained. The root is very long and single.

The Place.

Dyers weed groweth of it selfe in moist, barren, and vntilled places, in and about Villages almost euery where.

The Names.

Pliny, lib. 23. cap. 5. maketh mention by the way of this herbe, and calleth it Lutea Vitruvius in his feuenth booke, Lutum. it is the Anticarbinum of Tragus & Pseudostruthium of Mathiolus · Virgill, in his Bucolickes, Eglog 4. cals it also Lutum in English, Welde, or Dyers, weed.

This herbe flourisheth in Iune and Iuly.

The Nature.

It is hot and dry of temperature.

‡ The Vertues.

The soot as also the whole herbe heates and dries in the third degree it curs, attenuates, resolute to peak third. Some also commend it against the punctures and bites of venomous creatures.

tures, not onely outwardly applied to the wound, but also taken inwardly in drinke

Also it is commended against the insection of the Plague. some for these reasons terms it The Principle, Mat. ‡

CHAP. 137. Of Staues-acre.

Staphis-Igria. Staucs-acie.



The Description.

Taues-acre hath straight stalkes of a browno colour, with leaues cloud or cut into sundry fections, almost like the leaues of the winder Vine. The stonies do grow upon that stems, tassinoned somewhat like unto our common Monka shood, of a perfect blew colour, which being pass, there succeed welted huskes like those of VVolstane, wherein is contained triangular brownish rough seed. The root is of a wooddy substance, and perisheth when it hath persected his seed.

It is with great difficultie piefe, ued in our cold countries, albeit in some milde V Vinters I have kept it couered oue with a little Feine, to defend it from the iniury of the Marchwinde, which doth more harme vnto plants that come forth of hot Countries, than doth the greatest fiosts.

The Time.

It floureth in Inne, and the feed is ripe the fecond yeare of his fowing.

It is called in Greeke super dies and latine, Herba Pedicularis, and Pedincularia, as Marceilus repoiteth. Pliny in his 26 Booke, chap 13. seemeth to name it Vua Taminia of some, Pituitaria, and Passula montana in shops, Staphisagria in Spanish, Feruapiolenie in French, Herbe aux poulx in high-Dutch, Leng kraut: in low-Dutch, Lupscrut: in Eng-

lish, Staucs-acre, Louse-wort, and Louse-pouder.

The feeds of Staues-acre are extreame hot, almost in the fourth degree, of a biting and burning qualitie

The Vertues.

Fifteene feeds of Staues-acie taken with honied water, will cause one to vomit grosse slegme A and slimie matter, but with great violence, and therefore those that have taken them ought to walke without staying, and to drinke honied water, because it bringeth danger of choking and but ning the throat, as Dieserides noteth. And for this cause they are rejected, and not vied of the physicians, either in propositing vomit, or else in mixing them with other inward medicines.

The feed mingled with oyle or greafe, driveth away lice from the head, beard, and all other parts B of the body, and cureth all fourny itch and manginesse.

The same boyled in Vineger, and holden in the mouth, asswageth the tooth-ache.

The same chewed in the mouth draweth forth much moss fure from the head, and cleaned the D brame, especially if a little of the root of Pellitorie of Spaine be added thereto

The fame tempered with vineger is good to be rubbed vpon lousie apparels to define E away Lice.

The feeds hereof are perilloused be taken inwardly without good addison and correction of the F fame: and therefore I adulfe the ignorant not to be oner-bold to med. The fith it is so dangerous that many times death ensuch vponthe sating of it.

CHAP. 138. Of Palma Christi.

I he Description.

biowne colour, died with a blowish purple vpon greene. The leaves are great and large, parted into sundry softons or durssions, fashioned like the search of floures but greater, spred or wide open like the hand of a man, and hath toward the top a bunch of floures clustering together like a bunch of grapes, whereof the lowest are of a pale yellow colour, and wither away without bearing any fruit, and the vppermost are reddish, bringing forth three cornered huskes which containe seed as big as a kidney beane, of the colour and shape of a certaine vermine which haunteth cattell, called a Tik.

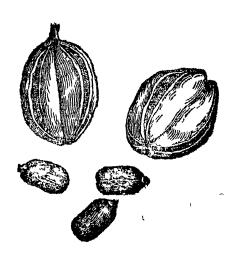
This Palma Christi of America growes up to the height and bignesses of a small tree or hedge shrub, of a wooddy substance, whose fruit is expressed by the figure, being of the bignes of a great

beare, somewhat long, and of a blackith colour, rough and scaly.

r Riciaus.
Palma Christi.

2 Ricinus Americanus.
Palma Christi of America.





The Place.

The first kinde of the Films Christigroweth in my garden, and in many other gardens likewise.

The Time.

whowe in Aprill, and the feed is ripe in the end of August.

The Name, and cause thereof.

Richas (whereof mention is made in the fourth chapter and fixt verte of the prophecie of Issail

D

was called of the Talmudifts, פים Kik, for in the Talmud we reade thus, או על פים Velo be felicine Kik that is, in English, And not with the oile of Kik which oile is called in the Arabian tongue, Alkeria, as Rabbi Samuel the sonne of Hophin testifieth Moreour, a certaine Rab bine moueth a question, taying, what is Kik? Hereunto Risch Lachish maketh answer in Ghemara, saying, Kik is nothing else but Ionas his Kikaijon. And that this is true, it appeareth by that name which the ancient Greeke Physitions, and the Ægiptians vsed, which Greeke word commeth of the Hebrew word Kik. Hereby it appeareth, that the old writers long agoe called this plant by the true and proper name But the old Latine writers knew it by the name Cucur bita, which enidently is manifested by anthistory which Saint Augustine recordeth in his Epistle to Saint Ierome, where in effect he writeth thus, That name Kikayon is of small moment, yet so small a matter caused a great tumult in Africa. For on a time a certaine Bishop having an occasion to intreat of this which is mentioned in the fourth chapter of tonas his prophecie (in a collation or fermon, which he made in his cathedrall church or place of affembly) faid, that this plant was called Cucurbita, a Gourde, because it encreased vnto so great a quantitie, in so short a space, or else (saith he) it is called Hedera Vpon the nouelty and vntruth of this his doctrine, the people were greatly offended, and thereof suddenly arose a tumult and hurly burly; so that the Bishop was inforced to goe to the Iewes, to aske their judgment as touching the name of this plant. And when he had receiued of them the true name, which was Kikayon he made his open recantation, and confessed his error, & was suftly accused for a falsister of the holy scripture ‡ The Greeks called this plant also 2. Ricinus, by reason of the similitude that the seed hath with that insect, to wit, a Tik. ‡

The seed of Palma Christi, or rather Kik, is hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Ricinus his feed taken inwardly, openeth the belly, and causeth vomit, drawing slimy slegme A and choler from the places possessed therewith.

The broth of the meate supped vp, wherin the seed hath been sodden, is good for the collicke and B the gout, and against the paine in the hips called Sciatica. it prevailethalso against the jaundise and dropfie.

The oile that is made or drawne from the feed is called oleum Cicinum in shops it is called COleum de Cherua. It heateth and drieth, as was said before, and is good to anoint and rub all rough hardnesse and scurumesse gotten by stch.

This oile, as Rabbi David Chimchi writeth, is good against extreme coldnesse of the body.

CHAP. 139.

Of Spurge.

The Description.

'He first kinde of Sea Spurge riseth forth of the sands, or baich of the seaswith sundry reddish stems or stalkes growing upon one single roote, of a wooddy substance and the stalkes are beset with small, fat, and narrow leaves like vnto the leaves of Flaxe. The floures are yellowish, and grow out of little dishes or saucers like the common kinde of Spurge. After the floures come triangle feeds, as in the other Tithymales.

The second kinde (called Helioscopius, or Solifequius and in English, according to his Greek name, Sunne Spurge, or time Tithymale, of turning or keeping timewith the sunne) hath sundry reddish stalkes of a foot high: the leaves are like vnto Purslane, not so great nor thicke, but snipt about the edges: the floures are yellowish, and growing in little platters.

The third kinde hath thicke, fat, and slender branches trailing upon the ground, befet with leaues like Knee-holme, or the great Myrtle tree. The feed and floures are like vnto the other of his kinde.

4 The fourth is like the last before mentioned, but it is altogether lesser, and the lesser are narrower, it groweth more vpright, otherwise alike.

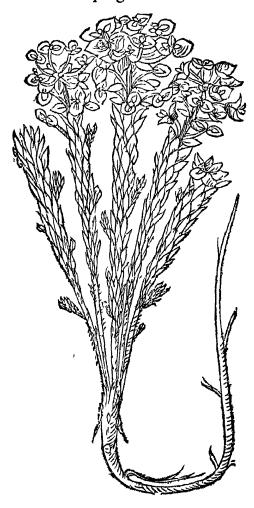
5 Cypres Tithymale hath round reddish stalkes a foot high, long and narrow it schole of Flaxe, and growing bushie, thicke together like as those of the Cypres tree. In the lead, and soon are like to be former are like to be former are like to be former. and root, are like the former, formetimes yellow, oftentimes red.

The fixt is like the former, in floures, stalkes, rootes, and seeds thereth in that, this kinde hath leaves narrower, and much smaller, growing after the feather thiose of the Pine tree otherwise it is like. tree otherwise it is like. The same of the sa

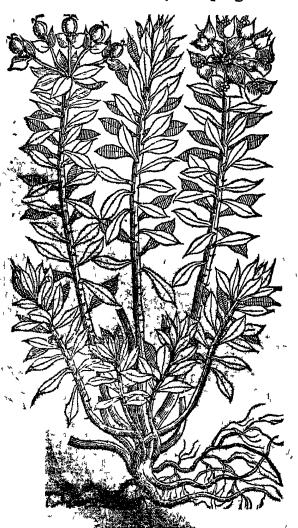
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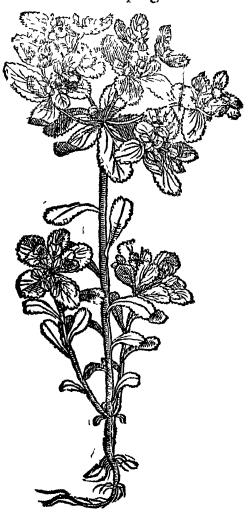
se stalke is like the last 7. There is another kinde that groweth to the height The state of the s

1 Tubymalus paralius. Sea Spurge.



3 Tithymalus Myrtifolius latifolius. Broad leaned Myrtle Spurge

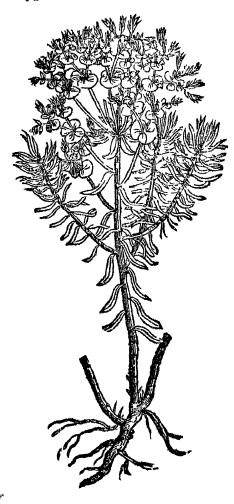




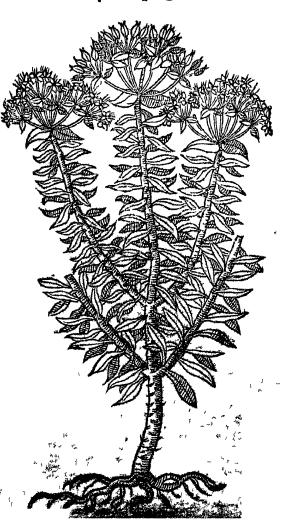
4. Tithymalus Myrsinitis angustisolius Narrow leaued myrtle Spurge.



5 Tuthymalus Cupressinus.
Cypresse Spurge.



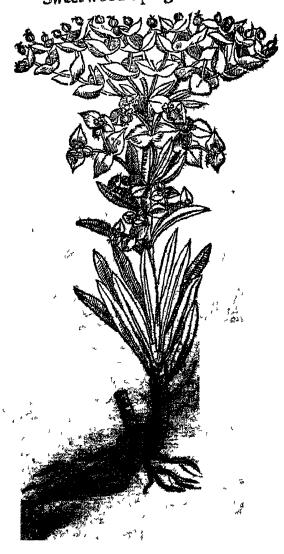
† 7 Tithymalus Myrsinitis arborescent.
Tree Myrtle Spurge:



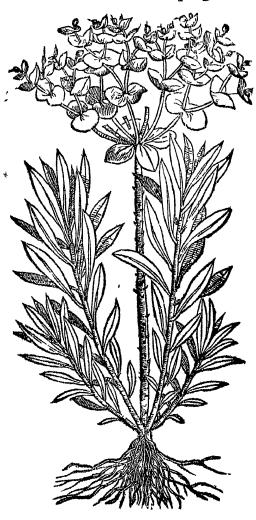
6 Tithymalus Pineus.
Pine Spurge.



† 8 Tithymalus Characias Monspell. Sweet wood Spurge.



† 9 Tithywalus Characias Awygdaloides. Vnfauorie Wood-spunge.



LI Tethymalus Characeas serratifolius. Cut leaued Wood-spurge.



‡ 10 7 nl year's Charactes angustifolius.
Nation I caued Vood-fourge.



12 Tithymalus platyphyllos. Broad leaned Spurge.



mentioned, but divided into fundry branches a finger thicke, and fomewhat hairy, not red as the others, but white the leaves be long and narrow, whitish, and a little downy the floures are yel-10w, but in other points like to the rest of this kinde

The eighth kinde rifeth vp with one round reddish stalke two cubits high, set about with long thin and broad leaves like the leaves of the Almond tree: the floures come forth at the top like the others, and of a yellow colour. The feed and root resemble the other of his kinde

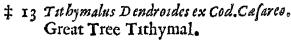
9 The ninth (which is the common kinde growing in most woods) is like the former, but his leaves be shorter and lesse, yet like to the leaves of an Almond tree the floures are also yellow; and the feed contained in three cornered feed-veffels.

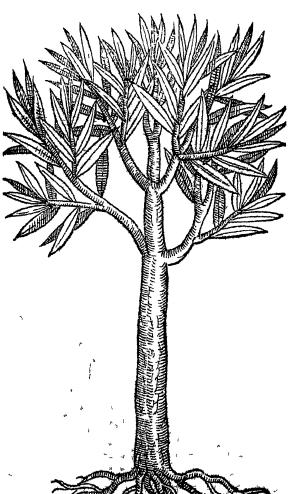
This fourth kinde of Tithymalus Characias, or Valley Tithymale (for fo the name imports) hath long, yet somewhat narrower leaues than the former, whitish also, yet not hoary, the vimbels or tuits of floures are of a greenish yellow, which before they be opened do represent the shape of a longish fruit, as an Almond, yet in colour it is like the rest of the leaves. the sloures and feeds are like those of the former, and the root descends deepe into the ground.

The fifth Charactas hath also long leaves sharpe pointed, and broader at their setting on, and of a light greene colour, and fnipt or cut about the edges like the teeth of a faw. The vmbels

are smaller, yet carry such floures and seeds as the former. ‡

This kinde hath great broad leaues like the yong leaues of Woad, fet round about a stalk of a foot high, in good order: on the top whereof grow the floures in small platters like the common kinde, of a yellow colour declining to purple. Thewhole plant is full of milke, as are all the rest before specified.





14 Esulamaior Germanica. Quackfaluers Turbith.



There is another kinde of Tuhyhale, whose figure was taken for how Emperors by Dodonaus, that hatha fealist of the bignetle of a mans thigh go the height of two tall men, dividing it fells into fundry arms or branches colour. The leaves are finall and tender much like unto the leaves of there is a kinde of Tithymale called Hala major, visual Rulindus had in great

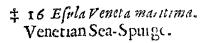
veneration, as by his extraction which he vied for many infilmities may and doll a princat large, in his bookes entituled Centuria curationum Empiricarum, dedicated vnto the duke of Bauaria. This plant of Rulandus hath very great and many roots covered over with a thicke barke plaited as it were with many funculous sprigs, from which arise fundry strong and large stemmes of a singers thicknesse, in height two cubits beset with many pietty large and long leaves like Larbyris, but that they are not so thicke the seed and floure are not valike the other Tithymales

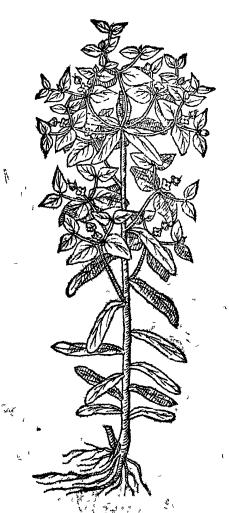
15 This is like the fifth, faue that it hath finaller and more feeble branches, and the whole plant is altogether leffer, growing but some span or foothigh, and the floures are of a sed or else a

greene colour.

There is another rare and strange kinde of Ffula, in alliance and likenesse necessator Ffula minor, that is the small Esula or Pityusa vscd among the Physitions and Apothecauses of Venice as a kind of Esula, in the Confection of their Benedicta and Catharticke pills, in stead of the true Fsula: It yeeldeth a sungous, rough, and browne stalke two cubits high, dividing it selfe into sundry branches, surnished with stiffe and fat leaves like Licorice, growing together by couples. The shoures are pendulous, hanging downe their heads like small bells, of a purple colour, and within they are of a darke colour like Aristolochia rotunda.

† 15 Esula minor, seu Pityusa. Small Esula.







‡ 17 There growes in many chalkie grounds and such dry hilly places, among corne, a small Spurge which seldome growes to two handfuls high; the root is small, and such also are the stalks and leaves, which grow pretty thicke thereon; which oft times are not sharpe, but flat pointed: the seed-vessels and sloures are very small, yet fashioned like those of the other Tithymales. It is to be found in corne fields in July and August. ‡

18 The bigger Cataputia or the common garden Spurge is best knowne of all the rest, and most

ed; wherefore I will not spend time about his description.

he small kinde of Cataputta is like vnto the former, but lesser, whereby it may easily be distinbeing likewise so well knowne vnto all, that I shall not need to describe it.

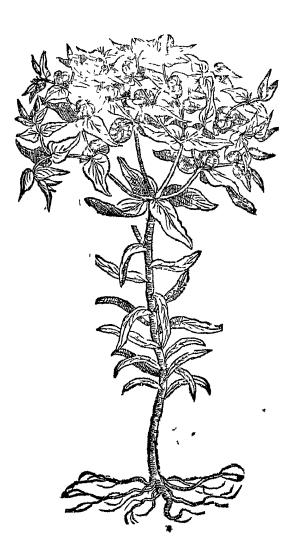
etwo: (I meane the biggerand lesser Cataputia of our Author) differ not but by reason the fertilenesse and barrennesse of the soile, whence the leaves are sometime broad pararrower.

‡ 17 Esula exigua Tragi. Dwarfe Esula. 18.Lachys.s sea Cataputic min or.
Garles. Spurge.



19 Peplus, five Efula rotunda...
Pettie Spurge.

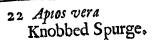


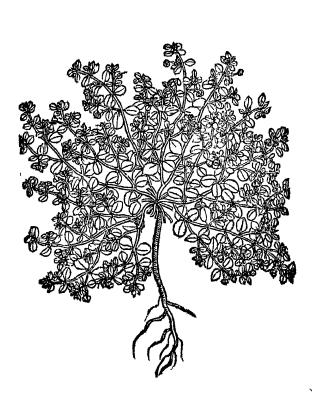


20 Peplis. Isope Spurge.



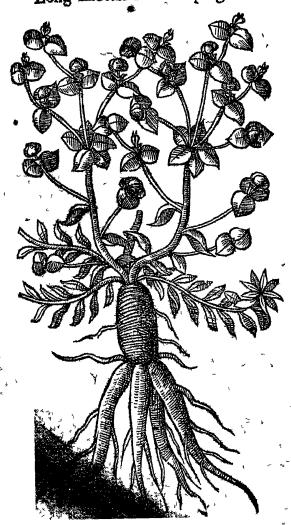
2 I Chamasyce. Spurge Time.







‡ 23 Apios radice oblonga. Long knottie rooted Spurge.



The fifteenth kinde called Peplus, hath a small, and sibrous 100t, bringing forth many fruitfull branches two handfuls long, but little and tender, with leaves like the Sun Tithymale, but rounder and much smaller: it hath also small yellow floures: which being past there appeareth a slender pouchet, three cornered like the other Tithymales, hauing within it a very medullous whitish seed like Poppie, the whole plant yeelding a milky mice, which argueth it to be akinde of Tithymale.

As in name so in shape this twentieth resembleth Peplus, and commeth in likelihood neerer the signification of Peplum,or Flammeolum than the other; therefore Dioscorides affirmeth it to be Thamnos amphilaphes, for that it bringeth foorth a greater plentie of branches, more closely knit and wound together, with shining twists and claspers an handfull and a halfe long. The leaves are leffer than those of Peplus, of an indifferent likenesse and resemblance betweene Chamasyce and wilde Purssane. The seed is great and likethat of Peplus the root is small and single.

The one and twentieth kinde may be easily knowne from the two last before mentioned, although they be verielike. It

hath many branches and leaves creeping on the ground of a pale greene colour, not vnlike to Hermaria, but groung milke as all the other futhymales doe, bearing the like feed, pouch, and flowies,

but smaller in each respect.

The two and twentieth kinde of Tithymale hath a round root like a small Tuincp, as every Authour doth report yet my selfe haue the same plant in my gaiden which doth greatly increase, of which I haue given divers vitto my friends, whereby I haue often viewed the roots, which do ip peare vitto me somewhat tube 1001s, and therein nothing answering the descriptions which will des, Pena, and others have expressed and set south. This argueth, that either they were described, and described the same by heare-say, or else the plant doth degenerate being brought from his native soile. The leaves are set all alongst a small 11b like Fravinella, somewhat round, greene above, and reddish vinderneath. The seed groweth among the leaves like the feed of Peplus. The whole plant is full of milke like the other Inthymales.

‡ Our Authous here wrongfully taxes other Writers of plants, & Dioscorides & Pena by name, which shows that he either neuer read, or else understood not what they writ, for neither of them (nor any other that I know of) resembles the root of this to a Turnep, but say it hath a tuberous peare sashioned root, &c as you may see in Diose lib 4 cip. 177, and in the Aduersarizpig. 204 The leaves also grow not by couples one against abother, as in Fravincle, but rather alternately, or else

withoutany certaine order, as mother Tithymales 4

‡ 23 This, faith Clusius, hath also a tuberous root, but not peare fashroned like as the former, but almost everywhere of an equal thicknesse, beeing about an inch and sometimes two inches long, and the lower part thereof is divided into some other roots, or thickes shorts, growing imaller by little and little, and sending sorth some sew sibers it is blacke without, and white within, so full of a milkie ruice the stalkes are short and weake, set with little leaves like these of ite for mer: the slowes are of a yellowish red colour, and the seede is contained in such vessels as the outer Tithymales. This is Tithymalus tuberosus, or Ischas altern of Clusius ‡

The first kinds of Spurge groweth by the Sea side upon the towling Sand and Batch, as at Lee in Essex, at Lang-tree point right against Harwich, at Whitstable in Kent, and in many other places.

The fecond groweth in grounds that lie waste, and in barren earable soile, almost enery where. The third and fourth, as also the source eenth and eighteenth, grow in gardens, but not wilde in England.

The ninth Spurge called Characias groweth in most VVoods of England that are drie and

warme.

The eighteenth and nuneteenth grow in falt marshes neere the sea, as in the isle of Thanet by the sea side, betwixt Reculvers and Margate in great plentic

The Time.

These plants flome from Inne to the end of Inly

Sea Spurge is called in Latine Tithymalus paralius in Spanish, Lethe tresua in high Dutch, Molfer mileth, that is to say Lupinum lac, or VVolses milke. VVood Spurge is called Inthymalus characras. The first is called in English Sea Spurge, or Sea V Vartwoort. The second, Sun Spurge, the third and fourth, Mirtle Spurge: the fisth Cypresse Spurge, or among women, VVolcome to our house; the fixth Pine Spurge, the seanth should Spurge, and tree Mirtle Spurge; the eighth and ninth VVood Spurge, the twelfth Broad leased Spurge: the thirteenth Great Tree Spurge: the sourceenth and sisteenth Quacksaluers Spurge, the sixteenth Venice Spurge, the seuenteenth Dwarse Spurge; the eighteenth common Spurge, the nineteenth and twentieth Petic Spurge; theone and twentieth Spurge. Time: The two and twentieth, True Apros or the knobbed Spurge.

All the kinds of Tithymales or Spurges are hot and drie almost in the fourth degree of that A and biting qualitie, fretting or consuming. First the milke and sap is in specially to the section and leaves, but the root is of least strength. The strongest kinde of Tithymale and of siences is that of the sea.

Some write by report of others, that it inflameth exceedingly, but my felle it and a experience, B for walking along the fea coast at Lee in Essex, with a Gentleman called it divesting in the same towne, I tooke but one drop of it into my mouth, which never the few so the southeand, which repetition in my throre that I hardly escaped with my life. And in like the same gentleman, which caused vs to take our horses, and poste for our lives vnto the next. The gentleman which to quench the extremitie of our heate, which then sealed.

The Vertues.

- A 'The nuce of Tithymale, I do not meane fea Tithymale, is a strong medicine to open the bellie, and causing vomite, bringeth vp tough slegme and cholericke humouis. Like vertue is in the feed and root, which is good for such as fall into the dropsie, being ministed with disciction and good aduice of some excellent Physition, and prepared with his Coirectories by some honest Apothecarie.
- B The suice mixed with home, causeth haire to fall from that place which is anomited the rewith, if it be done in the Sun
- The nuce or milke is good to stop hollow teeth, being put into them warily, so that you touch neither the gums, nor any of the other teeth in the mouth with the said medicine
- The same cureth all roughnesse of the skin, manginesse, scurse, scurse, and running scabs, and the white scurse of the head. It taketh away all manner of waits, knobs, and the haid callousnesse of Fiftulaes, hot swellings and Carbuncles.

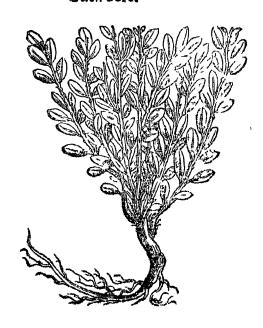
E It killeth fish, being mixed with any thing that they will eat.

- These herbes by mine adulse would not be received into the bodie, considering that there be so many other good and wholesome potions to be made with other herbes, that may bee taken without perill.
 - † The seventh sigure was formerly of Tubymales my fantes 3 angust folius of Tabernamontanus. The 8 and 3 were both of the same plant the 22 was the sigure of the Estate engus Trage, whose historie I have given von in the 17 place

Снар. 140. Of Herbe Terrible.

Alypum montis Ceti.
Herbe Terrible.

2 Tarton-Raire Gallo-Pronincia, Gutwoort.



The Defeription.

fhrub two or three cubits high, branched with many small twigges, having a thin rinde first browne, then purple, with many little and thinne leaves like Myrtle. The floures are rough like the middle of Scabious floures, of a blew purple

the root is two fingers thicke, browne of colour, and of a wooddie substance: the whole ser, and of an unpleasant taste like Chamelaa, yea somewhat stronger.

Called in English Gutwoort, groweth by the sea, and is Catharticall, and a mother tongue of the Massilians, it is called Tartonraire, of that abundant

and

and vabridled ficultie of purging, which many times doth caus. Definition and local lifetimes, and local lifetimes, defacts fluxes, especially when one not skilffull in the victher of its leader in the poader or the deaues, mixed with any liquor. This plant groweth in manner of a shirth, like is found as, and boungeth forth many small, tough, and plant twigs, set about with a thin and cotton is haritinessed. So hith many leaders of a glistering silver colour, growing from the lowest put even to the top also gether like Alypu a before mentioned and upon these tough and thick branches (if my memory saile not) do grow small sloares, first white, afterward of a pale yellow the field is of a russet colour there of hard and wooddy, not very hot in the mouth, leading upon the tongue some of his introd heat and taste, somewhat resembling common Turbith, and altogether with our millie.

These plants do grow upon the mountains in France, and other places in the granelly grounds, and are as yet strangers in England.

I The Time.

They flourish in August and September. ‡ The first Clusters found flouring in diucis parts of Spaine, in Februarie and March, and I consecture the other floures about the same time, yet I can finde nothing said thereof in such as have delivered the historie of it ‡

The Names.

There are not any other names appropriate to these plants more than are set forth in the titles.
† The first of these is the Alypum montis Ceti, & Herba terribilis of Lobel, Clus calls it Hippoglossium to alentinum, & in Hist. Lugd. It is named Alypum Pena, & Empetrum Phacoides. The second is the Tartonraire Galloprovincia Massilian sum, in the Adversaria, Sesamoides mains multiorum of Dalesc. & the Sesamoides mains Scalegers of Tabern by which title our Author also gaue his sigure, in the 397. pag. of the former Edition. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

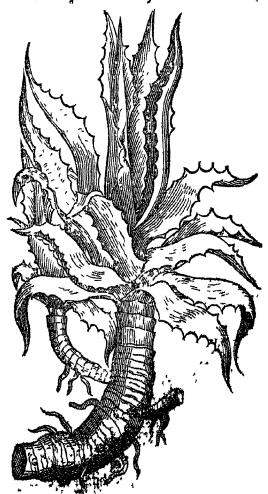
There is nothing either of their nature or vertues, more than is set forth in the Descriptions.

‡ Both these plants have a strong purging faculty like as the Tithyinales, but the latter is far more powerfull, and comes neere to the qualitie of MeZereen; wheresome the vise of it is dangerous, by reason of the violence and great heat thereof. ‡

Си A P. 141. Of Herbe Aloe, or Sea Houslecke.

‡ 1 Aloevulgaris, sive Semperviuum marinum. Common Aloe, or Sea-Houslecke.

Prickly herbe Aloe, or Sea Houseeke,



The Description.

Harbe Alloebath leaves like those of sea Onion, very long, broad, smooth, thick, bending backewards, notched in the edges, set with certaine little blunt prickles, full of tough and clanimie juice like the leaves of Housseke. The stake, as Disserted saith, is like to the stake of Associated saith, is like to the stake of Associated saith, the floure is whitish, the seed like that of Associated saith, is single, of the fathion of a thicke pile thrust into the ground. The whole herbe is extreme bitter, so is the juice also that is gathered thereof.

† 2 There is another herbe Aloe that groweth likewise in divers provinces of America; the leaves are two cubits long, also thicker, broader, greater, and sharper pointed than the somer, and it hath on the edges far harder prickles. The stalke is three cubits high, and a singer thicke, the

which in long cups beares violet coloured floures. †

This plant groweth very plentifully in India, and in Arabia, Coelosyria, & Egypt, sion whence the funce put into skins is brought into Europe. It groweth also, as Dioscorides writeth, in Asia, on the sea coasts, and in Andros, but not verie sit for funce to be drawneout. It is likewise found in Apulia, and in divers places of Granado and Andalusia, in Spaine, but not far from the sea the funce of this is also unprofitable.

The Time.

The herbe is alwaies greene, and likewise sendeth forth branches, though it remaine out of the earth, especially if the root be coursed with lome, and now and then watered for so being hanged on the seelings and upper posts of dining roomes, it doth not onely continue a long time givene, but it also groweth and bringeth forth new leaves. for it must have a warme place in winter time, by reason it punch away is the frozen.

by reason it pineth away if it be frozen.

The Names.

The herbe is called in Greeke and in Latine, and in shops a so, Aloe and so is likewise the suice. The plant also is named applied, applied, square, but they are bastard words it is called applied because it like the not onely in the earth, but also out of the earth. It is named in French, Poroquet in Spanish, Azeuar, and Ternabauosa in English, Aloes; herbe Aloes, Sea Houselecke, Sea Aigrene.

The hearbe is called of the latter Herbarists oftentimes Sempervisum, and Sempervisum Marinum, because it lasteth long after the manner of House-leeke. It seemeth also that Columella in his tenth booke nameth it Sedum, where he setteth downe remedies against the canker-wormes in

trees.

Profuit & plantus latices infundere amaros Marruby, multoque Sedi contingere succo.

In English thus:

Liquours of Horehound profit much b'ing pour'd on trees: The same effect Sea Houslecke works as well as these.

For he reciteth the suice of Sedum or Houseleeke among the bitter juices, and there is none of the Houseleekes bitter but this.

The Temperature.

Aloë, that is to say, the inice which is vsed in Physicke, is good for many things. It is hot, and that in the first or second degree, but drie in the third, extreme butter, yet without buting. It is also of an emplaisticke or clammie qualitie, and something binding, externally applied.

A It purgeth the belly, and is withall a wholesome and convenient medicine for the stomacke, if any at all bee wholesome. For as Paulus Aegineta writerh, when all purging medicines are burtfull to the stomacke, Aloes onely is comfortable. And it purgeth more effectually if it be not washed: and if it be, it then strengtheneth the stomacke the more.

It bringeth forth choler, but especially it purgeth such excrements as be in the stomacke, the sines, and in the neers st passages. For it is of the number of those medicines, which the Granus, of the voiding away of the Ordure; and of such whose purging force passeth not see stomacke. Furthermore Alses is an enemie to all kindes of putresassions; and defendant all manner of corruption. It also preserve the dead carkases from putrisying;

it killeth and purgeth away all manner of wormes of the belly. It is good against a stinking breath proceeding from the imperfection of the stomacke it openeth the piles or hemorrhoides of the sundament; and being taken in a small quantity, it bringeth down the monthly course it is thought to be good and profitable against obstructions and stoppings in the rest of the intrals. Yet some there be who thinke, that it is not convenient for the liver.

One dramme theicof giuen, is sufficient to puige. Now and then halfe a dramme or little more

1s enough

It healeth vp greene wounds and deepe fores, clenfeth vicers, and cureth such fores as are hard-D ly to bee helped, specially in the fundament and secret parts. It is with good successe mixed with with or medicines which stanch bleeding, and with plaisters that be applied to bloudy wounds, for it helpeth them by reason of his emplaisticke qualitie and substance. It is profitably put into medicines so the cies, for a smuch as it clens than direct hwithout biting.

Dioscorides saith, that it must be torrissed or parched at the fire, in a cleane and ied hot vessell, F and continually stirred with a Spatula, or Iron Ladle, till it bee torrissed in all the parts alike and that it must also bee washed, to the end that the unprositable and sandie drosse may sinke downe unto the bottome, and that which is smooth and most perfect bee taken and re-

ferued

The same Authour also teacheth, that mixed with home it taketh away blacke and blew spots, F which come of stripes that it helpeth the inward ruggednesse of the eye-lids, and itching in the corners of the eies: it remedieth the head-ache, if the temples and forehead becannounted there with, being mixed with vineger and oile of Roses being tempered with wine, it staieth the falling off of the haire, if the head be washed therewith: and mixed with wine and home, it is a remedie for the swelling of the Vuula, and swelling of the Almonds of the throte, for the gums & all vicers of the mouth.

The suice of this herbe Aloe (whereof is made that excellent and most familiar purger, called Galoe Succotrina, the best is that which is cleere and shining of a browne yellowish colour) it openeth the bellie, purging cold, slegmaticke, and cholericke humours, especially in those bodies that are surcharged with surfetting, either of meat or drinke, and whose bodies are fully repleat with humours, fairing daintily, and wanting exercise. This Aloes I say, taken in a small quantitie after supper (or rather before) in a stewed prune, or in water the quantitie of two drammes in the morning, is a most source medicine to comfort the stomacke, and to clense and drive foorth all superfluous humours. Some vie to mixe the same with Cinnamon, Ginger, and Mace, for the purpose about said; and for the laundies, spitting of bloud, and all extraordinarie issues of bloud.

The same vsed in vicers, especially those of the secret parts or fundament, or made into pouder, H and strawed on fresh wounds, staieth the bloud, and healeth the same, as those vicers before spoken of.

The same taken inwardly causeth the Hemorrhoids to bleed, and being laid thereon it causeth them to cease bleeding.

CHAP. 142. Of Housleeke or Sengreene.

The Kindes.

SEngreene, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three forts, the one is great, the other small, and the third is that which is called Illecebra, biting Stone-crop, or VVall pepper.

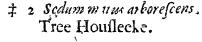
The Description.

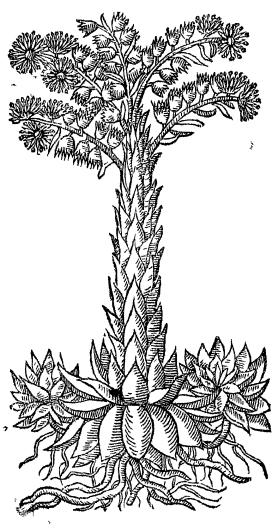
He great Sengreene, which in Latine is commonly called *lovus Barbs*. Lupites heard bringeth forth leaves hard adjoyning to the ground and root, thicke far just of tough unce, tharpe pointed, growing close and hard together, set in a circle is achieved and eye, and bringing forth very many such circles, spreading it selfe out all about a stentimes also sendeth forth small strings, by swhich it spreaderh farther, and maketh respect to their riseth vp estentimes in the middle of their an appropriate stable about a foot high course with leaves growing less and lesse toward the points, parted at the sap into certains with the canches, about which are slower orderly placed, of a darke pure list, about the their strings.

2 There

There is also another great Housteek or Sengreen (syrnamed tree Housteek) that brings the forth a stalke a cubit high, sometimes higher, and often two; which is thicke, hard, woody, tough, and that can hardly be broken, parted into divers branches, and coucied with a thicke grosse barke, which in the lower past reserveth certains prints or impressed markes of the seaves that are fallen away. The leaves are far, well bodied, full of juice, an inchiong and somewhat more like little tongues, very curiously minced in the edges, standing upon the tops of the branches, having in them the shape of an eye. The floures grow out of the branches, which are divided into many springs, which floures are slender, yellow, and spred like a star, in their places commeth up very fine seed, the springs withering away—the root is parted into many off-springs. This plant is alwaies greene, neither is it hurt by the cold in winter, growing in his native soile, whereupon it is named and an are segmentary or Sengreene.

s Semperutvum matus. Great Housleeke







There is also another of this kinde, the circles whereof are answerable in bignesse to those of the former, but with lesser leaves, moe in number, and closesly set, having standing on the edges very fine haires as it were like soft prickles. This is somewhat of a deeper greene the stalke is shorter, and the slowers are of a pale yellow. ‡ This is the third of Dodonam description, Pempiad. 1. lb. 5. cap. 8. ‡

4 There is likewise a third to be referred hereunto: the leaves hereof be of a whitish greene, and are very curiously nicked round about. ‡ The floure is great, consisting of six white leaves; This is that described by Dodonaus in the 4. place: and it is the Cotyledon altera secunda of Clusius. ‡

There is also a fourth, the circles whereof are lesser, the leaves sharpe pointed, very closely set, of a darke red colour on the top, and hairy in the edges, the floures on the springs are of a gallant purple colour. ‡ This is the first Dodonaus, and the Cotyledon alterateriza of Clusius. ‡

The Place.

The great Sengreen is well knowne not onely in Italy, but also in France, Germany, Boheand the Lowe-Countries. It groweth on stones in mountaines, upon old walls, and ancient
especially upon the tops of houses. The forme hereof doth differ according to the nadefpecially upon the tops of houses. The forme hereof doth differ according to the nadefpecially upon the tops of houses are narrower and lesser, but mo in number, and have
one case in some they are sewer, thicker, and broader: they are greene, and of a deeper
greene

greene in some places, and in others of a lighter greene for those which we have described grow not in one place, but in diviers and fundity

§ Sedum maius arouftifolium
Greatnarrow leaved Houflecke,



2 Great Sengreene is found growing of it felfe on the tops of houses, old walls, and fuch like places in very many prouinces of the East, and of Greece and also in the Islands of the Mediterranian sea, as in Crete, which now is called Candy, Rhodes, Zant, & others, neither is Spaine without it for (as Cirolus Clustus withesteth) it groweth in many places of Portugale, otherwise it is cherished in earthen pots. In cold countries, and fuch as he Northward, as an both the Germanics it neithei groweth of it felfe, not yet latteth long, though it be carefully planted, and diligently looked vnto, but through the extremitic of the weather, and the overnwch cold of winter n peruheth.

The Time.

The stall e of the first doth at length sloure after the Summer Solstice, which is in Iune about Saint Barnabes day, and now and than in the moneth of August but in Aprill, that is to say, after the equinoctiall in the spring, which is about a moneth after the spring is begun, there grow out of this among the leanes small strings, which are the groundwork of the circles, by which being at length sull growne, it spreadeth it selfe into very many circles.

2 Housleeke that groweth like a tree, doth floure in Portingale at the beginning of the yeere presently after the winter Solstice, which is December, about S. Lucies day.

The Names.

The first is commonly called sous barba, or supitess beard, and also sedum mains valgare the Germanes call it **Baniziuurt?**, **B2013 Donderbaer**: they of the Low-countries, **Boniziurt?**, **B2013 Donderbaer**: they of the Low-countries, **Boniziurt?** the Hollanders, **Buniziurt?**, **B2013 Donderbaer**: they of the Low-countries, **Boniziure** or the Spaniards, Semprenius magginore the Spaniards, Semprenius, pentera the English-men, Housleeke, and Sengreene, and Aygreene of some, Supiters eie, Bullocks eie, and Supiters be adof the Bohemians, Netreske. Many take it to be Cotyledon altera Discorrdis, but we had rather have it one of the Sengreenes. Sor it is continually greene, and always shoultheth, and is hardly hurt by the extremity of winter.

The other without doubt is P of or des his augus my that is, Semperuvoum magnum, or Sedum majers, great Housleek, or Sengreen. Apulcius calleth it Vitalis, and Sempersforium it is also named to the Temperature.

The great Housecks are cold in the third degree: they are also dry, but not much, by reason of the watery essence that is in them.

The Vertues.

They are good against Saint Anthonies fire, the shingles, and other creeping vicers and inflammations, as Galen saith, that proceed of rheumes and sluxes: and as Dioscorides teacheth, against the inflammations of siery heate in the eyes, the leaves, faith Pluny, being applied, or the juice land on, are a remedy for rheumatike and watering eies.

They take away the fire in burnings and fealdings; and being applied with Barly me dried, do take away the paine of the gout.

Diescorides teacheth, that they are given to them that are troubled with a hot the hatthey likewise drive forthwormes of the belly if they be drunke with wine.

The juice put vp in a pessary do stay the fluxes in women, proceeding of the leaves held in the mouth do quench thirst in hot burning features.

The juice mixed with Barly meale and wine service alleth against the joint fire, all hot burning and fretting vicers, and against scaldings, sustains, and all the gout E comming of an hot cause.

A The nuce of Houslecke, Garden Nightshade, and the buds of Poplar boiled in Axungia porce,

or hogs greafe, mal cth the most singular Populcon that euer was vsed in Chirurgerie.

The funce hereof taketh away cornes from the toes and feet, if they be washed and bathed their with, and enery day and night as it were implaistered with the skin of the same Housleeke, which certainly taketh them away without incision or such like, as hath beene experimented by my very good friend M' Nicholas Belson, a man painefull and curious in searching forth the secrets of Nature.

The decoction of Housleeke, or the suice thereof drunke, is good against the bloudie flixe, and cooleth the inflammation of the eies being dropped thereinto, and the brussed hearbe layed vp-

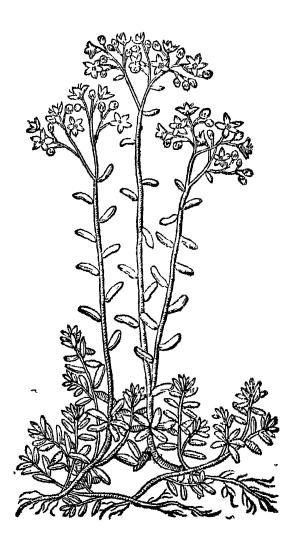
on them

CHAP. 143. Of the Lesser Houseekes or Prickmadams.

I Sedum minus hamatoides.
Pricke-madame.

2 Sedum minus Officinarum. White floured Prickmadam.

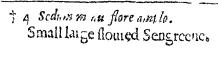


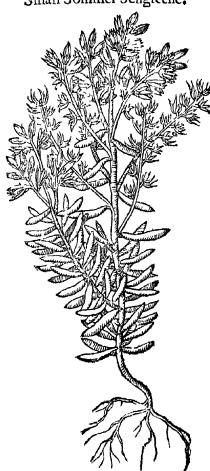


The Description.

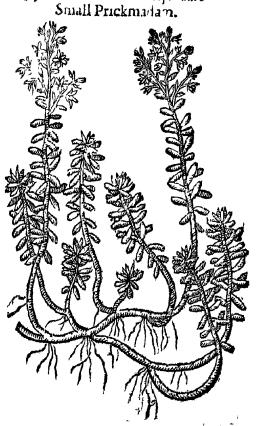
The first of these is a very little herb, creeping upon the ground with manyssender stalks, which are compassed about with a great number of leaves, that are thicke, ful of ioints, little, long, sharpe pointed, inclining to a greene blew. There rise up among these, little stalkes, a landful high, bringing forth at the top, as it were a shadowie tust, and in these sine yellow floures: the control of strings.

ther little Sengreene is also a small herbe, bringing forth many slender stalkes, seltion high; on the tops whereof stand little floures like those of the other, in small 4 3 Sedu winn is artivum.
Small Sommer Sengreene.





\$5 Sedum med um teretifol um? Small Prickmadan.



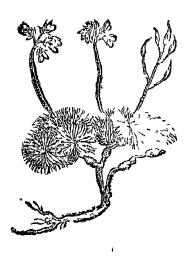
‡ 6 A1Z00n Scorpioldes.
Scorpion Sengreene;



‡ 7 Sidum Portlandicum. Portland Sengreene.



‡ 8 Sedum petræum. Small rocke Sengreene.



loose tusts, but they are white and some-thing lesser the leaues about the stalkes are few and little, but long, blunt, and round, bigger than wheaten coines, fomething leffer than the kernels of the Pine Apples, o-. therwise not vnlike, which oftentimes are fomething red, stalkes and all the roote creepeth vpon the superficial or vppermost part of the earth, fending downe slender threds.

There is a small kinde of Stonecrop, which hath little narrow leaves, thicke, thatpe pointed, and tender stalkes, full of fattie inice, on the top whereof doe grow fmall yellowe floures, Starre fashion. The roote is small, and running by the

ground.

4 There is likewise another Stonecrop called Fiog Stonccrop, which hath little tusts of leaucs using from finall and and threddie rootes, cieeping upon the ground like vnto Kali or Frog-graffe, from the which tufts of leaves illeth a flender stalke, for with a few such like leaves, hauing at the top prettie laige yellow floures, the imalnesse of the plant become conside-

This is like that which is deferibed in the fecond place, but that the stalks are leffer, and not fotall, and the floures of this are star fashioned, and of a golden yel-

low colour. ‡

There is another Stonecrop, or Prickmadam called Aixoon Scorpioides, which is altogether like the great kinde of Stonecrop, and differeth in that, that this kinde of Stonecrop or Prickmadam hath his tuft of yellow floures turning again, not much valike the taile of a Scorpion, refem-

bling Myositis Scorproides, and the leaves somewhat thicken, and closer thrust together. The root is

fmall and tender.

7 There is a plant called Sedum Portlandicii, or Portland Stonecrop, of the English Island called Portland, lying in the South coast, which hath goodly branches and a rough finde. The leaves imitate Laureola, growing among the Tithymales, butthicker, shorter, more far and tender. The stalke is of a wooddy substance like Laureola, participating of the kindes of Crassula, Semperviuum, and the Tithymales, whereof wee thinke it to bee a kinde; yet not daring to deliner any vincertaine sentence, it shall be lesse prejudiciall to the truth, to account it as a shiubbe, degenerating from both kindes.

‡ Pena and Lobel, who first set this foorth knewe, not veriewell what they should say thereof; nor any fince them: wherefore I have onely given you their figure put to our Authours de-

fcription. ‡

There is a plant which hath received his name Sedum Petraum, because it doth for the most part grow upon the rocks, mountains, & fuch like stonie places, having very small leaves, comming forth of the ground in tufts like Pfende-Moly; that is, our common herbe called Thrift: among it the leaves come forth slender stalkes an handfull high, loden with small yellow sloures like vnto the common Prick-Madam: afterwhich come little thicke sharpe pointed cods, which contains ed, which is finall, flat, and yellowish.

The Place.

The former of these groweth in gardens in the Low-countries in other places upon stone wals and tops of houses in England almost enery where.

The other growerh about mbbish in the borders of fields, and in other places that Iye open to

the Sunne

The Time.

They floure in the Sommer moneths.

The Names.

The leffer kinde is called in Giecke action mines in Latine, Sediem, and Semperation minus of the Germanes, kleyn Donderbaer, and kleyn Hauszwurtz: of the Italians, Semperusuo minore of the I renchmen, Truque-mad me of the English men, Pricke-Madam, Dwarfe House-leeke, and

fmall Sengreene

The second kinde is named in shops Crassulaminor, and they syrname it minor, for difference betweene it and the other Crassula, which is a kinde of Oipin it is also called Vermicularis in Ita-Itan, Pignola, Granellofa, and Grafella in low-Dutch, Blader loolen: in English, Wilde Pricke-Madam, Great Stone-crop, or Worme-graffe. ‡ That which is vulgarly knowne and called by the name of Stone-crop is the Illecebra described in the sollowing chapter, and such as grow commonly with vs of these small Houseleekes mentioned in this chapter are generally named Pricke-Madames but our Author hath confounded them in this and the next chapter, which I would not alter, thinking it fufficient to give you notice thereof. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

All these small Sengreens are of a cooling nature like vuto the great ones, and are good for those things that the others be. The former of these is vsed in many places in fallads, in which it hath a fine selish, and a pleasant taste. it is good for the heart-burne.

‡ CHAP. 144. Of divers other small Sengreenes. The Description.

He stalke of this small water Sengreene is some spanne long, reddish, succulent, and weake the leaves are longish, a little rough, and full of suyce. the sloures grow vpon the tops of the stalkes, confisting of fix purple or else stesh-coloured leaues; which are succeeded by as many little cods containing a small seed the root is small and threddy, and the whole plant hath an infipide or waterish taste. This was found by Clusius in some waterie places of Geimany about the end of Iune, and he calls it Sedum minus 3 fine palastre.

2. This fecond from small sibrous and creeping roots sends vp sundry little stalkes set with leanes like those of the ordinary Piicke-Madam, yet lesse, thicke, and statter, and of a more astringent tafte the floures, which are pretty large, grow at the tops of the branches, and confift of fiue pale yellowith leaves. It growes in divers places of the Alps, and floures about the end of July, and

in August. This is the Sedum minus 6. or Alpinum 1. of Clusius.

This hath small little and thicke leaves, lying bedded, or compact close together, and are of an Ash colour inclining to blew: the stalkes are some two inches long, slender, and almost maked; vpon which grow commonly some three floures confisting of flue white leaves apiece. fone yellow threds in the middle. This mightily encreases, and will mat and couer the fora good space together. It floures in August, and growes vpon the craggy places of the sloes.

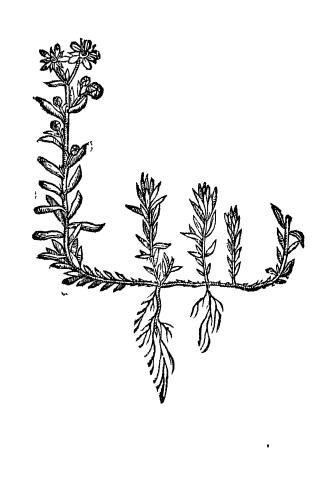
Clusius calls it Schum minus nonum, sine Alpinum 3.

4 The leaves of this are somewhat larger and longer, yet thicke, and some airy about their edges; at sirst also of an acide taste, but afterwards bitterish and how it condern forth shoots, and in the middest of the leaves it puts forth stalkes some tweether, having their bottomes of a yellowish colour. It is found in the like places, and some time as the former. Clusius makes it his Sedum minus 10. Alpinum 4. and in the second stalled Insmemon. Tana.

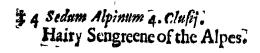
‡ 1 Sedum minus palustre.
Small water Sengreene.

‡ 2 Sedum Alpinum 1 (lusij.
Small Sengreene of the Alps.

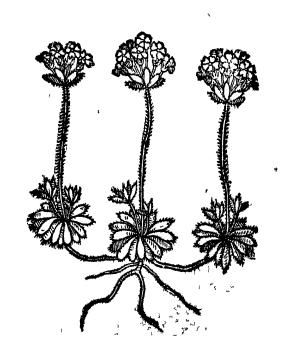




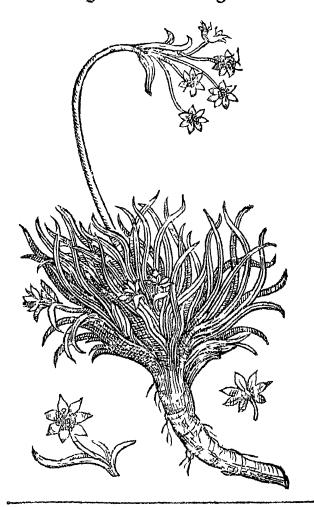
* Sedum Alpinum ?. Cluft; White Sengreene of the Alpes?







‡ 5 Sedum petræum Bupleurifolio.
Long leaued Rocke Sengreene.



For these soure last described we are beholden to Clusius, and for this fifth to Pona, who thus describes it It hath one thicke and large root with few or no fibres, but fom knots bunching out here and there it is covered with a thicke barke, and is of a blackith red colour on the outside the leaves are many, long and narrow, lying spred vpon the ground, the stalke grows some foothigh, and is round and naked, and at the top carries floures confifling of 7 sharpe pointed pale yellow leaves; which are succeeded by seeds like those of Bupleurum, and of a strong smell It floures about the middle of July, and the feed is ripe about the middle of August. Pona, who first obserued this growing vpon Mount Baldus in Italy, fets it forth by the name of Sedum petraum Bupleurifolio. Baubine hath it by the name of Perfoliata Alpina Gramineo folio, and Bupleuron angustifolium Alpinum.

The Temper and Vertues.

The three first described without doubt A are cold, and partake in vertues with the other small Sengteenes; but the two last are rather of an hot and attenuating facultie. None of them are commonly knowne or vsed in Physicke. ‡

Vermicularis sine Illecebra minor acris.
Wall-Pepper, or Stone-crop.



CHAP: 145. Of Stone-crop, called Wall-pepper.

The Description.

This is a low and little herbe: the stalks be slender and short: the leaves about these stand very thicke, and small in growth, full bodied, sharpe pointed, and full of suyce; the floures stand on the top, and are maruellous little, of colour yellow, and of a sharp being taste: the root is nothing but strings.

The Place.

It groweth enery where in stony and dry places, and in chinks and crannies of old wals, and on the tops of houses: it is alwaies green, and therefore it is very fitly placed among the Sengreenes.

The Time,

It floureth in the Sommer monerns.

This is Tertium semperatures Profession, or Dioscorides his third Semprential And services and service : and of the Green and service : and of the Romanes sectors, Pliny also with helseth, that the Lange name it Illecebra. Yet there is another was a some and another moint the General call this herbe Apaurplester, and a service is the French men, Pain declaration.

offean the Low-country men, Muer Depper: the English men, Stone-crop, and Stone hore, little Stone-crop, Pricket, Mouse taile, Wall-Pepper, Countrey Pepper, and Iacke of the Butterre

The Temperature.

This little herbe is sharpe and biting, and very hot Being outwardly applied it raiseth blislers, and at length exulcerateth.

The Vertues.

It wasteth away hard kernels, and the Kings Euill, if it be layd vnto them, as Dioscorides writes The myce hereof extracted or drawne forth, and taken with vineger or other liquor, procureth vomit, and bringeth vp groffe and flegmaticke humors, and also cholericke, and doth thereby oftentimes cure the Quartan Ague and other Agues of long continuance and given in this manner it is a remedy against poysons inwardly taken.

CHAP. 146. Of Orpyne.

The Description.

He Spanish Orpyne sendeth forth round stalkes, thicke, slippene, having as it were little 10ynts, somewhat red now and then about the 100t. the leaves in like manner be thicke, fmooth, groffe, full of rough suyce, foretimes fleightly nicked in the edges, broader leafed, and greater than those of Purssane, otherwise not much valike; which by couples are set op-posit one against another vponeuery joint, concring the stalke in order by two and two the sources in the round tufts are of a pale yellow the root groweth full of bumpes like vnto long keinels, waxing sharpe toward the point, these ketnels be white, and have strings growing forth of them.

I Crassula major Hispanica. Spanish Oipyne.

2 Crassula sine faha muersa. Common Orpyne.





The leading which is our common Orpyne, doth likewise rise vp with very many round stalkes that are smooth, but not soynted at all: the leaves are grossey corpulent, thicke, broad,

and oftentimes somewhat nicked in the edges, lesses than those of the former, placed out of order. The floures be either red or yellow, or else whitish the root is white, well bodied, and full of kernels. This plant is very full of life the stalkes set onely in clay continue greene a long time, and if they be now and then watered they also grow. We have a wilde kinde of Orpyne growing in corne fields and shadowy woods in most places of England, in each respect like that of the garden, fauing that it is altogether leffer

The Place.

They prosper bett in shadowie and stony places, in old walls made of lome or stone oribasius faith, That they grow in Vineyards and tilled places. The first groweth in gardens, the other ereriewhere the fift is much found in Spaine and Hungarie, neither is Germanie without it, for it groweth vpon the bankes of the inter of Rhene neere the Vineyards, in rough and stony places, nothing at all differing from that which is found in Spaine.

The second groweth plentifully both in Germany, France, Bohemia, England, and in other

countries among vines, in old lomie daubed and stony walls.

The Orpynes floureabout August or before.

The Names.

The first is that which is called of the Grecians mayin, and angunation of the Latines, Telephium, and Sempervivum syluestre, and Illecebra but Illecebra by reason of his sharpe and biting qualitie doth much differ from it, as we have declared in the former Chapter. Some there be that name it which growth in gardens, but leffer we may call this in English, Spanish Orpyne, Orpyne of Hungaric, or roynted Orpyne.

The second kinde of Oipyne is called in shops Crassula, and Crassula Fabaria, and Crassula maior, that it may differ from that which is described in the chapter of little Housleeke · it is named also Fabaria in high-Dutch, Mundkraut, Knauenkraut, Fozizwang, and Foizweyn: in Italian, Faba graffa in French, loubarbe des vignes, Feue espesse in low-Dutch, Smer wortete, and Hemel

Sinetel: in English, Oipyne, also Liblong, or Liue-long.

The Temperature.

The Orpyns be cold and dry, and of thin or fubtill parts.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith, That being laid on with Vineger it taketh away the white morphew Galen faith the blacke also, which thing it doth by reason of the scouring or cleansing qualitie that it hath. Whereupon Galen attributeth vnto it an hot facultie, though the taste sheweth the contrarie: which aforefaid fcouring facultie declareth, That the other two also be likewise cold. But cold things may as well cleanie, if drinesse of temperature and thinnesse of essence be soyned together in them.

CHAP. 147. Of the smaller Orpyns.

The Description.

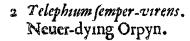
He Orpyn with purple floures is lower and lesser than the common Orpyn: the stalkes be stenderer, and for the most part he along vpon the ground. The leaves are also thin ner and longer, and of a more blew greene, yet well bodied, standing thicker below than some confusedly set together without order: the floures in the tufts at the tops of the stalks he can pale blew tending to purple. The roots be not set with lumpes or knobbed kernels, but were multitude of hairy strings.

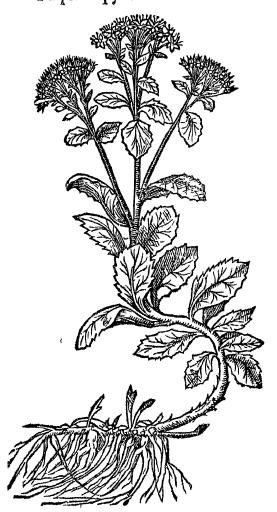
This fecond Orpyn, as it is knowne to few, so hath it found no name, but it may inter, the risks do call it Telephium semperaturum or virens: for the stalkes of the other to with it in winter, the root remaineth greene; but the stalkes and leaves of this endure also the starpensile of Winter; and therefore we may call it in English. Orpyn everlasting, or New 2 mig Orpyn. This hath lesser and rounder leaves than any of the former; the floures are to be root fibrous.

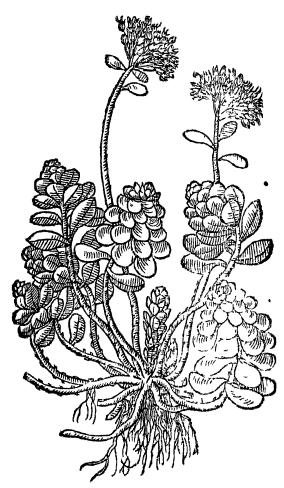
2 Clusius received the seeds of this from terrants to be ples, under the name of Telephium.

ples, under the name of

1 Telephium floribus purpureis. Purple Orpyn.







‡ 2 Telephium legitimum Imperati. Creeping Orpyn.



Telephium legitimum, and he hath thus given vs the history thereof: It produces from the top of the root many branches spred vpon the ground, which are about a foot long, set with many leaves, especially such as are not come to floure; for the other have sewer, these leaves are smaller, lesse thicke also and succulent than those of the former kindes, neither are they so brittle: their colour is green, inclining a little to bleverthe tops of the branches are plentifully stored with little floures growing thicke together, and composed of five little white leaves apiece which fading, there succeed cornered seed-vessels full of a brownish seed. The root is sometimes as thicke as ones little store, tough, white, durided into some branches, and living many yeares. ‡

The Place, Time, Names, Temperature, and Vertues.

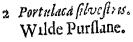
rowes not in England. The second flourishes in my garden. ‡ The third is a stranger floure when the common Orpyn doth. Their names are specified in their seuerall the temperature and faculties in working are referred to the common Orpyn.

Of Purslane. Снар. 148.

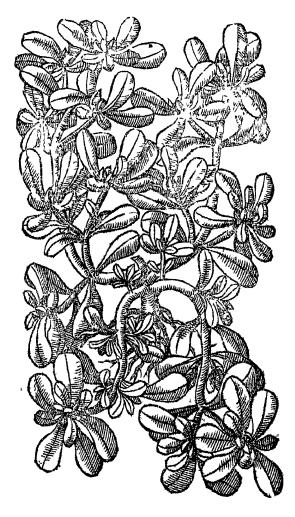
The Description

He stalkes of the great Purssane be round, thicke, somewhat red, full of jurce, smooth, glittering, and parted into certaine branches trailing vpon the ground the leades be an inch long, something broad, thicke, fat, glib, somewhat greene, whiter on the neither fide: the floures are little, of a faint yellow, and grow out at the bottome of the leaves After them springeth vp a little huske of a greene colour, of the bignesse almost of halte a barly coine, 19 which is finall blacke feed the 100t hath many firings.

I Portulaca domeitica. Garden Purslanc.







The other is leffer and hath like stalkes, but smaller, and it spreadeth on the ground : the leaues be like the former in faihion, smoothnesse, and thicknesse, but farre lesser.

The former is firty fowne in gardens, and in the waies and allies thereof being digged and dunged, it delightesh to grow in a fruitfull and fat soile not dry. The other commeth up of his owne accord in allies of gardens and vineyardes, and often vpon rocks: this also is delighted with watery places being once sowne, if it be let alone feed be ripe it doth easily spring up afresh for certaine yeeres after. The Time.

It may be sowne in March or Aprill; it flourisheth and is greene in June. The Names. entill winter.

ech, Burkelbraut: in purllane, and Porcelane burflane is called in Greeks, were French, Poupier: in Italian, Prochaccia : in

H

The Temperature.

Purslane is cold, and that in the third degree, and moiss in the second but wilde Purslane is not fo moult. The Pertues.

Rawe Purslane is much yied in fallades, with oile, falt, and vineger . it cooleth an hot stomacke, and projoketh appetite, but the nourthment which commeth thereof is little, bad, cold, grove, and mossit being chewed it is good for teeth that are set on edge or assonied, the juice doth the fame being held in the mouth, and also the distilled water.

Purssaue is likewise commended against wormes in young children, and is singular good, especially if they be feuerish withall, for it both allaies the ouermuch heate, and killeth the wormes. which thing is done through the faltnes mixed therewith, which is not only an enemy to wormes,

but also to putusation

The leaves of Purslane either rawe, or boiled, and earen as fallades, are good for those that have great heate in their stomackes and inward parts, and doe coole and temper the inslamed bloud.

The same taken in like manner is good for the bladder and kidnies, and allaieth the outragious lust of the body the juice also hath the same veitue

The juice of Purssane stoppeth the bloudy fluxe, the fluxe of the hemorroides, monthly termes,

fpitting of bloud, and all other fluxes what soener.

The same thrown vp with a mother syringe, cureth the inflammations, frettings, and vicerations of the matrix, and put into the fundament with a cliffer pipe, helpeth the vicerations and fluxe of

The leaves eaten rawe, take away the paine of the teeth, and fasteneth them; and are good for

teeth that are fet on edge with eating of fliarpe or foure things.

The feed being taken, killeth and driveth forth wormes, and stoppeth the laske.

CHAP. 149.

Of sea Purstane, and of the shrubby Sengreens.

The Defertation.

Ea Purssane is not a herbe as garden Purssane, but a little shrub: the stalkes whereof be hard and wooddy: the leaves far, full of fub stance, like in forme to common Purslane, but much whiter and harder: the mossie purple floures stand round about the vpper parts of the stalkes, as do almost those of Blyte, or of Orach: neither is the seed vnlike, being broad and flat: the root is wooddy, long lasting, as is also the plant, which beareth out the winter with the losse of a few leaves.

† 2 There is another sea Purslane or Halimus, or after Dodonaus, Portulaca marina, which hath leaves like the former, but not altogether so white, yet are they somewhat longer and narrower, not much valike the leaves of the Olive tree. The slender branches are not aboue a cubit or cubit and halfe long, and commonly lie fpred upon the ground, and the floures are of a deepe ouerworne

herby colour, and after them follow feedes like those of the former, but smaller.

4 3 Our ordinary Halimus or sea Puissane hath small branches some foot or better long, lying commonly spred upon the ground, of an ouerworne grayish colour, and sometimes purple, the leaves are like those of the last mentioned, but more fat and thicke, yet lesse hoary. The floures grow on the tops of the branches, of an herby purple colour, which is succeeded by small seeds like

to that of the second kinde. ‡

There is found another wilde sea Purslane, whereof I have thought good to make mention; which doth resemble the kindes of Aizoons. The first kinde groweth vpright, with a trunke like a small tree or shrub, having many vpright wooddy branches, of an ashe colour, with many thicke, darke, greene leaves like the small Stone crop, called Vermiculars the floures are of an herby yellowith greene colour: the root is very hard and fibrous: the whole plant is of a falt tang tafte, suice like that of Kaly.

is another kinde like the former, and differeth in that, this strange plant is greater, the

and sarrower, and the whole plant more wooddy; and comment neere to the

11 Halimus lotifolius. Tice Sea Puislane.



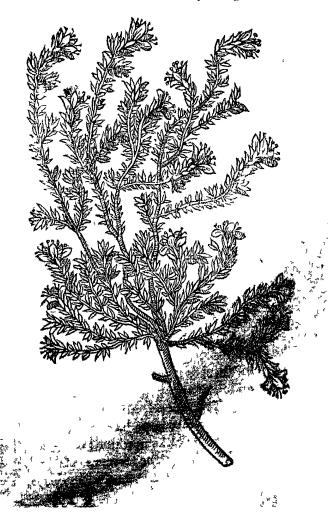
† 3 Halimus vulgarus, sine Portulaca marina; Common Sea Purslane.



‡ 2 Halimus angustisolius procumbens. Creeping Sea Purslane.



† 4 Vermicularis frutex minor.
The lesser shrubby Sengreen.



‡ 5 Vermicularis frutex major. The greater Tree Stone-crop.



The Place.

The first and second grow vpon the Sea coasts of Spaine and other hot countries ‡ and the third groweth in the falt marishes neere the fea fide, as you passe ouer the Kings ferrey vnto the isle of Shepey, going to Sherland house (belonging sometime vnto the Loid Cheiny, and in the yeare 1590, vnto the Worshipfull St. Edward Hobby) fast by the ditches sides of the same marish it groweth plentifully in the isle of Thanet as you go from Margate to Sandwich, and in many other places along the coast. The other sorts grow vpon bankes and heapes of fand on the Sea coasts of Zeeland, Flanders, Holland, and in like places in other countries, as besides the Isle of Purbecke in England, and on Rauen-spurne in Holdernesse, as I my selfe haue seene.

These flourish and floure cspecially in July and August.

The Names.

Sea Purssane is called Portulaca Maini. In Greeke, same it is also called in Latine Il alimus in Dutch, Zee Dozceleyne: in English, Sea Pur-

The bastard ground Pines are called of some, Chamepitys virmiculata in English, Sea ground Pine · ‡ or more fitly, Tree Ston-crop, or Pricket, or Shrubby Sengreene. ‡

The Temperature.

Sea Purssane is (as Galen saith) of valike parts, but the greater part thereof is hot in a meane, with a moisture vnconcocted, and somewhat windie.

The leaves (saith Dioscarides) are boyled to be eaten a dramweight of the root being drunke with meade or homed water, is good against crampes and drawings awrie of sinewes, burstings, and gnawings of the belly: it also causeth Nurses to have store of milke. The leaves be in the Low-countries preserved in salt or pickle as capers are, and be served and eaten at mens tables in stead of them, and that without any mislike of taste, to which it is pleasant. Galen doth also report, that the yong and tender buds are wont in Cilicia to be eaten, and also laid up in store for vse.

Clusius faith, That the learned Portugal Knight Damianus a Goes assured him, That the leaves of the first described boyled with bran, and so applied, mitigate the paines of the Gout procee-

ding of an hot cause. ‡

The figure that was formerly given by our Author by the ritle of Portulaes marms, and is fet forth by Tubers, under the fame name, is either of none of thefe plants, or ellegit is unperfect. Baubine knowes not what to make of it, but questions, Quid fit?

Of Herbe-Iny, or Ground-Pine. CHAP. 150.

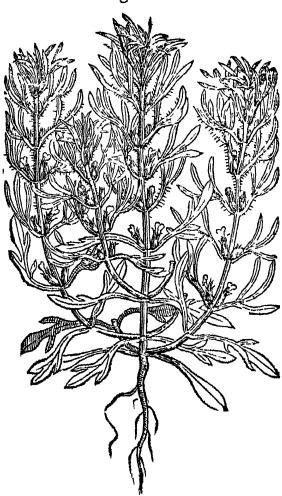
The Description. He common kinde of Chamapitys or Ground-Pine is a small herbe and very tender creeping vpon the ground, having small and crooked branches trailing about. The leaves be small, narrow and harry, in sauour like the Firre or Pine tree, but if my sence of smelling be perfect, me thinkes it is rather like vnto the smell of hempe. The floures be little, of a pale yellow co-

four, and somtimes white: the root is small and single, and of a wooddy substance.

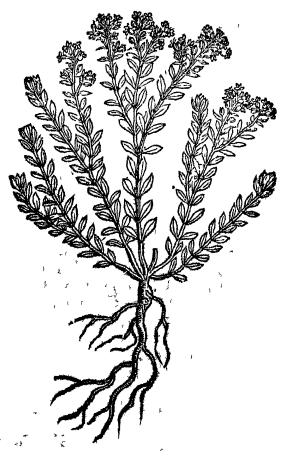
The second hath pretty strong source square iounted stalkes, browne and hairy; from thick grow pretty large hairy leaves much clouen or cut: the floures are of a purple colour, and our the stalks in roundles like the dead Nettle: the seed is black and round, and the whole h like the former: ‡which sheweth this to be fitly referred to the Chamapytis, and fed Chamadrys famina, or lagged Germander, as some have named it. ‡ That Chamadrys famina, or lagged Germander, as some have named it. \$

3. This

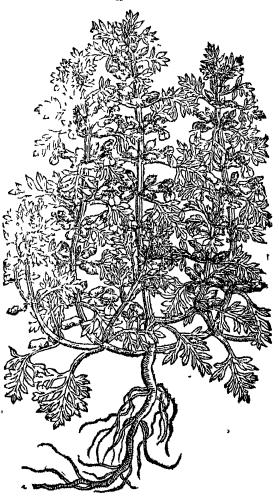
: Chamapitys mas.
The male ground Pine.



3 Chamapitys 3. Dodon. Small Ground-Pine.



2 Chimaputys famina.
The female ground-Pine.

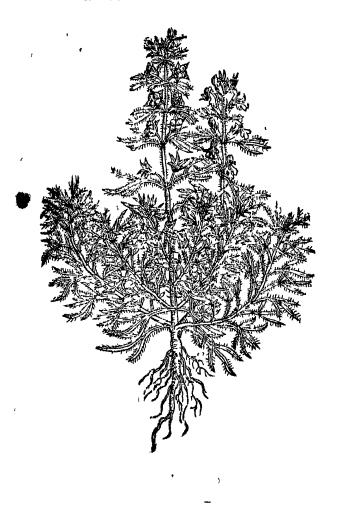


4 Inamuscata Monspeliaca.
French Herbe-Iuy or Ground-Pine.



- 3 This kinde of Herb-Iuy, growing for the most part about Montpelier in France, is the least of all his kind, having small white and yellow floures, in smell and proportion like vnto the others, but much smaller.
- † 4 There is a wilde or bastard kinde of *Chamapitys*, or ground-Pine, that hath leaves somewhat like vnto the second kinde, but not tagged in that manner, but onely snipt about the edges. The root is somewhat bigger, wooddy, whitish, and bitter, and like vnto the root of Succorie. All this herbe is very rough, and hath a strong vnpleasant smell, not like that of the ground-Pines.
 - ‡ 5 Chamapitys spuria altera Dodon. Bastard Ground-Pine.

‡ 6 Chamapitys Austriaca. Austrian Ground-Pine.





There is another kind that hath many small and tender branches beset with little leaves for the most part three together, almost like the leaves of the ordinarie ground-Pine: at the top of which branches grow slender white floures; which being turned vpside downe, or the lower part vpward, do somewhat resemble the floures of Lamium the seeds grow commonly foure together in a cup, and are somewhat big and round: the root is thicke, whitish, and long lasting.

There groweth in Austria a kinde of Chamapitys, which is a most braue and rare plant, and of great beautie, yet not once remembred either of the ancient or new Writers, vntill of late that famous Garolus clustus had set it forth in his Pannonicke Observations; who for his singular skil and industrie hath woon the garland from all that have written before his time. This rare and strange plant I have in my garden growing with many square stalkes of halfe a foot high, befet even from the bottome to the top with leaves so like our common Rosemary, that it is hard for him which doth not know it exactly to finde the difference; being greene above, and somewhat hairy and hoatie vinderneath: among which come forth round about the stalkes (after the manner of roundles to coronets) certain small cups or chalices of a reddish colour, out of which come the stores like a Archangell in shape, but of a most excellent and stately mixed colour, the cutside purple are to blewnesse, and sometimes of a violet colour. The sloure gapeth like the mouth of a state as it were a white tongue, the lower and upper sawes are white likewise, spotted and spots; which being past, the seeds appeare very long, of a shining blacke conchessional huskes as the Chamapitys spuria. The root is blacke and hard, with matherette.

The Place.

These kindes of Chamapitys (except the two last) grow very plentifully in Kent, especially about Grauesend, Cobham, Southsteet, Horton, Dartford, and Sutton, and not in any other shire in England that ever I could finde.

† None of these, except the first, for any thing I know, or can learne, grow wilde in England, the second I have often seene in Gardens. ‡

The Time.

They floure in Iune, and often in August.

The Names.

Ground Pine is called in Greeke ausmine in Latine, Ibiga, Auga, and Abiga in shops, Ina Arthrition and Ina moschata in Italian, Ina in Spanish, Chamapiteos in High Dutch, Bergiss mich nicht: in low Dutch, Lielt Litpres: in French, Ine moschate. In English, Herbe Inie, Forget me not, Ground Pine, and field Cypresse.

‡ 1 The first of these is the Chamapitys prima, of Matthiolus, Dodonaus and others, and is that

which is commonly vsed in shops and in Physicke.

2 This Matthiolus cals Chamadrys altera Lobel, Chamadrys Lacimatis folijs Lomicerus, Trixago vera; Tabernamontanus, Iva moschaia, and Dodon. (whom in this Chapter we chiefely follow) Chamapitys altera.

3 Thirdly, this is the Chamapitys 1 of Fuchfius and others, the Chamapitys 1. Dioscoridis adoration

of Lobel; and the Chamapitys 3.0f Matthiolus and Dodon.

4 Gesner cals this Chamapitys species Monspelly Clusius, Dodon. Anthyllu altera, and Lobel, Anthyllus Chamapityides minor; and Tabern Iua Moschata Monspeliensum.

This is Chamapitys adulterina Of Lobel Pseudochamapitys and Ainga adulterina Of Clusius: and

Chamapitys spiers a altera of Dodon.

6 This is Chamapitys Austriaca of Clusius; and Chamapitys carulea of Camerarius. ‡

The Nature.

These herbes are hot in the second degree, and drie in the third.

The Vertues.

The leaves of Chamapytis tunned up in Ale, or infused in wine, or sodden with hony, and drunke A by the space of eight or ten daies, cureth the saundles, the Sciatica, the stoppings of the liver, the difficultie of making water, the stoppings of the spleene, and causeth women to have their natural sicknesse.

Chamapytus stamped greene with honie cureth wounds, malignant and rebellious vicers, and dif- B folueth the hardnesse of womens brests or paps, and profitably helpeth against posson, or biting of any venomous beast.

The decoction drunke, diffolueth congealed bloud, and drunke with vineger, driverh forth the C

dead childe.

It clenfeth the intrals. It helpeth the infirmities of the liver and kidneies; it cureth the yellow D iaundies being drunke in wine: It bringeth downe the defired ficknesse, and provoketh vrine being boiled in Mead or homed water and drunke, It helpeth the Sciatica in fortie daies. The people of Heraclea in Pontus do vse it against Wolfes bane in stead of a counterposson.

The pouder hereof taken in pils with a fig, mollifieth the bellie: it wastern away the hardnesse B of the paps: it healeth wounds, it cureth putrified vicers being applied with hony; and these things the first ground Pine doth personne, so doth the other two: but not so effectually, as witnesseth

Dioscorides,

Cluster of whom mention was made, hath not faid any thing of the Vertues of Chamapytu And P. fireaca: but verily I thinke it better by many degrees for the purposes aforesaid: my conice are I take from the taste, smell, and comely proportion of this Hearbe, which is more pleasing and familiar vinto the nature of man, than those which wee have pleastfully in our owne Countries growing.

CHAP. 152. Of Nauelwoort, or Pennimoort of the

The Description.

He great Manelwoort hath mand and thicke heave the control of the

stemme fastened to the middest of the lease, on the lower side viricincath the stalke whereon the floures doe grow, is small and hollow, an handfull high and more, be set with many small floures of an ouerworne incarnate colour. The root is round like an oliue, of a white colour.

The root is not well exprest in the figure, for it should have been more vnequal or tuberous,

with the fibers not at the bottome but top thereof. ‡

The second kinde of Wall Penniwoort or Nauelwoort hath broad thicke scaues somewhat deepely indented about the edges and are not so round as the seaues of the soimer, but somewhat long towards the setting on, spred upon the ground in manner of a tust, set about the tender stalke, like to Sengreene or Housseke, among which riseth up a tender stalke whereon do grow the like seaues. The sloures stand on the top consisting of sine small seaues of a white colour, with red spots in them. The root is small and threddie. ‡ This by some is called Sedum Serratum. ‡

= 3 This third kinde hath long thicke narrow leaves, very finely fnipt or nickt on the edges, which lie fored very orderly upon the ground, and in the midft of them rifes up a flalke fome foot high, which beares at the top thereof upon three or four elittle branches, divers white floures

confifting of fine leanes apiece.

- The leaves of this are long and thicke, yet not so finely snipt about the edges, nor so narrow as those of the former the stalke is a foot high, set here and there with somewhat shorter and rounder leaves than those below; and towards the top thereof, out of the bossomes of these leaves come sundry little foot-stalkes, bearing on their tops pretty large floures of colour white, and spotted with red spots. The rootes are small, and here and there put up new tusts of leaves, like as the common Housleeke. ‡
- 5 There is a kinde of Nauelwoort that groweth in wateric places, which is called of the hufbandmen Sheeps bane, because it killeth sheepe that do eat thereof. It is not much valike the precedent, but the round edges of the leaves are not so even as the other, and this creepeth upon the ground, and the other upon the stone walls.

1 Vmbilicus Veneris. Wall Penniwoort.

‡ 2 Vmbilicus Ven, sive Cotyledon altera.
Iagged or Rose Penniwoort.



whe some in Italy have vsed this for Pmbilicus Veneris, and otherscare have so called mustife to follow Mathidus, and give you the history thereof in this place, rather tin another which may be perhaps as vasit, for indeed I cannot fitly ranke

Columna refers it to the Linaria's, but I must confesse I connot referre it to any; wherefore I thinke it as proper to give it here as in any other place. The branches of this are many, long, slender, and creeping, upon which grow without any certaine order many little smooth thicke leaves fashioned like those of Ivie, and fastened to stalkes of some inch long, and together with these stalkes come forth others of the same length, that carry spur-fashioned flowes, of the shape and bignesse of those of the semale Fluellen, their outside is purple, their inside blew, with a spot of yellow in the opening. The root is small, creeping, and threddie. It slowes toward the end of Sommer, and growes wilde upon walls in Italie, but in gardens with us. Matthiolus calls it Cymbalaria (to which Lobel addes) Italica Hederaceo folio. Lonicerus termes it Vinhelicus Venerus Officinarum. and lastly Columna calls it Linaria hedera folio. ‡

The Place.

The first kind of Penniwoort groweth plentifully in Northampton vponeuery stonewall about the towne, at Bristow, Bathe, Wells, and most places of the West Countrie vpon stone walls !t groweth vpon Westminster Abbey, ouer the doore that leadeth from *Chaucers* tombe to the old palace ‡ In this last place it is not now to be found. ‡

The second, third, and fourth grow upon the Alpes neere Piedmont, and Bauter, and upon the

mountaines of Germanie I found the third growing vpon Bieston Castle in Cheshire.

*-‡ The fifth growes vpon the Bogges vpon Hampstead Heath, and many such rotten grounds in other places. ‡

The Time.

They are greene and flourish especially in VVinter. They flourealso in the beginning of Sommer.

The Names.

Nauelwoort is called in Greeke without in Latine, Vmbilicus Veneris, and Acetabulum of divers, Herba Coxendicum Iacobus Manlius nameth it Scatum Cali, and Scatellum in Dutch, Pauelcrupt: in Italian, Cupertoiule. in French, Escuelles: in Spanish, Capadella of some, Hørtus Venerus, or Venus garden, and Terra vmbilicus, or the Nauel of the earth in English, Penniwoort, Wall-penniwoort,

Ladies nauell, Hipwoort and Kidney-woort,

VVater Penniwoort is called in Latine Cotyledon palustris: in English, Sheepe-killing Pennigrasse, Penny-rot, and in the North Countrey VVhite-rot: for there is also Red-rot, which is Rosa folis: in Northfolke it is called Flowkwoort. ‡ Columna and Bauhine sitly refer this to the Ranunculi, or Crowfeet; for it hath no affinitie at all with the Cotyledons (but onely in the roundnesse of the lease) the former of them cals it Ranunculus aquaticus vimbilicatofolio, and the later, Ranunculus aquat. Cotyledonis folio.

The Temperature.

Nauelwoort is of a moist substance and somewhat cold, and of a certaine obscure binding qualitie: it cooleth, repelleth, or driver backe, scoureth, and consumeth, or wastesh away, as Galen testistieth.

† The VV ater Pennywoort is of an hot and vicerating qualitie, like to the Crowfeet, whereof it is a kinde. The baftard Italian Nauelwoort feemes to partake with the true in cold and moi. fture. ‡

¶ The Vertues.

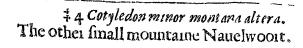
The inice of VVall Pennywoort is a fingular remedie against all inflammations and hot tumors, A as Erysipelas, Saint Anthonies fire, and such like. and is good for kibed heeles, being bathed therwith, and one or more of the leaves laid vpon the heele.

The leaves and rootes eaten doe breake the stone, prouoke vrine, and prevaile much against the

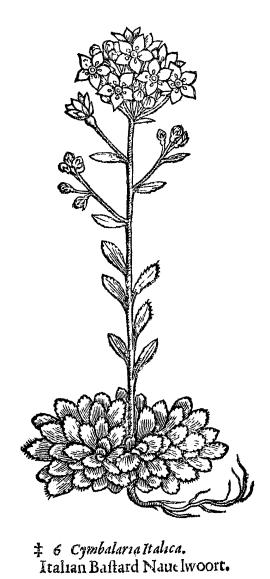
dropfie.

The ignorant Apothecaries doe vie the VVater Pennywoort in flead of this of the wall which ce they cannot doe without great error, and much danger to the patient: for husbandmen known eller that it is notione vnto Sheepe, and other cattell that feed thereon, and for the most part learning death vnto them, much more to men by a stronger reason.

3 Vmbilicus Veneris minor. Small Nauelwoort.







5 Cotyledon palustris. Water Pennswoort,

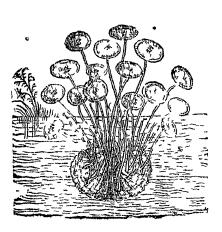




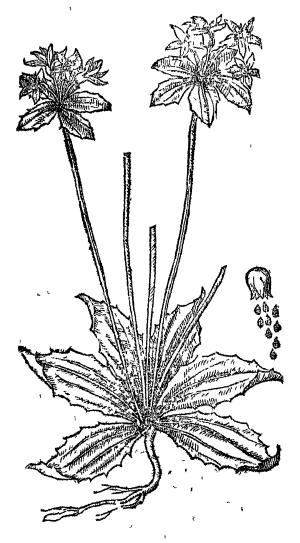


CHAP. 152. Of Sea Pennymoort.

Androface Matthioli.
Sea Naucl-wooit.



2 Androface annua spursa. One Sommers Nauell-woort.



The Description.

He Sea Nauel-woort hath many round thicke leaues like vnto little saucers, ser vpon small & tender stalks, bright, shining, and smooth, of two inches long, for the most part growing vpon the furrowed thels of cockles or the like, every small stem be using vpon the end or point, one little truckler and no more, resembling a nauell, the stalke and leafe fer together in the middle of the same. VV hereupon the Herbarists of Montpelier have called it Vmbilious Marines, or sea Navel The leases and stalkes of this plant, whilest they are yet in the water, are of a pale ash colour, but being taken forth, they prefently waxe white, as Sea Mosse, called Corallina, or the shel of a Cockle. It is thought to be bairen of seed, and is in taste saltish.

The second Androsace hath little fmooth leaues, spred vpon the ground like vnto the leaves of small Chickweed or Henbit, whereof doubtles it is a kind: among which rifeth vp a flender stem, having at the top certaine little chaffie floures of a purplish colour. The feed is contained in small scaly husks, of a reddish colour, & a bitter taste. The whole plant perisheth when it hath perfected his feede, and must be sowne againe the next yeare: which plant was given to Mathiolus by Cortusus, who (as he affirmeth) receiued it from Syria, but I thinke hee faid fo to make Mattholus more royfull: but furely I furmise he picked it out of one old wal or other, where it doth grow euen as the small Chickweed, or Nailewoort of the wall do.

The figure that was here was that unperfect one of Marthiolus, and the defeription of our Authour was framed by it, vilesse the last part therof, which we taken out of the Adversaria page 16400 amend both these, we here present with the true figure and described, taken out of the workes of the indicious and painfull Herbetist Chisas. It.

hath (saith he) many leaves lying flat vpon the ground, like to those of Plantain and effect and of a pale greene colour, and toothed about the edges, fost also and inicie, and in incie, and in its land what a biting taste. Amongst these leaves rise vp five or six stalkes of an handfull high commonly of a green, yet concrimes of a purple colour, naked and somewhat hairy, which at the cops carry in a circle sive some is leaves also a little toothed and hairy, from the middle of the rise site five or more soots stalks, the bearing a greenish rough or hairie, cup & parted at the leaves or ings, in the

midst of which stands a little white source puted also into five, after which succeed pretty large feed vessels which contains an uncipiall red feed like that of Primroses, but bigger the root is single and slender, and dies as soon as the feed is persedued. It growes naturally in divers places of Austria, and amongst the come about the Bathes of Baden, whereas it slowes in Aprill, and repens the seed in May and Iune †

The Place

Androface will not grow any where but inwater great store of it is about Frontigian by Montpellies in Languedoc, where enery is shell man doth know it

The fecond groweth vpou old flone inclined walls notwithstanding I have (the more to grace

Matthrolus great icwell) planted it in myguden.

The Time.

The bastard Androsuc flourth in July, and the seed is upe in August.

The Names.

Androface is of some called I'mbilious marinus, or sea Nauell.

I The second is knowne and called by the name of Androface altera Matthioli. ‡

I h. I emperature

The least laucht is of a diureticke qualitie, and more drie than Galen thought it to be, and leffe hot than others have deemed it there can no morfure be found in it.

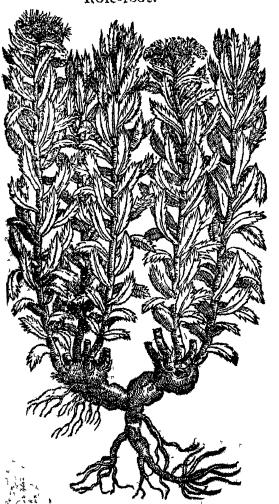
The Vertues.

A Sea Nauelwoort pronoketh vinne, and dige fleth the filthinesse and sliminesse gathered in the rounts.

B Iwo drams of it, as Dioscorides faith, drunke in wine, bringeth downe great flore of vrinc out of their bodies that have the dropfie, and maketha good plaister to cease the plune of the gout.

CHAP. 153. Of Rose-woort, or Roseroot.

Rhodia rad v, Rofe-100t.



The Description.

Ofewoort hath many small, thicke, and fat stems, growing from a thicke and knobby root the vpper end of it for the most pair standeth our of the ground, and is there of a purplish colour, bunched & knobbed like the root of Orpm, with many hany strings hanging therat, of a pleasant smell when it is broken, like the damaske rose, whereof it tooke his name. The leaves are set round about the stalks, even from the bottome to the top, like those of the field Orpm, but narrower, and more snipt about the edges. The sloures grow at the top of a faint yellow colour.

The Place.

It groweth very plentifully in the North part of England, especially in a place called Ingle-borough Fels, necre vnto the brookes sides, and not elsewhere that I can as yet sinde out, from whence I have had plants for my garden.

It floureth and flourisheth in Iuly, and the

feed is ripe in August.

Some have thought it hath taken the name Rhodia of the Island in the Mediterranean sea, called Rhodes: but doubtlesse it took his name Rhodiaradix, of the root which smelleth like a rose:in English, Rose-root, and Rose-woort.

There is little extant inwriting of the faculties of Rosewoort: but this I have found, that if the root be stamped with oile of Roses and laid to the temples of the head, it's affect the paine of the head.

CHAP. 144. Of Sampier.

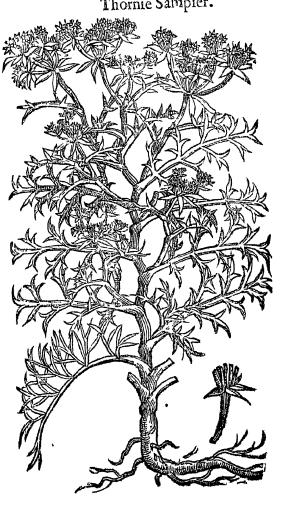
Crithmum marinum. RockcSampier.



3 Crithmum chrysanthemum. Golden Sampier.



r Crithmum Spinosum. Thornie Sampier.



The Description.

R Ocke Sampier hath many fat and thicke leaves, somewhat like those of the lesser Purssane, of a spicy taste with a certaine saltnesse; amongst which riseth vp a stalke, divided into many smal spraies or sprigs; on the top wher-of doe grow spokie tusts of whitestoures, like the tufts of Fenell or Dill, after that commeth the feed like the feed of Fenell, but greater. The root is thicke and knobbie, being of smell delightfull & pleasant

2 The fecond Sampier called Paftenaca marina, or Sea Parsnep, hath long fat leaues, very much tagged or cut even to the middle 11b, sharpe or prickley pointed, which are set vpon large fat 10 inted stalks; on the top whereof do grow tuftes of whitish, or els reddish floures. The feed is wrapped in thornie huskes. The root is thick and long, not valike to the Parliep, very good and whole fome to be caten.

Golden Sampier bringerh forth many stalks from one root compassed about with a multitude of long fat leaues, fet together by equall distances; at the top whereof come yellow floures. The feed is like those of the Rocke Sampier.

The Place.

Rocke Sampier groweth on the rockie cliffes at Douer, VVinchelsey, by Rie," about South-hampton, the Isle of VVight, and most rockes about the West and North-west parts about Eng-

The second groweth neere the Sea vpon the sands, and Bayche between Whitstable and the Isle

of Thanet, by Sandwich and by the fea neere Westchester.

The third groweth in the myric maish in the Isle of Shepey, as you go from the Kings Ferrie, to Sherland house.

The 7 ime

Rocke Sampier flourisheth in May and Iune, and must be gathered to be kept in pickle in the beginning of August.

Rocke Sampier is called in Greeke without in Latine, Crithmum. and of divers, Bati in some shops, Cretamarina of Petrus Crescentius, Cretamum, and Rincum marinum in high Dutch, Apeer= fenchel: which is in Latine, Faniculum marinum, or Sea Fenell in Italian, Fenocchio marino, Herba di San Pietro; and hereupon divers name it Sampetra in Spanish, Perexil de la mer, Hinoio marino, Fenolmarin in English, Sampier, and Rocke Sampier, and of some, Crestmarine; and these bee the names of the Sampier generally eaten in fallads.

The other two be also Crithma or Sampiers, but most of the later writers would draw them to some other plant: for one calleth the second Pastinaca marina, or sea Paisnep, and the third After atticus marinus, and Lobel names it Chrysanthemum Littoreum: but we had rather entertaine them as

Mattheolus doth, among the kindes of Crithmum, or Sampier.

The Temperature.

Sampier doth drie, warme, and scoure, as Galen saith.

The Vertues.

The leaves, feeds, and roots, as Dioscorides faith, boiled in wine and drunke, provoke vrine, and womens ficknesse, and prevaile against the laundles.

The leaves kept in pickle, and caten in fallads with oile and vineger, is a pleafant fauce for meat, wholesome for the stoppings of the liver, milt, kidneses and bladder : it provoketh vrine gently; it openeth the stoppings of the intrals, and surreth vp an appetite to meat.

It is the pleasantest sauce, most familiar, and best agreeing with mans body, both for digestion

of meats, breaking of the stone, and voiding of grauell in the reines and bladder.

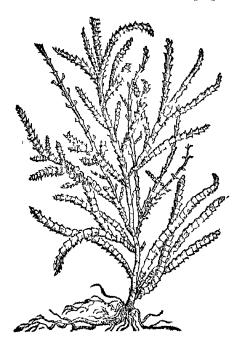
CHAP. 155. Of Glasse Saltwoort.

The Description.

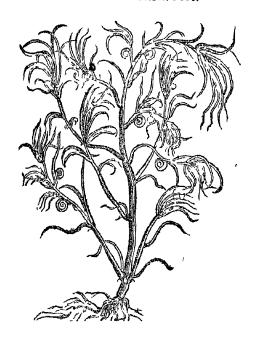
Lassewoort hath many grosse, thicke and round stalkes a foot high, full of fat and thicke sprigges, set with many knots or ioints, without any leaves at all, of a reddish greene colour. The whole Plant resembleth a branch of Corall. The root is very small and single.

- There is another kinde of Saltwoort, which hath been taken among the antient Herbarists for a kinde of Sampier. It hath a little tender stalke a cubite high, divided into many small branches, set full of little thicke leaves very narrow, somewhat long and sharpe pointed, yet not pricking; amongst which commeth forth small seed, wrapped in a crooked huske, turned round like a crooked perwinkle. The stalkes are of a reddish colour. The whole plant is of a salt and biting taste. The root is small and threddie.
 - There is likewife another kinde of Kali, whereof Lobel maketh mention under the name fireli minus, which is like to the last before remembred, but altogether lesser, ‡ having many sleneake branches lying commonly spred vpon the ground, and set with many small round long
 minted leaves, of a whitish green colour: the seed is small and shining, not much volke that he root is flender with many fibers, the whole plant hath a faltish talke like as the fortalis Kalı album ±

1 Salicornia, sive Kali geniculatum. Glassewoort, Saltwoort, or Sea-grape.



‡ 2 Kalimaius semine cochleato Snaile Glassewoort.



† 3 Kaleminus. Small Glassewoort,



The Place.

These plants are to be found in salt marshes almost everywhere,

+ The second excepted, which

The second excepted, which growes nothere, but vpon the coasts of the Mediterranean sea.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in the Sommer moneths.

The Names.

Saltwoort is called of the Arabians Kali, and Alkali. Auten, chap 724. describeth them under the name of Vinen, which differeth from Vinee for Vinee is that which the Gracians call from and the Latines, Muscus, or Mosse of some, as Baptista Montanus. It hath bin iudged to be Empetron.

The axen or afhes hereof are named of Matthaus Silvaticus, Soda of most, Sal Alkali: divers call it Alumen catinum. Others make this kind of difference betweene Sal Kali, and Alumen catinum, that Alumen catinum is the ashes it self and that the salt that is made of the afhes is Sal Alkali.

Stones are beaten to ponder as mixed with a shes, which becing inelted together become the matter wherof glasses are made. VV bich while it is made red hot in the surface, and is melted, becomming liquide and fit towork vp-

is postle, and quickely broken. This is commonly called Anungia vieri. In English, Sandeuer: in Proceedings of Proceedings of the Control of Christall. The Herbe is also called.

of divers Kali articulatum, or iointed Glasse-wo ort. and in English, Crabbe-grasse, and Frogge grasse.

¶ The Temperature.

Glasse-woort is hot and drie the ashes are both drier and hotter, and that even to the fourth degree the ashes have a causticke or burning qualitie.

The Vertues.

A little quantitie of the herbe taken inwardly, doth not onely mightily prouoke vrine, but in like fort casteth forth the dead childe. It draweth forth by siege waterish humours, and purgeth away the dropsie.

A great quantitie taken is mischieuous and deadly. The smell and smoke also of this hearbe

being burnt doth drive away serpents.

The ashes are likewise tempered with those medicines that serue to take away scabs and filth off the skin it easily consumeth proud and superfluous slesh that groweth in poisonsome vicers, as Auteen and Serapio report.

Wee read in the copies of Serapio, that Glasse-woort is a tree so great, that a man may stand vnder the shadow thereof. but it is very like, that this errour proceedeth rather from the interpreter,

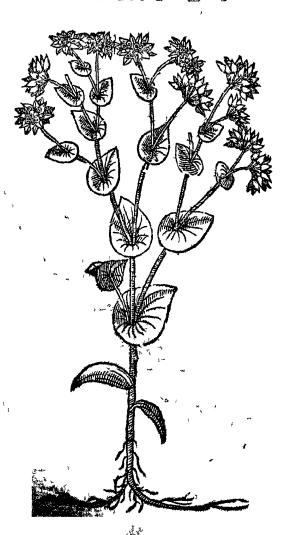
than from the Authour himselfe.

The floure of Christall, or (as they commonly terme it, Sandeuer) doth wonderfully drie. It cafily taketh away scabbes and manginesse, if the soule parts bewashed and bathed with the water wherein it is boiled.

CHAP. 156. Of Thorow Waxe.

Perfoliata vulgaris.
Common Thorow-waxe.

2 Perfoliata filiquofa. Codded Thorow-waxe





The Description.

Horow-wax of Thorow-leafe, hath a found, flender, and brittle stalk, divided into many small branches, which passe of goe thorow the leaves, as shough they had been drawne or thrust thorow, and to make it more plaine, every branch doth grow thorow every leafe making them like hollow cups of faucers. The seed groweth in spokie tusts or rundles like Dill, long and blackish. The sloures are of a faint yellow colour. The root is single, white and thieddie

2 Codded I horow-wax teckoned by Dodonews among the Brassickes or Colewoorts, and making it a kinde thereof, and calling it Brassica sylvestric perfoliata though in mine opinion without reason, sith it hath neither shape, assimitic, nor likenesse with any of the Colewoorts, but altogether most valike, resembling very well the common Thorow-wax, whereunto I rather refer it. It hath small, tender, and brittle stalkes two soot high, bearing leaues, which wrap and inclose themseliues round about, although they do not run thorow as the other do, yet they grow in such manner, that whom the sudden view thereof, they seeme to passe thorow as the other vpon the small branches do grow little white should being pass, there succeed slender and long cods like those of Turneps or Naucwes, whose leaues and cods do somewhat resemble the same, from whence it hath the name Napisolia, that is, Thorow-wax with leaues like vato the Nauew. The root is long and single, and dieth when it hath brought forth his seed.

There is a wilde kinde hereof growing in Kent, in many places among the corne, like to the former in each respect, but altogether lesser the which no doubt brought into the garden would proue

the very fame.

The Place.

† The first described growes plentifully in many places about Kent, and between Farningham and Ainsford it growes in such quantitie (as I have been informed by Mr. Bowles) in the corne fields on the tops of the hils, that it may well be termed the infirmitie of them.

The later growes not wilde with vs that ever I could finde, though Lobell seemes to affirme the

contrary ‡

They grow in the gardens of Herbarists, and in my garden likewise.

The Time.

They floure in May and Iune, and their feed is ripe in August.

The Names.

It hath beene called from the beginning Perfeliata, because the stalke doth passe thorow the lease, following the signification of the same: wee call it in English, Thorow-waxe, or Thorow-lease

‡ 2 This by the most and best part of VVriters (though our Authour be of another opinion) is very sitly referred to the wilde Cole-woorts, and called Brassica campestrus by Clusius and by Camerarius; Brassica agressus by I ragus. yet Lobel calleth it Perfoliata Napisola Anglorum siliquosa.‡

The Temperature.

Thorow-waxe is of a dry complexion.

The Vertues.

The decoction of Thorow-wax made of water or wine, healeth wounds. The inice is excellent A for wounds made either into an oile or vinguent.

The greene leaves stamped boiled with wax, oile, rosine and turpentine, maketh an excellent vp guent or salue to incarnate, or bring vp sless in deepe wounds.

CHAP. 157. Of Honie-woort.

The Description.

Erinibe or Honie-woort riseth forth of the ground after the sowing of his seed, with two small leaves like those of Basil, betweene the which leaves forming the forth a thick fat, smooth, tender, and brittle stalk full of suice, that singless it selfe into many other branches, which also are divided in sundry other armes or branches the wife, crambling or leaning be ground, being not able without props to sustained the cycles of the great weight.

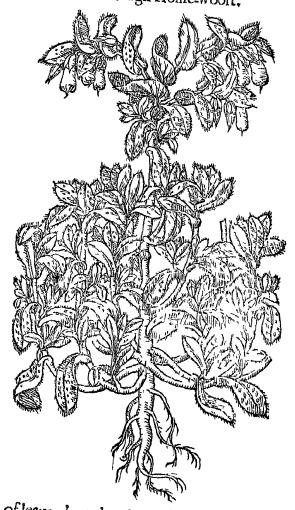
i Cerinthe major.
Great Honie-woort.



3 Cerinthe minor. Small Home-woort.



‡ 2 Cerinthe asperior flore flave.
Rough Honic-woort.



of leaues, branches, & much mice, the whole plant is furcharged with; vpon which branches are placed many thicke rough leaues, fet with very sharpe prickles like the rough skinne of a Thornebacke, of a blewish green colour, spotted very notably with white strakes and spots, like those leaues of the true Pulmonaria or Cowslips of Ierusalem, and in shape like those of the codded Thorow-waxe, which leaves do clip or embrace the stalkes round about: from the bosome whereof come forth small clusters of yellow floures, with a hoope or band of bright purple round about the middle of the yellow floure. The floure is hollow, fashioned like a little boxe, of the taste of homewhen it is fucked, in the hollownesse whereof are many smal chines or thieds; which being past, ther fucceed round blacke feed, contained in foft skinnie husks. The root perisherhat the first approch of Winter. ‡ This varies in the colour of the floures, which are yellow, or purple, and sometimes of both commixt. ‡

#2 The leaves of this other great Honiewort (of Cluf. description) are shaped like those last described, but that they are narrower at their serting on, and rougher; the floures are also yellow of color, but in shape & magnitude like the sormer, as it is also in the seeds, & all the other parts thereof, #

3 This

This other Cermilion Honywort hath small long and slender branches, reeling this way and that way, as not able to sustain it selfe, very brittle, beset with leaves not much valike the precedent, but lesser, neither so rough nor spotted, of a blewish greene colour. The slowes be small, hold low, and yellow. The seed is small, round, and as blacke as let the root is white, with some fibres, the which dieth as the some in There is a caste as it were of new wax in the slowes or leaves chewed, as the name doth scene to import.

The Place.

These plants do not grow wilde in England, yet I have them in my garden, the seeds wherof I received from the right honorable the Lord Zonel, my honorable good friend

of The Time.

They flowe from May to August, and perish at the first approch of Winter, and must be sowen against the next Spring.

† The Names.

I The first of these by Gesner is called Cynoglossa montana and Cerimbe Dodonaus calleth it Maru Leibi and Lobel and others, Cerimbe major.

The second is Ceriathe quorundam major flavo slore of Clusius.

3 The third by Dodonaus is called Maru herba minor and by Clusius, Cerinthe quorundam minor flavo flore Lobel also calls it Cerinthe minor. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

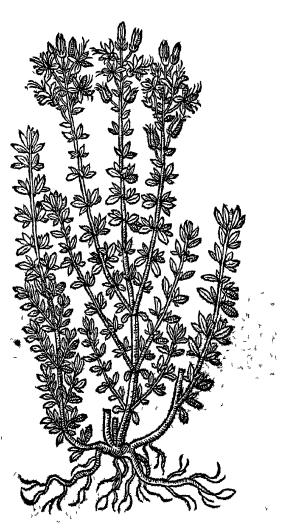
Pluny and Auten feeme to agree, that these herbes are of a cold complexion, notwithstanding there is not any experiment of their vertues worth the writing.

CHAP. 158. Of S. Johns wort.

I Hypericum.
S. Iohnswort.

2 Hypericum Syriacum. Rew S. Iohns wort.





The Description.

Aint lohns wort hath brownish stalkes beset with many small and narrow scaues, which if you behold betwixt your eyes and the light do appeare as it were bored or thrust thorow in an infinite number of places with pinnes points. The branches divide themselves into fundry small twigs, at the top whereof doe grow many yellow floures, which with the leaves brussed do yeeld a reddish ruyce of the colour of bloud. The seed is contained in little sharpe pointed huskes, blacke of colour, and smelling like Rosin. The root is long, yellow, and of a wooddy substance.

The fecond kinde of S. Iohns wort named Syriacum, of those that have not seene the finitfull and plentiful fields of England, wherein it groweth aboundantly, having small leaves almost
like to Rew or Herbe-Grace wherein Dodonaus hath failed, entituling the true Androsamum by the
name of Rura sylvestris, whereas indeed it is no more like Rew than an Apple to an Oister. This
plant is altogether like the piecedent, but smaller, wherein consistent the difference. ‡ It had
beene fitter for our Author to have gruenys a better and perfecter description of this plant (which
as he saith growes so aboundantly with vs) than so absurdly to causel with Dodonaus, for calling, as
he saith, the true Androsamum, Rura sylvestris for if that be the true Androsamum which Dodonaus
made mention of by the soresaid name, why did not our Author sigure and describe it in the next
chapter saue one, for Androsamum, but followed Dodonaus in siguring and describing Tutsan sor it?
See more hereof in the chapter of Tursan I cannot say I have seene this plant, but Lobel the Author and setter forth thereof thus briefely describes it the leaves are some times lesser than those
of ours, which grow thicke together as in rundles upon stalkes, being a cubit high. The slowes
are yellow, and like those of our common kinde ‡

3 Woolly S. Iohns wort hath many small weake branches trailing upon the ground, beset with many little leaues, couered ouer with a certaine soft kinde of downinesse among which commends forth weake and tender branches charged with small pale yellow floures. The seeds and roots are

like vnto the time S. Iohns wort

\$ 3 Hypericum toment of um Lobely. Lobels woolly S. Iohns wort.



The figure that our Author gaue was of that which I here give you second in the third place, under the title of Hyper.toment. Clusin, for Clusius saith it was his, and blames Lobel for making it all one with that he found about Montpelier; whose figure also I give you first in the third place, that you may see what difference you can observe by them: for Clusius saith Lobels is but an handfull high; yet tells he not us how high his growes, neither instances how they differ, neither can I gather it by Lobels description: but I coniecture it is thus; That of Clusius his description is taller, more white and hairy, and hath the floures growing along little foot. stalks, and not in manner of an umbel, as in the other.

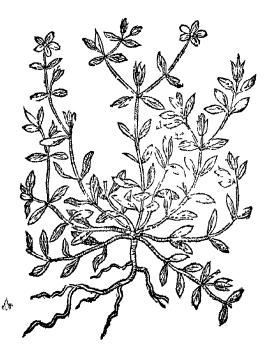
4 Besides these two creeping hoary S. Iohns worts here described, there is another small redewhich is called by Dodoneus, Hypericum minus; and by Lobel, Hypericum minum septem. It growes some handfull or more high, with weake and slender branches set with leaves the ordinarie kinde, but lesse: the floures are also like those of the first described, but exand lesse. It is to be found in dry and barren grounds, and floures at the same time

rowing in S. Iohns wood and other places, that kinde of S. Iohn Wort

which by Tragus is called Hypericum pulchrum; and both by him and Lonicerus is thought to be Dioscorides his Androsemum, the which we in English may for distinctions sake call Vpright Saint Iohns wort It hath roots like those of the ordinarie kinde; from which arise straight slender stalks fome cubit high, fet at equal spaces with pretty smooth leaues, broad, and almost incompassing the stalke at their setting on, and being sometimes of a green, and otherwhiles of a reddish colour: towards the top they are parted into some few branches, which beare such yellow floures as the common kinde, but somewhat smaller. It floures about the same time as the former, or a little after. ‡

3 Hypericum tomento sum Clusij. Woolly S. Iohns wort of Clusius. ‡ 4 Hypericum supinum glabrum. Small creeping S. Johns wort.





The Place.

They grow very plentifully in the pastures in enery countrey.

The Time.

They floure and flourish for the most part in July and August.

S. Iohns wort is called in Greeke in Latine, Hypericum in shops, Perforata of divers, Fugadamonum in Dutch, San Johans traut : in Italian, Hyperico · in Spanish, Caracon Zillo . in French, Mille Pertuys in English, S. Iohns wort, or S. Iohns grasse.

The Temperature. S. Iohns wort (as Galen teacheth) is hot and dry, being of substance thinne.

The Vertues.

S. Iohns wort with his floures and feed boyled and drunken, prouoketh vrine, and is right good A against the stone in the bladder, and stoppeth the laske. The leaves stamped are good to be layd

vpon burnings, scaldings, and all wounds, and also for rotten and filthy vicers.

The leaves, floures, and seeds stamped, and put into a glasse with oyle Olive, and set in the hot B Sunne for certaine weekes together, and then strained from those herbes, and the like quantitie of new put in, and funned in like manner, doth make an oyle of the colour of bloud, which is a most precious remedy for deepe wounds, and those that are thorow the body, for sinewes that are prickt, or any wound made with a venomed weapon. I am accustomed to make a compound oyle hereof. the making of which we shall receive at my hands, because that I know in the world there is not a berter, no nor naturall baisam it selse; for I dare vndertake to cure any such wound acabiolutely in each respect, if not sooner and better, as any man what soeuer shall or may with many all ballam.

Take white wine two pintes, oyle oliue foure pounds, oile of Turpentine two pounds, the leaues, C floures, and feeds of S. Iohns wort, of each two great handfulls gently bruiled for them all together into a great double glasse, and set it in the Sunne eight or ten dayes, then boyle them in the lame glasse per balneum Maria, that is, in a kettle of water with some stands the bottome, wherein the glasse must stand to boyle swhich done, straine the liquor from the berbes, and do as you did before, putting in the like quantitie of herbes, shoures, and feeds the rest any more wine. And so have bong great secret for the purposes a foresaid

have you a great secret for the purposes a foresaid.

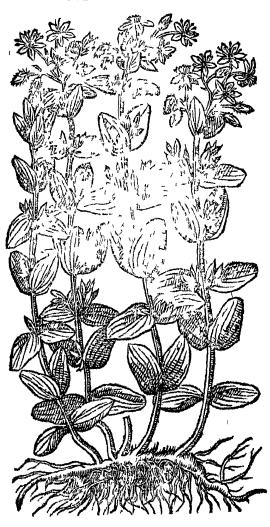
E Dioscorides faith, That the seed drunke for the space of sourty dayes together, cureth the Scial - ca, and all aches that happen in the hips.

The same Author saith, That being taken with Wine it taketh away Tertian and Quartane

Agues

CHAP. 159. Of Saint Peters wort, or square S. Johns Grasse.

S. Peters wort



The Description.

Aint Peters wort groweth to the height of a cubit and a hilfe having a straight vpright stalks somewhat browne, set by couples at certaine distances, with leaves much like those of S. Johns wort, but greater, rougher, and rounder pointed from the bosonie of which leaves come forth many smaller leaves, the which are not bosed through, as those of S. Johns wort are, yet sometime there be some few sobored through. The shoures grow at the top of the branches of a yellow colour, the leaves and foures when they are bruifted do yeeld forth a bloudy ruyce as doth S. Johns wort, whereof this is a kinde. The root is tough, and of a wooddy substance.

4 2 Vpon divers boggy grounds of this king-dome is to be found growing that S. Peters W. Oit which Clufters deferibes in his Authorium, by the name of Afgrown Information which this fends forth divers round hairy creeping stalkes, which heere and there put out new filnes or roots, and there are fet at certaine spaces with very round and haire leaves of a whitish colour, two at a roynt, and on the tops of these stalkes grow a few small yellow sloures which consist of sine leaves a piece, these stalks seldome send forth branches, vnlesse it be one or two at the tops. It may well be called in English, Round leaved S. Peters wort. ‡

¶ The Place.

S. Peters wort, or S. Iohns Graffe groweth plentifully in the North part of England, especially in Landsdale and Crauen: I have found it in many places of Kent, especially in a copie by Matter Staleys house neere Southsleet.

It floureth and flourisherh when S. Iohns wort doth.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke interest the Latines have no other name but this Greeke name Assyron. It is called of some Androsamin: Galen maketh it both a kinde of Tursan, and S. Iohns Wort: and saith it is named Assyron, and Assyroides: in English, S. Peters wort, Square or great S. Iohns grasse: and of some, Hardhay. Few know it from S. Iohns wort.

The Temperature.

This herbe is of temperature hot and dry.

The Vertues.

It is endued with the same vertues that S. Iohns wort is endued with all. The seed, saith Dioscoricke becoments. Galen doth likewise affirme the same.

CHAP. 160. Of Tutsan or Parke-leaves:

The Description

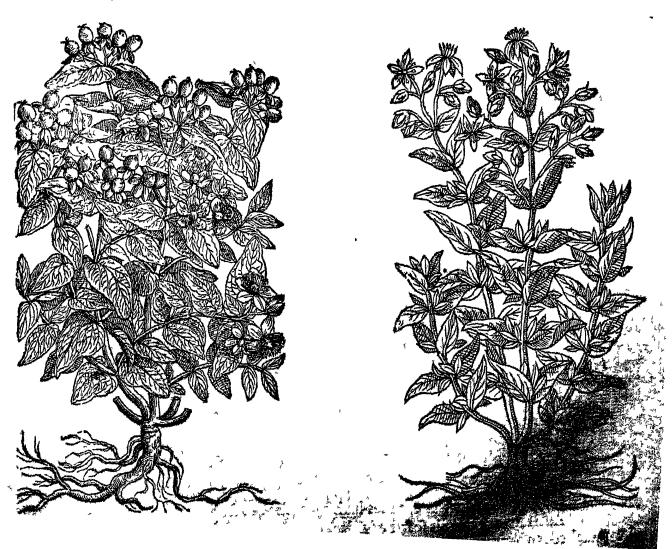
He stall es of Lutsan be straight, round, chamsered or crested, hard and wooddy, being for the most part two soot high. The leaves are three or source times bigger than those of 5 Johns wort, which be at the first greene, afterwards, and in the end of Sommer of a dark red colour out of which is pressed a myce not like blacke bloud, but Claret or Gascoigne wine. The sloures are yellow, and greater than those of S. Peters wort, after which insection up a little round head or being, suffiguence, afterwards red, last of all blacke, wherein is con-

tained yellowishied feed. The root is hard, wooddy, and of long continuance

This (which Dodonaus did not vinitly call Ruta Julustris Hypericoide), and which others have let forth for Inderfamium, and our Author the last chapter save one affirmed to be the true—nd of anium, though here it seemes he had either altered his minde, or forgot what he formerly wrot) may fitly stand in competition with the last described, which may passe in the first place for the Authorse rum of the Antients, for adding sub judge lise est. I will not here insist upon the point of contiouethe, but give you a description of the plant, which is this. It sends up round slender reducish stalkes some two cubits high, set with sewer yet bigger leaves than the ordinarie S. Johns Wort, and these also more hairy: the floures and feeds are like those of the common S. Johns wort, but somewhat larger. It growes in some mountainous and wooddy places, and in the Adversaria it is called Antis same in the growes in some mountainous and wooddy places, and in the Adversaria it is called Antis same in collection, see magnum and by Dodonaus (as we but now noted). Ruta spluestris Hypercoides, thinking it to be the Ruta spluestris which is described by Dioscorides, lib.; cap 48. in the old Greeke edition of Manutius, we was And in that of Marcellus Virgilius his Interpretation, in the chapter and booke but now mentioned, but rejected amongst the Norha in the Paris Edition Anno 1549. You may finde the description also in Dodonaus, Pempt. prima, lib. 3. cap 25. whither Irese the curious, being loath here to insist further upon it. \$\frac{1}{2}\$

I Clymeron Halorum.
Tutfan, or Parke leaues.

† 2 Androsamum Hypericoides. Tutsan S. Johns wort.



The Place.

Tutsan groweth in woods and by hedges, especially in Hampsted wood, where the Golden rod doth grow, in a wood by Railie in Essex, and many other places.

The Time

It someth in July and August the seed in the meanetime waxeth tipe. The leaves become red in Autumne, at that time is very easily pressed forth his winte myce.

I The Names.

It is called in Greeke and consider and the Latines also Androsamon it is likewise called Disaysus, as Galen with essential They are farre from the truth that take it to be Clymenum, and it is needle she to sinde fault with their error. It is also called Siciliana, and Herba Siciliana in English, Tursan, and Paike-leaues.

¶ The Temperature

The faculties are fuch as S. Peters wort, which doth sufficiently declare it to be hot and dry.

The Vertues.

A The seed hereof beaten to pouder, and diunke to the weight of two drams, doth purge cholericke excienents, as Dioscorades writeth, and is a singular remedie for the Sciatica, provided that the Patient do diinke water for a day or two after purging.

The herbe cureth burnings, and applied upon new wounds it stanches the bloud, and healeth

them.

The leaves laid vpon broken thins and scabbed legs healeth them, and many other hurts and griefes, whereof it tooke his name Tout-same, or Tutsane, of healing all things.

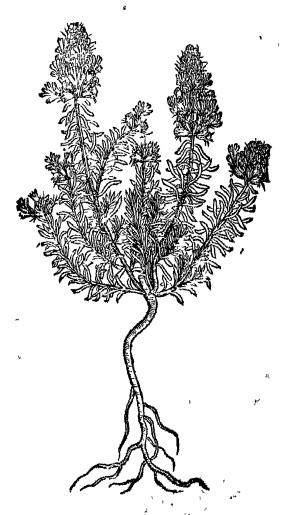
CHAP. 161. Of Bastard S. Fohnswort.

I Corts Matchioli.

Matthiolus his bastaid S. Iohns wort.

‡ 2 Gorus cærulea Monspeliaca. French bastard S. Iohnswort,





dediligence of these later times hath beene such to finde out the Materia medica of the sients, that there is scarse any plant described by them, but by some or other of late out more severall plants referred thereto: and thus it hath happened vnto that which

which Dioscorides lib. 3. cap. 174. hath set forth by the name of Cors; and presently describes after the kindes of Hypericon, and that with these words; or Any with complete Some also call this Hypericon, to which Marthiolus and others have fitted a plant, which is indeed a kinde of Hypericon, as you may perceive by the figure and description which I give you in the first place Some (as Hefjehrus) referre it to Chamapytis, (and indeed by Dioscorides it is placed betweene Androsamon and Chamapytis) and to this that which is described by Penn and Lobel in the Advers, and by Clusius in his Hiflorie, may fitly be refeired · this I give you in the second place.

The Description.

The first hath a wooddy thicke and long lasting root, which sendeth vp many branches some soot or more high, and it is set at certaine spaces with round leaves like those of the small Glasse-wort or Sea-Spurry, but shorter. the tops of the stalkes are divided into sundrie branches, which carry floures like those of S. Iohns wort, of a whitish red colour, with threds in their middles having little yellow pendants. It growes in Italy and other hot countries, in places not far from the fea fide. This is thought to be the true Corn, by Matthiolus, Gefner, Lonicerus, La-

cuna, Bellus, Pona, and others.

This from a thicke rootied on the outfide fendeth vp fundry stalkes, some but an handfull, other some a foot or more long, stiffe, round, purplish, set thicke with leaves like those of Heath, but thicker, more fucculent and bitter, which fo netimes grow orderly, and otherwhiles out of order. The spikes or heads grow on the tops of the branches, consisting of a number of little cups, divided into five sharpe points, and marked with a blacke spor in each division out of these cups comes'a floure of a blew purple colour, of a most elegant and not fading co'our; and it is composed of foure little biside leaues, where of the two vppermostare the larger: the seed, which is round and blackish, is contained in seed-vessels having points somewhat sharpe or pickly. It floures in Aprill and May, and is to be found growing in many places of Spaine, as also about Mompelier in France, whence Pena and Lobel called it Coris Monspeliaca; and Clusius, Coru quorundam Gallorum is Hispanorum.

The Temperature.

These Plants seeme to be hot in the second or third degree.

The Vertues.

Diescorides faith, That the seed of Coris drunke moue the courses and vrine, are good against A the biting of the Spider Phalangium, the Sciatica, and drunke in VVine, against that kinde of Convulsion which the Greekes call Opisthotomos, (which is when the body is drawne backwards) as also against the cold sits in Agues. It is also good anointed with oyle, against the aforesaid Convulsion. ‡

CHAP. 162. Of the great Centorie.

The Defeription.

He great Centory bringeth forth round smooth stalkes three cubits high: the leaves are long, duuded as it were into many parcels liberated to the leaves are long, divided as it were into many parcels like to those of the Walnut tree, and of an ouerworne gray 1th colour, somewhat snipt about the edges like the teeth of a faw. The floures grow at the top of the stalks in scaly knaps like the great Knapweed, the middle thrums whereof are of a light blew or sky colour: when the feed is ripe the whole knap or head. turneth into a downy substance like the head of an Artichoke, wherein is found a long smooth feed, bearded at one end like those of Bastard Sassiron, called Cartamus, or the seed of Cardan Bastar dictus. The root is great, long, blacke on the outside, and of a sanguine colour on the installations. what sweet intaste, and biting the tongue.

There is likewise another fort, having great and large leaves like those of the mater Pocke, somewhat support to toothed about the edges. The stalke is shorter than the other bear the root is more oleous or fuller of inyce, otherwise like. The source is of a pale yellow partition colour, and the seed like that of the former.

the feed like that of the former.

A WAL IN IR TO HUME hen Conone.

L 2 Contains am mains alteress. VVhole leaued great Cermin





of The Place.

The great Centone royeth in a fat and fluir full forle, and in Sunny bante fell of Graff, and heibes. It groweth very plentifully, faith Diofeorides, in Lycia, Peloponichi, Aic dia, and Mo rea : and it is alfo to be found upon Baldus a mountaine in the remitories of Veroni, and likewife in my garden.

The Time. It floureth in Sommer, and the roots may be gathered in Autumne.

The Names. It is called in Greeke K-moden n'una of Theophrastus also Cematris in duers thops falsly Rha Por tieum · for Rha Ponticum is Rha growing in the countries of Pontus, a plant differing from great Courone. Theophrasus and Pliny set downe among the kindes of Panaus on All heales, this great Centorie, and also the leffer, whereof we will write in the next chapter following. Plung iccumg the words of Theophrastes, doth in his twenty fifth booke and south chapterwine, that they were found out by the routhe Centaure, and fyrnamed Contaured. Alfo afterning the fame thing in his fixth chapter (where he more largely expounderh both the Centauries) hee repeateth them to be found out by Chiron and thereupon he addeth, that both of them are named chironic. Of former is reported, That the faid Chiron was cured therewith of a wound in his foot, that was made with an arrow that fell ponit when he was entertaining Hercales into his house; whereupon it was called Chironium : or of the curing of the wounds of his fouldiers, for the which purpose it is most ex-

The Temperature. It is hot and dry in the third degree. "Galen faith, by the taste of the 1001 it showeth contrarie qualities, so in the vse it performeth contrarie effects.

The Vertues. The root taken in the quantitie of two drams is good for them that be burflen, or spit bloud; sainfithe crampe and shrinking of finewes, the shortnesse of wind or difficultie of breathing, the trand gupings of the belly.

not any part of the herbe but it rather worketh miracles than ordinarie cures in greene it soyneth together the lips of simple wounds in the sless, according to the first intenglewing the lips together, not drawing to the place any matter at all.

The most of this P ant (faith Dioscorides) is a remedie for inputures, consultions, and cir appra- A ken in the weight of two diams, to be given with wine to those that are without a scuer, and two those that his is, with water.

Galen (a) h, that the suvce of the leaves thereof performeth those things that the root doth; B which is also vied in stead of Lycium, a kinde of hard suyce of a sharpe taste

CHAP. 1635 Of Small Centorie.

The Description.

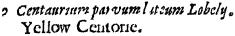
He lesser Centorie is a little herbe: it groweth up with a cornered stalke halfe a foot high, with leades in forme and bignesse of S. Johns wort the floures grow at the top in a spoky buth or rundle, of a red colour tending to puiple, which in the day time and after the Sun is up do open themselves, but towards evening that up againe: after them co ne forth small seed-vessels, of the shape of wheat comes, in which are contained very little seeds. The root is slender, hard, and soone sading

2 The yellow Centorie hith Laues, stalkes, and seed like the other, and is meach respect alike, sauing that the floures beloof are of a perfect yellow colous, which setteth sorth the diffe-

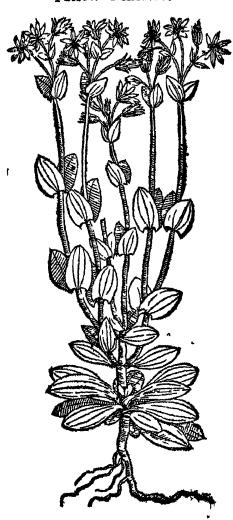
reuce.

† This is of two forts; the one with broad leaves through which the flalkes passe; and the other hath narrow leaves like those of the common Centorie. ‡

I Centaurium parvum. Small Centorie.







The Place.

The first is growing in great plenty throughout all England, in these pastures and grassic fields.

The yellow doth grow vpon the chalkie cliffes of Greenhithe in Kent, and fuch like places.

en The I

They are to be gathered in their flowing time, that is in July and Augus of rome that pather than superior coully they are gathered between the mo Lady dayes.

I he N unes.

The Checkes call this kindle of purpose in Latine it is called Centamin miner, yet in y nameth it Lit ide, and I y reason of his great bitteinesse, Feltonic. The Italians in Hermita call it brondels in Spanish, Centoria in low-Dutch, Centogye: in English, Small, little, or common Centonie in Little, Centorie.

The Temper store.

The simall Contour is of a bitter qualitie, and of temperature hot and dry in the second degree;

and the yellow Centories hot and dry in the third degree.

The Fertues

A Being boyled in water and drunke it openeth the floppings of the liner, gall, and spleeness helpeth the yellow jaundice, and likewise long and linguing agues it killesh the wormes in the bellic, to be briefe, it cleanseth, secureth, and maketh thinne humors that are thicke, and dothesse oftially personne what societ bitter things can.

Dissipation, and Galen after him report, that the deco Iron draweth downe by fiege choler and thicke humors, and helpeth the Sciatica; but though we chance yield this often and luckily, yet could we not perceive evidently that it purges by the floole any thing at all, and yet it hat h perform

med the effects afore faid.

This Centone being stamped and laid on while starts fresh and speene, doth heale and close ve-

greene wounds, cleanfeth old vlccis, and perfectly cureth them.

The myce is good in medicines for the eyes; mixed with honey it cleans, the away such things as hinder the sight, and being drunke it hath a peculiar vertue against the infimities of the sinues as Dioscorides teacheth.

The Italian Physicions do give the pouder of the leaves of yellow Centoric once in three dates in the quantity of a diam with annife or caraway feeds, in wine or other liquor, which pictuals disagainst the dropse and greene seknesse. Of the red floated, *Joannes Postus* hath thus written

Flos mihi seinerubet, sed inest quoque succus amarus, Qui suvat obsessum bile, aperi que secur.

My floure is sweet in smell, bitter my suyce in taste, Which purge choles, and helps lives, that else would waste.

CHAP. 164. Of Calues Snout, or Snapdragon.

The Description.

The purple Snapdiagon hath great and brittle stalks, which divide that selfe into many fragile branches, whereupon do grow long leaves sharpe pointed, very greene, like vinto those of wilde slax, but much greater, set by couples one opposite against another. The sloures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a purple colour, fashioned like a frogs mouth, or rather a dragons mouth, from whence the women have taken the name Snapdragon. The seed is blacke, contained in round huskes sashioned like a calues snout, (whereupon some have called it Calues shout) or in inine opinion it is more like vinto the bones of a sheeps head that hath beene long in the water, the sless consumed cleane away.

The second agreeth with the precedent in every part, except in the colour of the floures, for this plant bringeth forth white floures, and the other purple, wherein consists the difference.

3 The yellow Snapdragon hath a long thicke wooddy root, with certain strings fastned thereto; stom which riseth vp a brittle stalke of two cubits and a halfe high, divided from the bottome
to the top into divers branches, whereupon doe grow long greene leaves like those of the source,
but greater and longer. The slowers grow at the top of the maine branches, of a pleasant yellow
colour, in throe like vnto the precedent.

4 The small of wilde Snapdragon differeth not from the others but in stature: the leaves are effer and narrower, the sloures purple, but altogether smaller: the heads or feed-vessels are also

rof the former.

dere is another kinde hereof which hath many flender branches lying off times upon leaves are much smaller than these of the last described: the floures and fied-vestigation lesser, and herein consists the onely difference.

1.2. 1, 100 , 100 percur fine album.
Prople or white floured Snapdiagon.



4 Antirrhinum minus. Small Snapdragon.





‡ 5 Antirrhinum minimum repens.
Small creeping Snapdragon.



Z1 ; -

The Place.

The three first grow in most gardens, but the yellow kinde groweth not common, except in the gardens of curious Herbarists.

‡ The fourth and fifth grow wilde amongst corne in diuers places. ‡

The Time.

That which hath continued the whole Winter doth floure in May, and the rest of Sommer afterwards, and that which is planted later, and in the end of Sommer, floureth in the spring of the following yeare they do hardly endure the initiae of our cold Winter.

The Names

Snapdragon is called in Greel e and provided in Latine also Antirrhinum of Apuleius, Canis cerebrum, Herba Simiana, Venustaminor, Opalugrata, and Orontium it is thought to be Leo herba, which Columella, lib. 10. reckons among the floures yet Gesner hath thought that this Leo is Columbine, which for the same cause he hath called Leoniostomium but this name seemeth to vs to agree better with Calues snout than with Columbine, for the gaping floure of Calues snout is more like to Lyons snap than the floure of Columbine. It is called in Dutch Diant: in Spanish, Cabeza de ternera in English, Calues snout, Snapdragon, and Lyons snap in French, Teste de chien, and Teste de Veau.

The Temperature.

They are hot and diy, and of fubtill parts.

The Vertues.

A The feed of Snapdragon (as Galen faith) is good for nothing in the vie of physicke, and the herb it sclife is of like facultie with Bubonium or Star-wort, but not so effectuall.

They report (faith Dioscorides) that the herbe being hanged about one presenteth a man from

being bewitched, and that it maketh a man gracious in the fight of people.

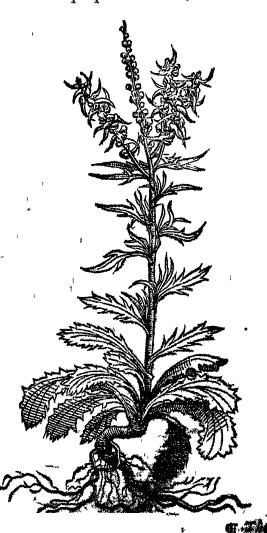
Apuleus writeth, that the distilled water, or the decoction of the heibe and root made in water, is a speedy remedy for the watering of eyes proceeding of a hot cause, is they be bathed therewith.

CHAP. 165. Of Tode-Flax.

I Linaria vulgar is lutea. Great Tode-flax.



2 Linaria purpurea odorata. Sweet purple Tode-flax.



The Description.

Inaria being a kinde of Antyr rhinum, hath small, slender, blackish stalkes, from which do grow many long narrow leaves like stax. The floures be yellow, with a spur hanging at the same like vnto a Larkes spui, having a mouth like vnto a frogs mouth, even such as is to bee seene in the common Snapdragon, the whole plant before it come to floure so much iefembleth I sula minor, that the one is hardly knowne from the other, but by this old veise.

I sula lactosist, sine lacte Linaria crescit.

‡ Est lawith milkedoth flow,
Toad-flax without milkedoth grow ‡

2 The fecond kinde of Tode-flax hath leaves like vnto Bellis ma or, or the great Dafie, but not fo broad, and somewhat tagged about the edges. The stalke is small and tender, of a cubit high, beset with many purple floures like vnto the former in shape. The root is long, with many threds hanging thereat, the floures are of a reasonable sweet sauour.

3 Inc third, being likewise a kinde of Tode-flax, hath small and narrow leaves like vinto the first kinde of Linaria. the stalke is a cubit high, beset with floures of a purple colour, in fashion like Linaria, but that it wanteth the taile or spurre at the end of the floure which the other hath.

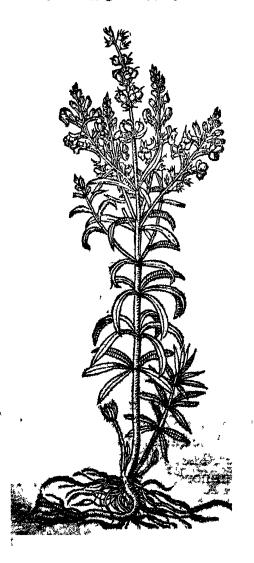
The root is small and threddie.

† 4 Linaria Valentina hath leaves like the leffer Centorye, growing at the bottome of the stalke by three and three, but higher up towards the top, without any certaine order. the stalkes are of a foor high, and it is called by Clusius, Valentina, sor that it was found by himselfe in Agro Vaz lentino, about Valentia in Spaine, where it bearethyellow floures about the top of the stalke like common Linaria, but the mouth of the floure is downie, or mossie, and the taile of a purple colour. It floureth at Valentia in March, and groweth in the medowes there, and hath not as yet been seen in these Northerne parts.

5 Offre alkahath great, thiel-, and long roots, with some threds or strings hanging at the same, from which inseven many branches very sough and pliant, beset towards the top with slowes not much valike the common Food-flaxe, but of a pale whitish colour, and the inner part of the mouth.

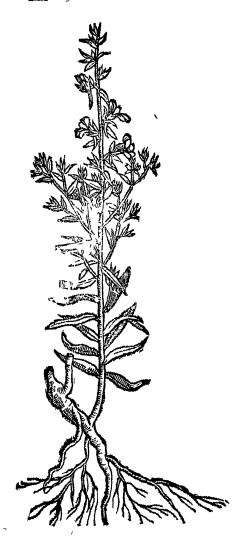
fomewhat more wide and open, and the leaves like the common Tode-flax.

† 3 Linaria purpurea altera. Variable Tode-flax. † 4 Linaria Valentia Cluf. Tode-flax of Valentia,





† 5 Osgras alba, Lob. White Tode-flax.



- 6 Of yru purpurocarulea is a kinde of Tode-flax that hath many small and weake branches, trailing upon the ground, betet with many little leaves like flaxe. The floures grow at the top of the stalkelike unto the common kinde, but of a purple colour declining to blewnesse. The root is small and threddie.
- ‡ 7 This hath many small creeping brinches some handfull or better high, and hath such leaves, slower, and seed, as the common kinde, but all of them much lesse, and therein consiste the difference. It growes naturally in the dry fields about Salamanca in Spaine, and floures all Sommer long. Lobel calls it Osyris slava sylvestris, and Clusius. Linaria Hisbanica.

Clusius, Linaria Hispanica.

8 The branches of this eight kind are spied vpon the ground, and of the length of those of the last described: the leaves are lesser than those of the common Tode-flax, thicke, juicie, and of a whitish greene colour, and they grow not diforderly vpon the stalks, but at certains spaces some. times three, but most viually source ogether the floures in shape are like those of the ordinaire kinde, but of a most perfect Violet colour, and the lower lip where it gapes of a golden yellow, the taste is bitter. After the slowes are past come vessels round & thick, which contain a slat black feed in two partitions or cells the root is flender, white, and long lasting, and it floures vinto the end of Autumne. It grows naturally upon the highest Alps. Gesner cals it Linaria Alpina, and Clusius, Linariatertia Styriaca. ‡

† 6 Osfris Purpurocarulea repens. Purple Tode-flaxe.



for Forasmuch as this plant is stalked and leased like common Flaxe, and thought by some to be Offriz; the new writers have called it Linosyris: it hath stalkes very stiffe and wooddie, beset with leaves like the common Linaria, with sloures at the top of the stalkes of a faint finding yellow colour, in forme and shape somewhat like vnto Conglamanor. The whole plant receive that to the height of two cubits, and is in taste sharpe and clammie, or glutinous, and somewhat it root is compast of many strings, intangled one within another.

t 10 Guillandinus Calleth this plant Hyssopus vimbellisera Dioscoridu, that it afforides his Hy-

fope, which beareth a tuft in all points like Linofyris, whereof it is a kinde, not differing from it in the leaves. The stalks are a cubit high, divided about into many small branches, the tops where the leaves are a cubit high, divided about into many small branches, the tops where the leaves are a cubit high, divided about into many small branches, the tops where of are gainished with tufts of small floures, each little floure being parted into five parts with a litor are garnined with furts of man houses, each fittle notice being parted into nue parts with a little thred or pestell in the middle, so that it seemes full of many golden haires or thrums. The seed is long and blackish, and is carried away with the winde. ‡ Baubine in his Pinax makes this all one with the former, but vnsitly, especially if you marke the descriptions of their floures which are sar with the colling out vintery, especially it you that to be the Chrylocome described by Diose lib. 4. cap. 55. ‡ vnlike. Fabius Columna hath proued this to be the Chrylocome described by Diose lib. 4. cap. 55. ‡

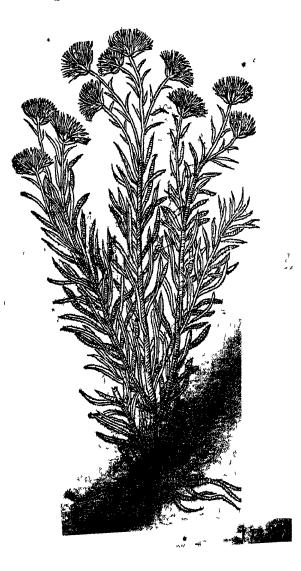
‡ 7 Osyrıs flavasyluestris. Creeping yellow Tode-flax.



‡ 8 Linaria quadrifolia supina.
Foure leaued creeping Tode-flax.

4 9 Linosyris Nuperorum, Lob. Golden Star-floured Tode-flax.

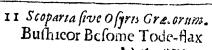




10 Linaria aurea Tragi. Golden Tode-flax.



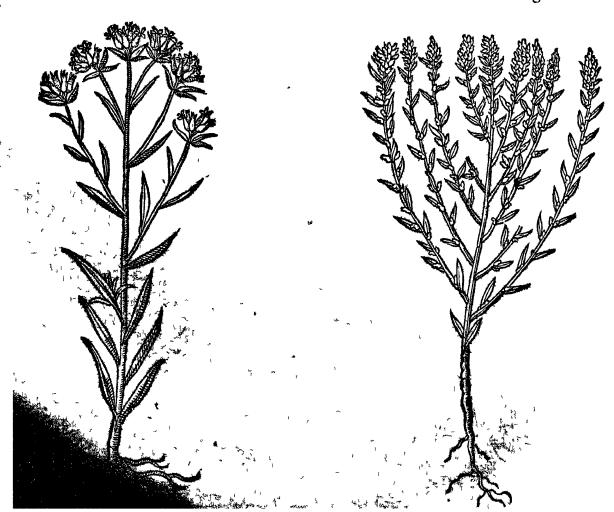
T 12 Passerina linaria folio, Lob.
Sparrowes Tode-flax.





† 13 Passerina altera. Sparrow-tongue.

3



1 14 Linaria adulicina. Bastard Tode-flax.



† II Scopma, Os after Doduners, Offres, which the Italians cal Belvidere, hath very many shoots or sprigs using from one final stalk, making the whole plant to refemble a Cypres tice, the branches grow to I and formely now it growes fome three foothigh and very thick and bushie, so that in some places where it naturally groweth they make befores of it, whereofit tooke the name scop in a. The leaves be small and narrow, almost the torne leanes of flax. The floures be finally and of an hearbie colour, growing among the lean syntich keep greene all the Winter # 1 neur knew it here to ripen the feed, not to out-line the first fiost, ‡

This plantalfo for refemblance fake is referred to the Linaues, because his leaves be like Linaria. At the top of the finall branched stalks do growlittle yellowish floures, pale of colour, somewhat like the tops of chiyfocome Iohn Mouton of Turnay taketh it to be Chrysocome altera And because there hath bin no concordance among Writers, it's fufficient to fet forth his description with his name Paf ferica # Bankine refers it to the Gromills, and

t 13 This which Tabern. calls Lingua Pasterina, and whose figure was guien by our Authous for the former, hath a small single whitish root, from which it sends vp a slender stalke some cubit and halfe high, naked on the lower part, but divided into little branches on.

the vpper, which branches are set thicke with little narrow leaves like those of Winter Sauorie or Tyme: amongst which grow many little longish seeds of the bignesse and taste of Millet, but somewhat hotter and bitterer. The floures consist of soure small yellow leaves. Tragus calls this Pafferina; Dodonaus makes it Lishofpermum minus, and Columna hath fet it forth by the name of Linavia altera boiryodes montana. ‡

This which Clusius, hath set fouth by the name of Anonymos, or Namelesse, is called in the Hist. Lugd.pag. 1150 Anthyllis montana; and by Tabern Linaria adulterina. It hash inchy hard pale greene branches of some foot high, and vpon these without any order grow many hard narrow long leaves like those of flaxe, at first of a very tart, and afterwards of a bitterish taste: the tops of the stalkes are branched into fundry foot-stalkes, which carry little white sloures confishing of fine small leaves lying starre-fashion, with some threds in their middles, after which at length come fingle feeds fine cornered, containing a white pith in a hard filme or skin. The root is white, divided into fundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into fundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry branches, and lines long, energy years fending vp many stalkes, and sometimes creeded into sundry sundr ping like that of Tode-flax It floures in May, and grows vpon mountainous places of Germany; Mr. Goodyer found it growing wilde on the fide of a chalkie hill in an inclosure on the right hand of theway, as you goe from Droxford to Poppie hill in Hampshire. ‡

The Place. The kindes of Tode-flax grow wilde in many places, as vpon from walls, granelly grounds has ren medowes, and along by hedges.

‡ I do not remember that I have seene any of these growing wilde with vs. whe see dinary kinde, which is enery where common. ‡ The Time.

They floure from Iune to the end of August.

The Names. † Tode-flax is called of the Herbarists of our time, Linaria or Flax-wolfer, in high Durch, Lynkrailt, and Durch the elementh is called in Its Wild-flax, Tode-flax, and Flax-weed: the elementh is called in Its Theorem. The fame plant is also called Scoparia, and Herka ftudioforum be

of, wherewith schollers and students may sweepe their owne studies and closets. The particular names are expressed both in Latine and English in their seuerall titles, whereby they may be distinguished. It is thought by most that this Belvidere, or Scoparia is the Osyris described by Dioscorides lib 4 cap. 143. For besides the notes, it hath agreeing with the description it is at this day by the Greeks called **FOPE #

¶ The Temperature.

The kindes of Tode-flax are of the same temperature with wilde Snap-dragons, whereof they are kindes.

The Vertues.

A The decoction of Tode-flax taketh away the yellownesse and desormitie of the skinne, beeing washed and bathed therewith.

The same drunken, openeth the stoppings of the Liucrand spleene, and is singular good against

the saunds sewhich is of long continuance.

The same decoction doth also provoke vrine, in those that pisse drop after drop, vnstoppeth the kidneses and bladder.

† The figure in this chapter were most of them false placed, as thus The third was of Lmaria, Panon I of Clustus, being the Lmaria alba of Lobel, described in the fifth place. The fourth was of the Courth was of the Courth was of the Courth was of the first was of the last was of Lmaria as of the first was of the last was of the Lmaria as of the Lmaria is with a historie street the first was of the Lmaria as of the Lmaria is with a historie street the first three the first was of the Lmaria as of the Lmaria as

CHAP. 166. Of Garden flaxe.

† I Linum sativum. Garden flax.



The Description.

FLaxe riseth vp with slender and round stalks. The leaves thereof bee long, narrow, and sharpe pointed: on the tops of the springs are faire blew floures, after which spring vp little round knops or buttons, in which is contained the seed, in forme somewhat long, smooth, glib or slipperie, of a dark colour. The roots be small and threddie.

The Place.

It prospereth best in a fat and fruitfull soile, in most and not drie places; for it requireth as Columella saith a very fat ground, and somewhat most. Some, saith Palladius, do sow it thicke in a leane ground, & by that means the flax groweth fine. Pling saith that it is to be sowne in gravelly places, especially in surrowes: New magis festinare alrad. and that it burneth the ground, and maketh it worser: which thing also Virgil testifieth in his Georgickes.

Vrit lini campum seges vrit Auena. Vrunt lethao persusa papanera sommo.

In English thus;

Flaxe and Otes fowne confume
The moisture of a female field:
The fame worketh Propie, whose
Iuice a deadly floor doth yeeld.

The Time.

Flace is fowne in the fpring, it floureth in Iune and Iuly. After it is cut downe (as Pliny in his 19 booke, first chapter saith) the stalkes are put into the water subject to the heate of the sunne, and fome weight laid on them to be steeped therein, the loosenes of the rinde is a signe when it is well steeped then is it taken up and dried in the sunne, and after used as most huswines can tell better than my felfe.

¶ The Names.

It is called both in Grecke and Laine wor Liaum in high Dutch, flachiz in Italian and Spanish, Line in French, Dulin in low Dutch, Wlas: in English, Flaxe, and Lyne

The Temperature and Vertues.

Galen in his first booke of the faculties of nourishments saith, that divers vse the seed hereof A

parched as a furtenache with Garum, no otherwise than made salt.

They also vie it mixed with hony, some likewise put it among bread, but it is hurtfull to the B flomacke, and hard of digettion, and yeeldeth to the body but little nourishment but touching the quality which maketh the belly foluble, neither will I praise or dispraise it, yet that it hath fome force to prouoke viine, is more apparant when it is parched but then it also stayeth the belly more.

The same author in his bookes of saculties of simple medicines saith, that Lineseed being ea- C ten is windy although it be parched, so full is it of superfluous moisture and it is a so after a sort hot in the first degree, and in a meane betweene morst and dry. But how windy the seed is, and how full of supersluous moisture it is in every part, might very well have been perceived a few yeeres fince as at Middleborough in Zeland, where for want of graine and other corne, most of the Citizens were faine to eate bread and cakes made hereof with hony and oile, who were in short time after swolne in the belly below the short ribs, faces, & other parts of their bodies in such fort, that a great number were brought to their graves thereby for these symptomes or accidents came no otherwise than by the superfluous morsture of the seed, which causeth windinesse.

Linesced as Dioscorides hath written, hath the same properties that Fenugreeke hath: it wasterh D away and mollifieth all inflammations or hot swellings, as well inward as outward, if it be boiled with hony, oile, and a little faire water, and made up with clarified hony it taketh away blemithes of the face, and the funne burning, being raw and vnboiled; and also foule spots, if it be mixed with falt-peter and figs: it causeth rugged and ill fauoured nailes to fall off, mixed with hony and

water Cresses.

It draweth forth of the cheft corrupted flegme and other filthy humors, if a composition with E hony be made thereof to licke on, and eafeth the cough. - \mathbf{F}

Being taken largely with pepper and hony made into a cake, it stirreth up lust.

The oile which is pressed out of the seed, is profitable for many purposes in physicke and surge- G ry, and is vsed of painters, picture makers, and other artificers.

It softeneth all hard swellings, it stretcheth forth the sinewes that are shrunke and drawne to- H

gether, mitigateth paine, being applied in maner of an ointment.

Some alfogue it to drinke to fuch as are troubled with paine in the fide and collicke; but it I must be fresh and newly drawne: for if it be old and ranke, it causeth aptnesses vomit, and withall it ouermuch heateth.

Lineseed boiled inwater with a little oile, and a quantity of Annise-seed impoudered and im- K

plaustered upon an angina, or any swelling in the throat, helpeth the same.

It is with good successe vsed plaisterwise, boiled in vineger, vpon the diseases called Coliaca and L Dyfenteria, which are bloudy fluxes and paines of the belly.

The seeds stamped with the roots of wilde Cucumbers, draweth forth splinters, thornes, broken

bones, or any other thing fixed in any part of the body.

The decoction is an excellent bath for women to fit ouer for the inflammation of the secret

parts, because it softeneth the hardhesse thereof, and easeth paine and aking.

The feed of Line and Fenugreek made into powder, boiled with Mallowes, violet leanet, lage, and Chickweed vntill the herbs be fost; then stamped in a stone morter with a largerase to the forme of a cataplasine or pultesse, appealeth all maner of paine, softnesh mors or swellings, mollisteth and bringerh to suppuration all apostumes; desired members from swellings and rankling, and when they be already rankled it the laway had a larger and members from swellings and rankling, and when they be already rankled it the laway had a larger and members from swellings and rankling. being applied very warme euening and morning.

the fixth place in The figure that was formerly in thus place for the ordinary flaxe was of Linum fylusfire larifolium 3. of Classical Chapter.

Ada

CHAP. 167.

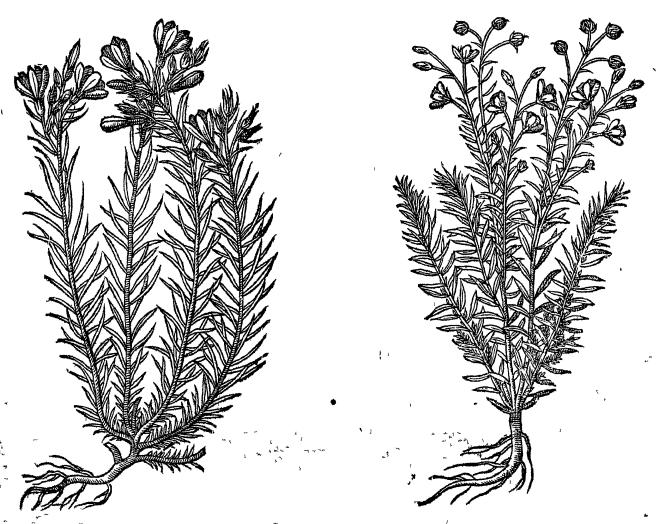
Of Wilde Flaxe.

The Description.

His Wilde kinde of Line or Flaxe hath leaues like those of garden Flaxe, but narrower, growing vpon round bright and shining sprigs, a foot long, and floures like the manured flaxe, but of a white colour. The root is tough and small, with some fibres annexed thereto. ‡ This is sometimes found with deep blew floures, with violet coloured floures, and sometimes with white, streaked with purple lines. ‡

I Linum sylvestre floribus albis.
Wilde white flaxe.

2 Linum sylvestre tenusfolium. Thin leaved wilde flaxe.



The narrow and thinne leafed kinde of Line is very like to the common flaxe, but in all points lesser. The floures consist of fine leanes, which do soone fade and fall away, having many stalkes proceeding from one root, of a cubit high, beset with small leanes, yea lesser than those of Linaria paragray.

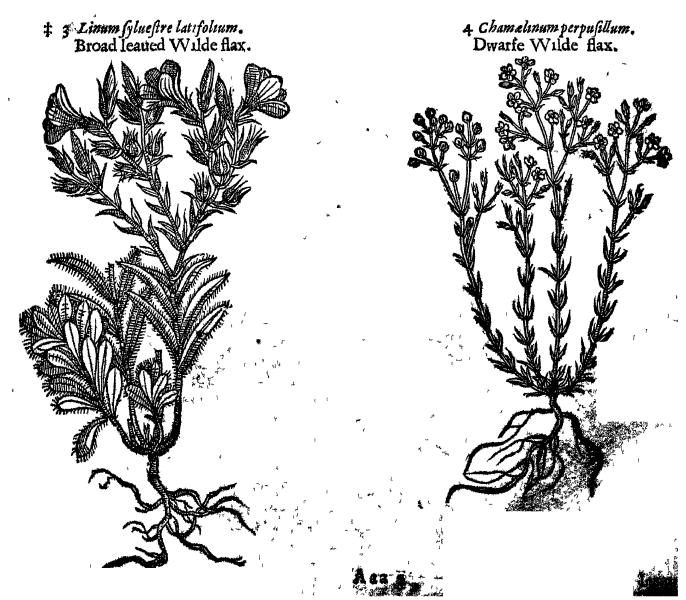
‡ Our Author in the former edition gaue two figures vider this one title of Linum solvestre tenussolium, making them the second and third; but the description of the third was of the Rough broad leaved wilde flare, whose figure therefore we have put in that place. Now the two whose figures were formerly bett ate but varieties of one species, and differ thus; the former of them (whose figure we have omitted as impertinent) hath sewer leaves, which therefore stand thinner vpon the stalke, and the stones are either blew or else white. The later, whose figure you may finde here set forth, hath more traves, and these growing thicker together: the source is of a light purple or sless holder.

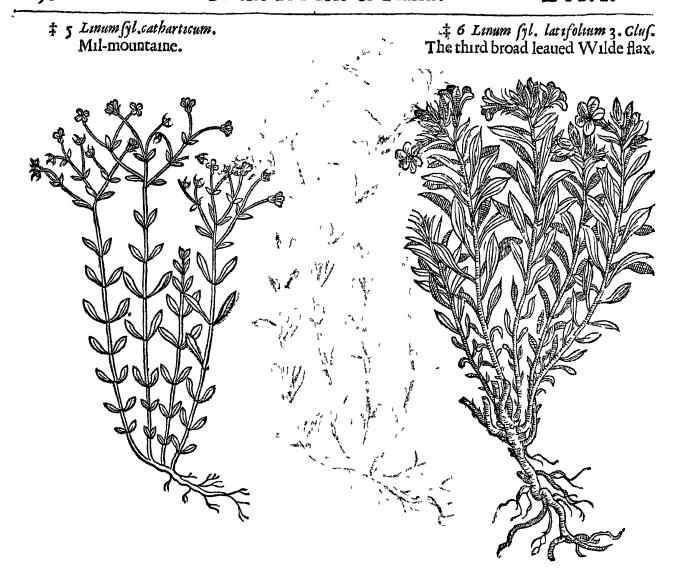
There is a kinde of wilde flaxe which bath many hairy branches, rifing vp from a very small shich doth continue many yeeres without sowing, increasing by roots into many other stalkes amounting to the height of one cubite, beset with many rough and hairy broad top of the stalkes do grow many blew floures, compact of sine leaves, much greater and Line or flaxe, which being past, there succeed small sharp pointed heads and but of a blackish thining colour.

- 4 Chamalinum (of some called Linum splansfire perpusillum, and may be called in English very low of Dwarfe wilde staxe, for this word Chama to ined to any simple, doth signification is a low or dwarfe kinde thereof) beeing scarce an handfull high, hath pale yellow floures but as it is in all things like vinto flaxe, so the floures, leaves, and stalkes, and all other parts thereof, are source times lesser than Linum.
- † 5 There is also growing wilde in this kingdome a small kinde of wilde staxe, which I take to be the Linocar post described by Thalous, and mentioned by Camerarius, by the name of Linum sylvestre pusillum candicantibus floribus. Anno 1629, when as I first sound it, in a lournall (written of such plants as we gathered) I set downe this by the name of Linum sylvestre pusillum candidis floribus, which my friend M. Iohn Goodyer seeing, he told me he had long knowne the plant, and refer d it to Lines but there were some which called it in English, Mil-mountaine, and vied it to purge, and of late he hath some this historie of it, which you shall have as I received it from him.

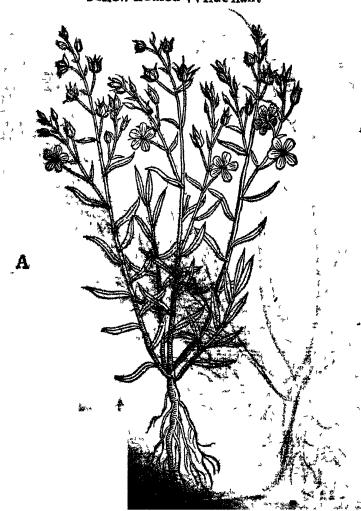
Linum syluestre catharticum. Mil-mountaine

It riseth up from a small white threddy crooked root, sometime with one, but most commonly with frue or six or more round stalks, about a foot or nine inches high, of a browne or reddish color, every stalk dividing it selfe neere the top, or from the middle upward into many pairs or branches of a greener colour than the lower part of the stalke the leaves are small, smooth, of colour green, of the bignes of Lentill leaves, and have in the middle one rib or sinew, and no more that may bee perceived, a grow alongst the stalke invery good order by couples, one opposite against the other: at the top, of the small branches grow the floures, of a white colour, consisting of sive small leaves apiece, the nai'es whereof are yellow: in the inside are placed small short chives also of a yellow colour, afterwhich come up little knobs or buttons, the top whereof when the seede is ripe divideth it selfe into sive parts; wherein is contained small, smooth, stat, slippery, yellow seed: when the feed is ripe the heibe perisheth, the whole herbe is of a bitter taste, and herby smell. It groweth plentifully in the unmanured inclosures of Hampshire, on chalkie downs, and on Pursleet hils in Essex, and in many other places. It riseth forth of the ground at the beginning of the Spring, and sloureth all the Sommer.





‡ 7 Linum marinum Luteum. Yellow floured Wilde flax.



I came to know this herbe by the name of Mil-mountaine, and his vertue by this meanes. On the second of October 1617. going by Mr. Colsons shop an Apothecary of VV inchester in Hampshire, I saw this herbe lying on his stall, which I had seene growing long before: I desired of him to know the name of it, he told me that it was called Mill-mountain, and he also told me that beeing at Doctour Lake his house at Saint Crosse a mile from VV inchester, seeing a man of his have this hearbe in his hand, he desired the name; hee told him as before, and also the vse of it, which is this.

Take a handfull of Mill mountaine, the whole plant, leaves, feedes, floures and all, brusse it and put it in a small tunne or pipkin of a pinte filled with white VV inc, and set in on the embers to insuse all night, and drinke that wine in the morning fasting, and hee said it would give eight or tenne stooles. This Doctour Lake was afterward made Bishop of Bath and VVells, who alwaies vsed this hearbe for its plante, after the said manner, as his man affirmed, July 20.1619. John Gaudier.

I have not as yet and sayall hereof, but fince in Geforde Desary of 3 p. have found

I have found the like or a more purging facultie attributed to this herbe, as I thinke (for I cannot refeire it to any other) where hee would have it to be Helleborine of the Antients. I thinke it not amisse here to set downe his words, because the booke is not commonly to be had, being set forth Anno 155 5. Ante annos 15. aut circiter cum Anglus quidam, ex Italiarediens, me salutare. (Tuinerus refuerit, vir excellentis tum in re medica tum alys plerifque disciplints doctrina, aut aline quispiare, vix satus memini) inicr alias rariorum stirpium icones quas depingendas commodabat, Elleborinem quoque ostendebat pictam, berbulam fruticosam, pluribus ab una radice cauliculus quinque fere digitorum proceruate erectus, foliolis perexiguis, binis per inicivalla (cuifmodi vi ex aspectu genus quoddam Alsiaa exiguum videretur) vas-culis in summo exiguis, rotundus tanquam lini. Hanc ajebat criscere in pratus siccis, vel clivus Montium; mutali radice, subamara, purgare virinque es in Anglia vulgo vsurpari a risticis. Thus much for Gesner.

6 Clusius amongst other wilde Lines or Flaxes hath set forth this, which from a liuing, thicke, writhen root, lende th vp many stalkes almost a cubite high, somewhat red and stiffe, set with prettie large and thicke leaves not rough and harrie, but smooth and hard, the floures grow plentifully on the tops of the stalkes, being large, and composed of fine leanes of a faire yellow colour, with five threds comming forth of then middles, with as many smaller and shorter haires. The seed is contained in flatter heads than those of the first described, containing a blacke, but not shining feed It floures in Iune and Iuly, and ripens the feed in August. It growes naturally vpon divers

hils in Germany.

7 Matthiolis and Dodonaus have vnder the name of Linum Sylvestre, and Lobel by the name of Linum marinum luteum Narbonense, set forth another yellow floured wilde laxe. This growes with flender stalkes some cubite high, set with leaves like those of flaxe, but somewhat lesser, and sewer in number at the tops of the stalkes grow floures smaller than those of the common Line, and yellow of colour. It growes naturally vpon the coasts of France that lie towards the Mediterranean fea, but not in England that I have heard of. ‡

The Place.

They grow generally in granelly grounds. The first groweth in well mannured places, as in gardens and fuch like foiles. The fecond groweth by the fea fide. The third and fourth grow vpon rockes and cliffes necre to the sea side I have seene them grow vpon the sea bankes by Lee in Es. fex, and in many places of the Isle of Shepey. They grow also between Quinborow and Sherland house.

‡ I have not seene any of these growing wilde, but onely the fifth of my description. ‡ The Time.

They floure from May to the middest of August.

Their names are sufficiently express in their seuerall titles.

The Nature and Vertues.

The faculties of these kindes of VVilde-flax are referred vnto the manured flax, but they are seldome vsed either in Physicke or chirurgerie.

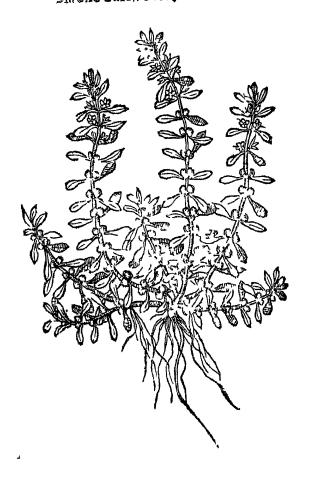
CHAP. 168. Of Blacke Saltwoort.

The Description.

1 Nold time, say the Authours of the Adversaria, this plant was vied for meat, and received a mong the Legumina It was called Claus by restor of the mong the Legumina It was called Glaun, by reason of the colour of the leaves, which are of blewith gray colour, called in Latine, Glaucus color, such as is in the Sallow lease : of others it is called Galax or Glax: and Eugalacton, quasi lactea or lactifica, because it is good to increase in the brests of women, if it be much vied. Ruellius and others have set downe Galega, Saurida Julgala, and many other plants for the true Glaux, which hath bred a confusion. The true Glaux of Dioscorider hath many small branches, some creeping on the ground, and some standing vorigint, tender, and fmall, befet with many little fat leaves like Tribulus terrestris, or Hermania, growing along the stalks by couples; betweene whom grow small purple floures, which being pass there succeed certaine little bullets or seed vessels. The root is very small and thready, and taking hold of the vpper face of the earth, as it doth run abroad, by which meanes it doth mightily increase,

THE !

Glas x exiguamailima. Blacke Saltwoort,



The Plac

The true Glant or Milkwoortgroweth ve ry plentifully in falt places & mai thes necre the sea, from whence I have brought it mio my garden, where it prospereth as well as in his native soile. I found it especially betweene Whitstable and the Isle of Thanct in Kent, and by Grauesend in the same conntie, by Filbery Block-house in Essex, and in the isle of Shepey, going from Kings ferry to Sherland house.

The Time. It floureth in May, and the feed is upe in Iune.

The Names.

The names have beene fufficiently spoken of in the description. It shall suffice to call it in English, Sea Milkwoort.

& The Naure. Paulus Acquieta faith it is hot and moist of remperature.

I be Vertucs. This Milkwoort taken withmilke, dimle, or portage, ingendereth flore of milke, and therefore it is good to be vied by nunfes that want the fame.

CHAP. 169. Of Milke-woort.

The Description.

There have beene many plants neerely refembling Polygala, and yet not the fame indeed, which doth verifie the Latine faying, Niellum simile est idem. This neere is semblance doth rather hinder those that have spent much time in the knowledge of simples, than incicase their knowledge. And this also hath been an occasion that many have imagined a funding l'olygalaynto themselves, and to of other plants. Of which number, this (whereof I speake) is one, obtain ning this name of the best writers and herbarists of our time, describing it thus. It hath many thick spreading branches, eleeping on the glound: bearing leaves like them of Himaria, flanding in rowes like the Sea Milkwoort; among which do grow small whoiles, or crowners of white floures, the root being exceeding fmall and threddic

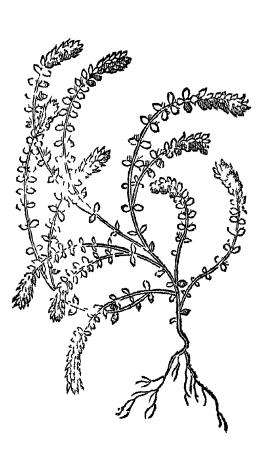
The second kinde of Polygala is a small herbe with pliant slender stems, of a wooddie substance, an handfull long, crecping by the ground, the scaues be small & nanow like to Lintels, or little Hyslope. The floures grow at the top, of a blew color, fashioned like a little bird, with wings, taile, and bodie, easie to be discerned by them that doe obserue the same which being past, there

fucceed small poucles, like those of Bursa pastorus, but lesser. The 100t is small and wooddie
This third kinde of Polygala or Milkewoort, hath leaves and stalkes like the last before mentioned, and differeth from it herein, that this kinde hath smaller branches, and the leaves are not so thicke thrust together, and the slowres are like the other, but that they bee of a red or purple co-

The fourth kinde is like the last spoken of in every respect, but that it hath white sloures, ok is very like.

Milkewoort differeth from the others in the colour of the floures, it bringeth foorth han the precedent, and the floures are of a purple colour; wherein especially consi-

1 Poly dangers.
Greeping Milke wort.



3 Polygalarubris floribus. Red Milkewoit.



2 Polygala flore cæ, uleo. Blew Milke-wort.

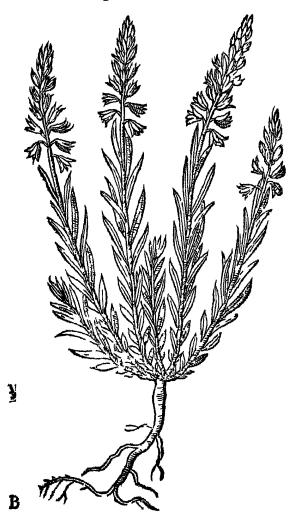


4 Polygala albis floribus. White Milkewort,



The fixth Milke-wort is like vinto the rest in each respect, saving that the floures are of an ouerworne ill fauoured colour, which maketh it to disse from all the other of his kinde.

5 Polygala purpurea. Purple Milke-wort.



The Place.

These plants or Milke-worts grow commonly in euery wood or fertil pasture wheresoeuer I have trauelled.

¶ The Time.

They floure from May to August.

The Names.

Milke-wort is called by Dodonaus, Flos Ambarualis, so called because it doth especially flourish in the Croffe or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke; of which floures the maidens which vie in the countries to walke the Procession doe make themfelues garlands and no fegares: in English we may call it Ciosse-floure, Procession-floure, Gangfloure, Rogation-flouie, and Milkewort, of their vertues in procuring milke in the brefts of nurses. Hieronymus Tragus, as also Diosiorides calleth it Polygalon. ‡ Gesner calls this Crucis flos, and in his Epistles he nameth it Amarella it is vulgarly knowne in Cheapfide to the herbe-women by the name of Hedge Hyffop, for they take it for Gratiola, or Hedge-Hyslop, and sell it to such as are ignorant for the same. ‡

The Vertues.

Galen, Dioscorides, and Theophrastus doe account these for Milkeworts, and that they may without erior be vsed for those purposes whereunto Glaux feructh.

I doubt that this is not the Polygalon of Dioforides; for Gefner affirmes that an handful hereof

steeped all night in wine, and drunke in the morning, will purge choler effectually by stoole without any danger, as he himselfe had tried. ‡

CHAP. 170. Of Knot-Grasse.

The Description.

He common male Knot-graffe creepes along vpon the ground, with long flender weake branches full of knots or ioynts, whereof it tooke his name. The leaves grow upon the weake branches, like those of small S. Johns wort, but longer and narrower. The floures are maruellous little, and grow out of the knots, of an herby colour, in their places come vp triangular feed. The root is long, slender, and full of strings.

2 The second differeth not from the former, but onely that it is altogether lesser, wherein especially consistes the difference. ‡ Because the difference is no otherwise, I have thought good

to omit the figure.

The Authors of the Adversaria mention another larger Knot-graffe which growes in divers places of the coast of the Mediterranean sea, having longer and larger branches and leaves, and those of a white shining colour. The seeds grow at the ioynts in chassie white huskes; and the whole plant is of a falt and astringent taste. They call it Polygonum marinum maximum. ‡

> The Place. not-graffes do grow in barren and stony places almost enery where. The Time.

oure and feed all the Sommer long.

Common Knot graff.



The Names.

Knot-grasse is called of the Grecians, which are that is to say, Polygonum mas, of Male knot-grasse: in Latine, seminals, Sangur noria of columella, Sarguin ils in shops, centumnodia, and Corrivola of Apulcius, Proserpianca in high-Dutch, Mongozyt: in low-Dutch, Uerkens gras, and Dui, ient knop: in Italian, Polygono in Spanish, Corriola in French, Renouee in Wallon, Mariolaine de Cure in Fnglish, Knot-grasse, and Swines grasse: In the North, Brids tongue.

The Temperature.

Knot-graffe (as Galen teacheth) is of a bin-ding qualitie, yet is it cold in the fecond, if not

in the beginning of the third degree.

of The I ertues.

The suyce of Knot-grasse is good against the spitting of bloud, the pissing of bloud, and all other issues or fluxes of bloud, as Brasanolus reporteth and Camerarus saith he hath cured many with the myce thereof, that have vomited bloud, given in a little stipticke VV ine. It greatly prevaileth against the Gonorrhea, that is, the running of the reines, and the weaknesse of the backe comming by meanes thereof, being shred and made in tansie with egges and eaten.

The decoction of it cures the disease afore- B said in as ample manner as the inyce or given

in pouder in a reare egge it helpeth the backe very much.

The herbe boyled in wine and hony cureth the vicers and inflammations of the fecret parts of C man or woman, adding thereto a little allom, and the parts washed therewith.

Dioscorides faith that it prouoketh vrine, and helpeth such as do pisse drop after drop, when the D

wr ne is hot and sharpe.

It is given into Swine with good fuccesse, when they are sicke and will not eate their meate; F. whereupon the countrey people do call it Swines grasse and Swines skir.

CHAP. 171. Of Sundry Sorts of Knot-Grasses.

The Description.

The snowie white and least kinde of Polygonum or Knot-grasse, called of Clusius, Parony-chia Hispanica, is a strange and worthy plant to behold, handle, and consider, although it be but small. It is seldome about a foot long, having small branches, thicke, tough, hard, and full of joynts; out of which the leaves come forth like small teeth, lesser than the leaves of Hermania, or Thymum tenuifolium. At the top of the stalkes stand most delicate sloures framed by nature as it were, with sine parchment leaves about them, standing in their singular whitenesse and showie colour, resembling the perfect white silke, so many in number at the top, and so thicke, that they out thadow the rest of the plant beneath. The root is slender, and of a wooddy substance. The seed is covered as it were with chasse, as it were with chasse, and is as small as dust, or the motes in the Sunne.

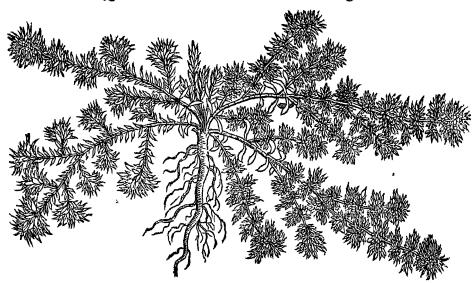
2 Anthyllis of Valentia, being likewise a kinde of Knot-grasse, hath small leaves like Glaux exigua, or rather like Chamassee, set orderly by couples at the ioynts: among which come floures consisting of source little whitish purple leaves, and other small leaves like the first but altogether

lesser. The root is small, blacke, and long, and of a wooddy substance.

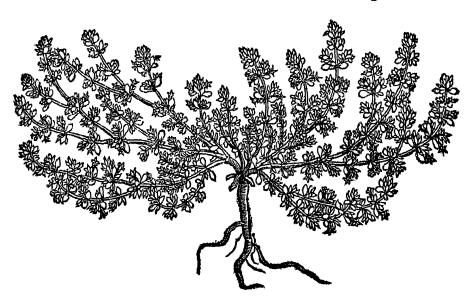
‡ Our Author, though he meant to have given vs the figure of Knawell in the third place, as may be perceived by the title, yet he described it in the fourth, and in the third place went about

to

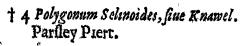
1 Polygonum montanum. Mountaine Knot-grasse.

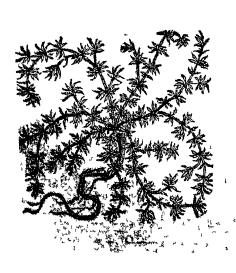


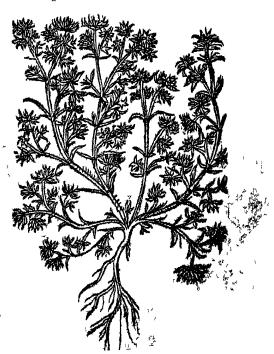
‡ 2 Anthyllis Valentina Clusij. Valentia Knot-grasse



‡ 3 Polygonum serpillifolium. Small round leaved Knot-graffe.







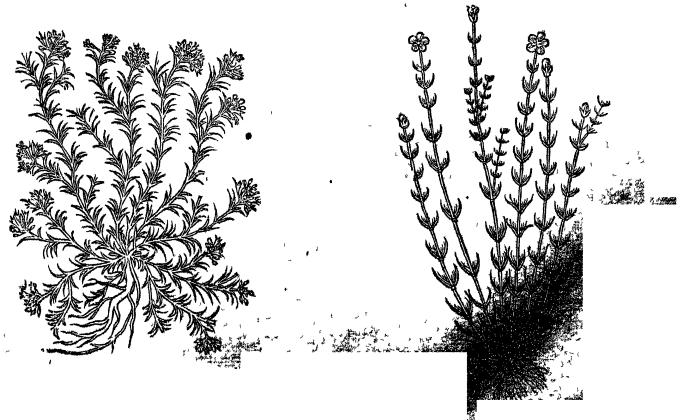
to describe *Polygonum Scrpillifòlio* of *Peni*, as may be gathered by the description which should have stood, but that I opportunely received a better from my oft mentioned friend M. Goodyer, which therefore I thought good to impart vinto you.

Polygonum alterum pusillo ver musulato Serpelle foliolo Penæ.

This hath many small round smooth wooddy branches, somewhat reddish, trailing upon the ground, nine inches or a foot long; whereon by small distances on short roynts grow tusts of very small short blunt topped smooth greene leaves, in a maner round, like those of the smallest Time, but much smaller, and without small, dividing themselves at the bosomes of those leaves into small branches; at the tops of which branches grow small floures, one floure on a branch, and no more, consisting of some little round topped leaves apiece of a faint or pale purplish colour. I observed no feed. The root is wooddy, blackish without, very bitter, with some taste of heate, and groweth deepe into the ground. The leaves are nothing so full of ruyce as Aizoon. I found it flouring the third day of September, 1621, on the ditch bankes at Burseldon ferrey by the sea side in Hampshire. In Goodyer.

Among the Knot-graffes may well be futed this small plant, but lately written of, and not fo commonly knowne as growing in England, being about an handfull high, and putting out from a fibrous root fundry flender stalkes full of little branches and 10ynts about which grow confufedly many narrow leaves, for the most part of an vnequall quantitie, yet here and there two longer than the rest, and much alike in greatnesse at the outmost parts of the branches and stalks (where it hath thickest tusts) appeare out of the middest of the seaues little floures of an herby colour, which are succeeded by seed-vessels ending in fine sharpe points the whole plant is of a whitish colour If my memorie faile me not, Pena means this herbewhere he speaketh of Saxifr Angl. in his Aduct p 103. and also reporteth that he found this plant by the way side as he rode from London to Bristow, on a little hill not far from Chipnam his picture doth very well resemble the kinde of Knot-graffe called among the Germanes **knamel**: and calling it Savifraga Anglicana caufeth me to thinke, that some in the West parts where he found it do call it Saxifrage, as we do call fundry other herbes, especially if they serie for the stone. My friend Mr. Stephen Bredwel, Practitioner of physicke in those parts, heard of a simple man who did much good with a medicine that he made with Parsley Piert against the stone, which he ministred vnto all sorts of people. This my friend requested the pooreman to shew him the herbe called Parsley Piert, who frankly promised it him, and the next morning brought him an handfull of the herbe, and told him the composition of his medicine withall, which you shall finde set downe in the vertues, and proued by fundry of good account to be a fingular remedie for the fame.

† 5 Saxifraga Anglicana alfinefolia. Chick-weed Bicake-stone. ‡ 6 Savifraga palustris alsinefolia. Small water Saxifrage.



Our Author here in the fourth place described the Knawel, and he figured it in the second place, under the title of Anthyllis Valentina Clusy for the figure which was in the third place we here give you in the fifth; and I consecture it is not of Knawel, but of Sanifraga Anglicana of the Adver So that our Authors words are true, if he meant of the picture which he fet forth by the name of Polygonum selynoides sine Knawel, but salse if of the plant which he described. But if the conscreture of Pena and Lobel be true, who sudge their Savifraga Anglicana to be Synanchice Daleschampy, then it is neither of Knawel, as our Author would have it, nor of this which I here give, but of a imall plant which you shall finde among st the Rubia's Now this plant that I take to be the Savifraga Anglicana of Pena and Lobel, is a small little herbe growing thicke, with very many branches fome two or three inches high, with fome stalkes standing vpright, and other some creeping at each loynt grow two short narrow sharpe pointed greene leaves, out of whose bosomes come diuers lesser leaves at the tops of the branches vpon pretty long stalkes grow vpon each stalke one round whitish scaly head, consisting commonly of source vnder greenish leaves which make the cup, and foure grayish or whitish leaves which are the floure. Now after these come to some matuitte they appeare all of a whitish colour, and through the thinne filmes of these heads appeares the feed, which at the first view seems to be pretty large and blacke, for it lies all clustering togethei, but if you jub it out you shall finde it as small as sand, and of a darke reddish colour. The taste of this plant is very hot and piercing, like that of Golden rod or our common Saxisrage, and without doubt it is more effectuall to moue vrine than the former Knawel I have found it growing in many places about bricke and stone walls, and vpon chalky barren grounds. I called this in my Iournall Anno 16 2. Saxifi aga minor altera flosculus albus semine nigro, and questioned whether it were not Alline Sassifraga angustifolia minima montana of Columna. But now I thinke it rather (if the number of leaves in the floure did not disagree) the other which is described in the next place, of which I fince that time have received both the figure and description, as also a dry plant from M. Goodyer. He consectures it may be this plant which I have here described, that is set forth in the Historia Lugd.pag. 1235 by the name of Alsine muscosa

Alsine palustris folys tenuisimis siue Saxifraga palustris alsinefolia

This hath a great number of very small grasse-like leaues, growing from the root, about an inch long, a great deale smaller and slenderer than small pinnes, amongst which spring vp many small slender round smooth firme branches some handfull or handfull and halfe high, from which sometimes grow a few other smaller branches, whereon at certaine 10ynts grow leaues like the former, and those set by couples with other shorter comming forth of their bosomes; and so by degrees they become shorter and shorter towards the top, so that toward the top this plant somewhat 10 telembleth Thymum durium. The floures are great for the slendernesse of the plant, growing at the tops of the branches, each floure consisting of sine small blunt roundish topped white floures, with white chines in the middest. The seed I observed not. The root is small, growing in the myre with a few strings. This groweth plentifully on the boggy ground below the red Well of Wellingborough in Northampton shire. This hath not beene described that I finde. I observed it at the place aforesaid, August 12.1626. Iohn Goodyer. ‡

† The first and second are strangers in England: the rest grow in places mentioned in their descriptions.

These floure for the most part from May to September.

That which hath beene faid of their names in their seuerall descriptions shall suffice.

They are cold in the second degree, and dry in the third, astringent and making thicke.

† These especially the three last, are hot in the second or third degree, and of subtill parts;
but the Parsley Piert seemes not to be so hot as the other two. ‡

Here according to my promise I have thought good to insert this medicin made with Knawel; here according to my promise I have thought good to insert this medicin made with Knawel; here as called (as I said before) Parsley Piert, but if I might without offence it should be because for that barbarous word Parsley Piert was given by some simple man (‡ as favors of as much simplicitie ‡) who had not well learned the true terme. The followeth must be given in warme white wine, halfe a drain, two scruples, or constitution of the body which is to receive it.

The leaves of Pariley Picii, Mous-eare, of each one ounce when the herbes be dried, bay berryes, E. Turmericke, Cloues, the seeds of the great Burre, the feeds in the berryes of Hippes, or Brieftree, Fenugreeke, of each one ounce, the stone in the oxe gall, the weight of 24. Barley cornes, or halfe a diam, made together into a most fine and subtill pouder, taken and drunke in maner aforefaid hath been proved most singular for the disease aforesaid.

The fifth and fixth are of the same faculty, and may be vsed in the like cases ‡

The figure that formerly was in the fecond place was of Knawell, and that in the third place of polygonin mones polycarpen of Tabern.

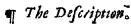
CHAP. 172. Of Rupture woort.

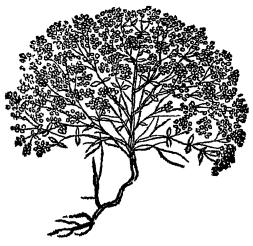
1 Hermaria. Rupture wooit.



‡ 2 Millegrana minima.

Dwarfe Allseed.





There is also a kinde of Knot grasse commonly called in Latine Hermania in English, Rupture woort, or Rupture grasse. It is a base and low creeping herbe, having many small slender branches trailing upon the ground, yet very tough, and full of little knots somewhat reddish, whereupon do grow very many small leaves like those of Time, among which come forth little yellowish floures which turne into very small seed, and great quantity thereof, considering the smallnesse of the plant, growing thicke clustering together by certaine spaces. The whole plant is of a yellowish greene colour. The root is very slender and single.

There is another kinde of Hermaria, called Mille grana or All-seed, that groweth vpright a handfull high, with many small and tender branches, set with leaues like the former, but sew in number, having as it were two small leaues & no more. The whole plant seemeth as it were covered over with seeds or graines, like the seed of Panicke, but much lesser. ‡ I have not seen many plants, of this, but all that ever I yet saw never attained to the height of two inches. ‡

The Place.

It royeth in barren and fandy grounds, and is likewise found in dankish places that lie and to the sunner doth grow and prosper in my garden exceedingly 4 2 I found this on a Heath not farre from Chiste-hurst, being in eompany with Mr. Bowles and divers in Tuly,

The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth in May, Iune, July, and August.

It is called of the later Herbatists Hermaria and Herniola; taken the effect in curing the defeate Herma of divers, Herba Turca, and Empetron; in French, Butter in English, Rupture work, and Burkwoort.

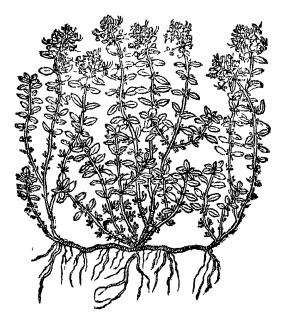
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The Temperature and Vertue.

Rupture wooit doth notably dire, and throughly closeth vp together and fasteneth It is reported that being drunke it is fingular good for Ruptures, and that very many that have been burften, were restored to health by the vse of this herbe, also the pouder hereof taken with wine, doth make a mun to piffe that hath his water stopt it also wasteth away the stones in the kidnies, and expelleth them.

CHAP. 173. Of wilde Time.

I Serpillum vulgre. Wilde Time.



3 Serpillum majus flore purpurco. Great purple wilde Time.



The Description.
Oth Dioscorides and Pliny make two kindes of Serpillum, that is, of cree-ping or wilde Time, whereof the first is our common creeping Time, which is so well knowne, that it needeth no description, yet this ye shall understand, that it beareth floures of a purple colour, as every body knoweth. Of which kinde I found another fort, with flomes as white as fnow, and have planted it in my gaiden, where it becommeth an herbe of great beauty

2 This wilde Time that bringeth forth white floures differeth not from the other, but only in the colour of the floures, whence it may be called Serpillum vulgare flore albo. White floured

Wilde Time.

There is another kinde of Serpillum, which groweth in gardens, in smell and sauour resembling Marjerome. It hath leaues like Organy, or wilde Marjerome, but somewhat whiter, putting forth many small stalkes, set full of leaves like Rue, but longer, narrower, and harder. The floures are of a biting taste, and pleasant smell. The whole plant groweth vpright, whereas the other creepeth along vpon the earth, catching hold where it growes, & spreading it selfe farabroad.

3 This great wilde Time creepeth not as the others doe, but standeth vpright, and bringeth forth little slender branches full of leaves like those of Rue, yet narrower, longer, and harder. The flours be of a purple colour, and of a twingging biting tafte: it groweth upon rocks, and is

hotter than any of the others.

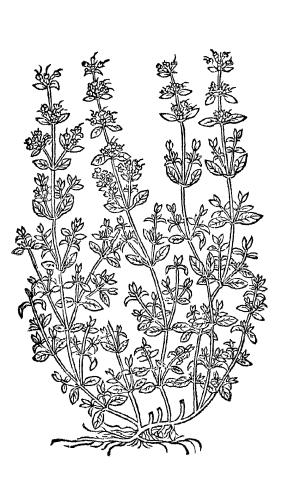
This other great one with white floures differeth not from the precedent, having many knaps or heads, of a milke white colour, which fetteth forth the difference, and it may be called Serpillum maius flore albo. Great white floured wilde Time.

5 This wilde Time creepeth vpon the ground, fet with many leaues by couples like those of Marjerom, but lesser, of the same smel: the stours are of a reddish color. The root is very threddy.

Wilde Time of Candy is like voto the other wild Times, saving that his leaves are narrower and longer and more in number at each joint. The finell is more aromaticall than any of the others, wherein is the difference.

There is a kinde of wilde Time growing vpon the mountaines of Italy called Serpellum Cstratum,

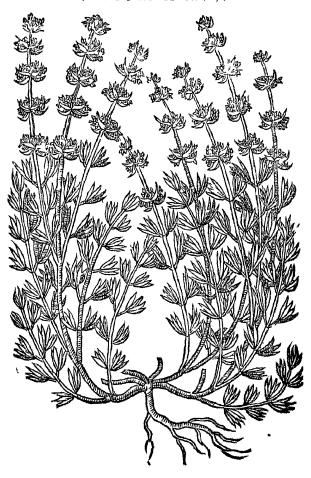
5 Supillam folys amaraci. Merjerome Time.



‡ 7 Serpillum citratum. Limon Time,



6 Serpellum Cretterm. Wilde Time of Candy.



‡ 8 Scrpllum hir sutum. Hoary wilde Turre.



Citratum, that is shaving the finel of a Pome Cition, or a limon, which guieth it the difference from the other wilde times. It growes in many gardens also, and (as I have been told) wilde in divers

places of Wales.

This (which is the Serpillum Pannonicum 3. of Clustus) tunnes of spreads it selfe far upon the ground. For though it have a hard and wooddy root like as the some it kindes, yet the branches which he spread found about here and there take 100t, which in time become as hard and wooddy as the sounce. The leaves and stakes are like those of the last described, but rough and hoarse the slowes also are not unlike those of the common kind. The whole plant hath a kinde of resinous small it slowes in Iune with the rest, and growes upon the like mountainous places, but whether with us in England of no Lemmot yet affirme any thing of certaintie. ‡

The Place.

The first growth vpon barren hills and vntoiled places the second growth in gaidens. The white kinde I found at Southsteet in Kent, in a barren field belonging to one M. William Swar

The Time.

They floure from May to the end of Sommer.

The Names.

Wild Time is called in Latine Scrpillum, a scrpendo, of creeping in high and low-Dutch, Quenziell, and wilden Thomas, and also Onier Uliouwen bedition: in Spanish, Serpoll in Italian, Scrpillo in French, Pillolet in English, Wilde Time, Puliall Mountaine, Pella mountaine, running Time, creeping Time, Mother of Time: in shops it is called Scrpyllum, yet some call it Puliquim montainem and it is every where (saith Dodonaus) thought to be the Scrpyllum of the Antients Notwithstanding it answereth not sowel to the wilde Times as to Dioscorides his Saxifrança, for if it be diligently compared with the description of both the Scrpilla and the Saxifrança, it shall be sound to be little like the wilde Times, but very much like the Saxifrança for (saith Dioscori des) Sax frança is an herbe like Time, growing on rockes, where our common wilde Time is often times found.

Aliana in his ninth booke of his fundry Histories seemeth to number wilde Time among the slowes Dionysius Innov (saith he) comming into the city Locris in Italy, possessed most of the houses of the city, and did slick them with roses, wild Time, and other such kindes of floures. Yet Virgil in the second Eclog of his Bucolicks doth most manifestly testifie that wilde Time is an herbe, in these words.

Thestylis & rapido fisis messoribus astu Allia, serpillumque, hirbas contundii olentes.

Thestels for mowers tyr'd with parching heate, Garlicke, wilde Time, strong smelling herbes doth beate.

Out of which place it may be gathered, that common wilde time is the true and right Serpillum, Oi wilde Time, which the Grecians call in Marcellus an old antient Author among the French men faith it is called Gilarum; as Plinius Valerianus faith it is called of the same, Laurio.

The Temperature.

Wilde Time is of temperature hot and dry in the third degree: it is of thin and fubtill parts; cutting and much biting.

The Veriues.

A It bringeth downe the defired ficknesse, prouoketh vrine, applied in bathes and somentations it procureth sweat: being boyled in wine, it helpeth the ague, it easeth the strangurie, it stayeth the hicket, it breaketh the stones in the bladder, it helpeth the Lethargie, frensie, and madnesse, and stayeth the vomiting of bloud.

Wilde Time boyled in wine and drunke, is good against the wambling and gripings of the bel-

lie, ruptures, convulsions, and inflammations of the liver.

C It helpeth against the bitings of any venomous beast, either taken in drinke, or outwardly applied.

Actions writeth, That Serpillum infused well in Vineger, and then sodden and mingled with rose water, is a right singular remedie to cure them that have had a long phrensie or lethargie.

Galer prescribeth one dram of the suyce to be given in vineger against the vomiting of bloud, and helpeth such as are grieved with the spleene.

CHAP. 174. Of Garden Time.

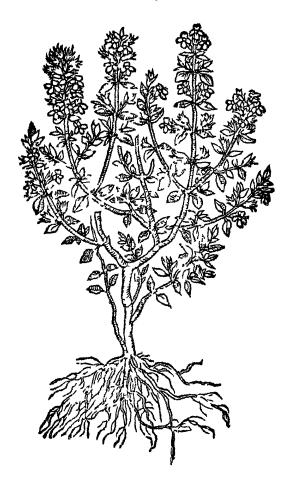
The Description.

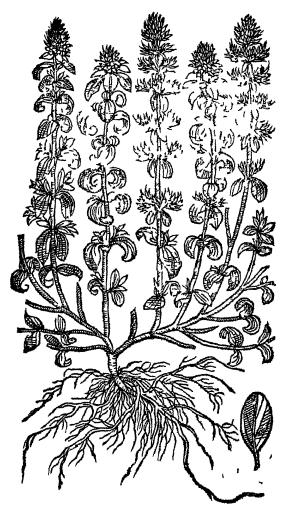
He first kinde of Time is so well knowne that it needeth no description; because there is not any which are ignorant what Thymum durius is, I meane our common garden Time.

The fecond kinde of Time with broad leaves hath many wooddy branches using from a threddy root, befet with leaves like Myrtus. The floures are fet in rundles about the stalke like Horehound. The whole plant is like the common Time in taste and smell.

I Thymum durius. Hard Time.







Time of Candy is in all respects like vnto common Time, but differeth in that, that this kinde hath certaine knoppy tufts not much valike the spikes or knots of Stacados, but much lesser, beset with slender floures of a purple colour. The whole plant is of a more gracious smell than any of the other Times, and of another kinde of taste, as it were sauouring like spice. The root is brit-

tle, and of a wooddy substance. Doubtlesse that kinde of Time whereon Epithymum doth grow, and is called for that cause Epithymum, and vsed in shops, is nothing else than Dodder that growes upon Time; and is all one with ours, though Mathielus makes a controuerfie and difference thereof for Pena tranelling ouer the hills in Narbone neere the sea, hath seene not onely the garden Time, but the wilde Time also loden and garnished with this Epithymum. So that by his fight and mine owne knowledge I am affirred, that it is not another kinde of Time that beareth Epithymum, but is common Time: for I haue often found the same in England, not onely vpon our Time, but vpon Sauorie, and other lierbes also notwithstanding thus much I may coniecture, that the clymate of those Countries noth yeeld the same forth in greater aboundance than ours, by reason of the intemperance of cold, whereunto our countrey is subject.

q The Bbb 3

† 3 Thymum Creticum. Time of Candy.



4 Epithymum Gracorum. Laced Time.



The Place.

These kindes of Time grow plentifully in England in most gardens enery where, except that with broad leaves, and Time of Candy, which I have in my garden.

The Time.

They flourish from May vnto September.

The Names.

The first may be called hard Time, or common garden Time: the second, Broad leaved Time: the third, Time of Candy; our English women call it Muske Time: the last may be called Dod der Time.

The Temperature.

These kindes of Time are hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Time boyled in water and hony drunken, is good against the cough and shortnes of the breath; it prouoketh vrine, expelleth the secondine or after-birth, and the dead childe, and dissolves clotted or congealed bloud in the body.

The same drunke with vineger and salt purgeth flegme: and boyled in Mede or Methegline, it

cleanieth the breast, lungs, reines, and matrix, and killeth wormes.

Made into pouder, and taken in the weight of three drams with Mede or honied vineger, called Oxymel, and a little falt, purgeth by stoole tough and clammie flegme, sharpe and cholericke humors, and all corruption of bloud.

The same taken in like fort, is good against the Sciatica, the paine in the side and brest, against the winde in the fide and belly, and is profitable also for such as are fearefull, melancholike, and

troubled in minde.

. It is good to be given vnto those that have the falling sicknesse to smell vnto.

F Adhishymum, after Galen, 15 of more effectuall operation in physicke than Time, being hot and dry the degree, more mightily cleanfing, heating, drying, and opening than Culcuta, having right good effect to eradicat melancholy, or any other humor in the splcen, or other disease, sprung by occasion of the spleene.

It helpeth the long continued paines of the head, and besides his singular essent splene G ticall matters, it helpeth the lepty, or any disease of melancholy; all quartaine agues, and such like grieses proceeding from the spleene.

Dioscorides saith, Epithymum drunke with honied water, expelleth by siege, flegme, and melan- H

choly.

Of his native propertie it relieueth them which be melancholicke, swolne in the face and other parts, if you pound Epithymum, and take the fine pouder thereof in the quantity of foure scruples in the liquour which the Apothecaries call Passum, or with Oxymell and falt, which taketh away all flatuous humours and ventosities.

† The second figure was of Serpillum Ott asum described in the seventh place of the foregoing chapter, the third was of Marum Maithil , Taber being the Traggram alterum of Lobel

CHAP. 175. Of Sauorie.

The Kindes.

There be two kindes of Sauorie, the one that indureth VV inter, and is of long continuances the other an annuall or yearely plant, that perisheth at the time when it hath persected his seed, and must be sowne againe the next yeare, which we call Sommer Sauorie, or Sauorie of a yeare. There is likewise another, which is a stranger in England, called of Lobel Thymbra S. Iulians, denying it to be the right Satureia, or Sauorie: whether that of Lobel, or that we have in our English gardens be the time winter Sauorie, is yet disputable, for we thinke that of S. Iulians rocke to be rather a wilde kinde than otherwise. ‡ Pena and Lobel do not denie, but affirme it in these words, Nullus non fatetur Satureiam veram; that is, which none can denie to be the true Satureia or Sauorie. Vid. Adversar, pag. 182. ‡

YVinter Sauorie.



2 Saturcia hortensis astiva, Sommer Sauorie,



The Description.

Inter Sauorie is a plant resembling Hyssope, but lower, more tender, and birthe it bringeth sorth very many branches, compassed on every side with narrow and sharpe pointed leaves, longer than those of Time; among which grow the slowers from the bottome to the top, out of small husks, of colour white, tending to a light purple. The root is hard and wooddie, as is the rest of the plant.

2 Sommer Sauorie groweth vp with a flender brittle stalke of a foot high, divided into little branches: the leaves are narrow, lesser than those of Hysope, like the leaves of winter Sauorie, but thinner set vpon the branches. The floures stand hard to the branches, of a light purple tending to whitenesse. The root is small, full of strings, and perisheth when it hath perisected his seed.

3 Satureta Sanctiluliani. Rocke Sauorie.



‡ 4 Satureic Cretica.
Candie Sauorie.



3 This small kinde of Sauorie, which Lobel hath set forth vider the ritle of 1 hymbra S. Iuliam, because it groweth plentisully vpon the rough elisses of the Tyrrhenian ica in Italie, called Saint Iulians rocke, hath ten der twiggie branches an handfull high, of a wooddie substance, set sul of le uses from the bottome to the top, very thicke thrust toge ther like vito those of Trine, sauing that the / be smaller & narrower, bringing sorth at the top of the springs a round spike tust of small purplish slowes. The whole plant is whitish, tending to a bleake colour, and of a verie hot and sharpe taste, and also well smelling.

4 This in the opinion of Honorius Bellus, Clusius, and Pona, is thought, and not without good reason, to be the time Thymbra, or Satureia of Diofiorides and the Antients, for (besides that it agrees with their description, it is to this day called in Candie and speci,) Chifin describes it thus It lends forth many branches immediately from the toote like as Tyme, and those quadrangular, rough, and of a purplish colour: vpon these growe alternately little roughish seaues much like those of the true Tyme; and out of their bo-fomes come little branches set with the like, but leffer leaves. The toppes of the branches are compassed with a rundle made of manie little leaves, whereout come floures of a fine purple colour, and like the floures of Tyme, beeing divided into foure parts, whereof the lower is the broader, and hangs downe. The vpper is also broad but shorter, and the other two lesse. Out of the middle of the sloure come fine whitish threds, pointed with browne, and a forked stile. The seed is small and blacke like that of Tyme. The root hard and wooddie. It floured with Clufius (who receiued the seedes out of Candie from Hono-*11111 Bellus) in October and Nouember. ‡

The Place.

They are sowne in Gardens, and bring foorth their floures the first yeare of their sowing.

I he Time.

They flome in July and August

The Names

Sauone is called in Greeke soft, neither hath it any other frue name in Latine than Thymlra. The Interpreters would have it called soft area, wherein they are repugnant to Colombia a Latine Writer, who doth thew a manifest difference between 7 hymbra and Saturia, in his tenth booke, where her writeth, that Sauone liath the taste of Tyme, and of Thymbra 101 the Winter. Sauone.

Et Saturcia Thyma referens Thymbraq, suporem.

h Notwithstanding this affection of Columella, Pliny lib. 19. cap 8. makes Satureia, or Summe, to be that I have bra which is called also Cumila. Sauorie in High Dutch is called sand Saturey, and Sadaney: in Low Dutch, Centen: which name, as it seemeth, is drawne out Cimila in the image, and Sauorie in Spanish, seedica, and Sayorida in French, Surveite in English, Sauorie, sauorie, and Sauorie Sauorie.

The Temperature and Tertues.

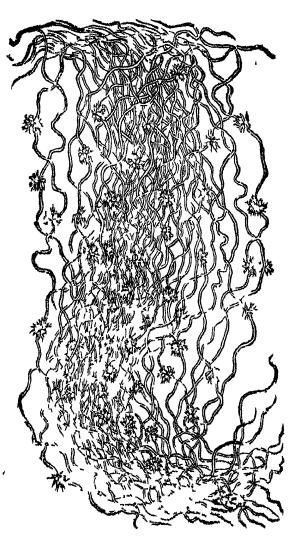
Winter Sauorie is of temperature hot and drie in the third degree, it maketh thin, cutteth, it A

elenfeth the passages to be bin fe, it is altogether of like vertue with Time.

Sommer Saudic is not full to hot as winter Saudie, and therefore faith Diofeorides, more fit to B be sted in medicine it maleth thin, and doth manuellously prevaile against winder therefore it is with good successed boiled and caten with beanes, peafon, and other windre pulses, ye rish the applied to the belly in a somentation, it southwith helpeth the affects of the mother proceeding from a inde.

CHAP. 176. Of Dodder.

Cufeuta sir e Cussutha. Dodder.



The Description.

gether without leaves or root, like vnto threds very much finarled or wrapped together, confusedly winding it selfe about bushes and hedges, and fundry kindes of herbes. The threds are somewhat ied upon which grow here & there little round heads or knops, bringing so that the first slender white floures, afterward a small seed

The Place.

This heibe groweth upon fundry kindes of herbes, as upon Tynie, VV inter Sauorie, Germander, and fuch like, taking his name from the herbewhereupon it doth grow, as that upon Tyme is called Epithymum, upon Line or flaxe Epilinum and so of others, as Dodonaus setteth soith at large: yet hath he sorgotten one among the 1est, which groweth very plentifully in Sommer setshire upon nettles in either is it the least among many, either in beautie or operation, but comparable to the best Epithymum: sollowing therefore the example of Dissortes, I have thought good to call it Epithymum: the remarkance, and so of the rest according to the herbes whereon they dogrow.

The greatest is called in thops every where Customa: and of divers because it groweth upon Flaxo.

flaxe of Lyne, Podagra Liai, the better learned do name it Cassutha, or Cassytha: and Gesnerus, and Arabians, Kessuth and Chasuth in Dutch, Schootte, and Wranghe: in High Dutch, filtraut: in French, Gorie d'Lin, and Tigne de Lin in English, Dodder

In French, Govie d'Lin, and Tigne de Lin in English, Dodder

The lesser and slender, which wrappeth it selfe vpon Time and Sauorie, is called of Dioscorides
the Apothecasics keep the name Epithymum others, among whom is Astuarius, name that

Ep.thymum which groweth vpon Tyme orcly, and that which groweth on Sauoise Epithymbrum, and that also which hangeth vpon Siabi, they terme Epistabe, gruing a peculiar name to enery kind.

The Nature.

The nature of this help changeth and altereth, according to the nature and qualitie of the helps whereupon it groweth fo that by fearching of the nature of the plant you may eafily finde out the temperament of the laces growing upon the fame. But more particularly it is of temperature fomewhat more dire than hot, and that in the fecond degree—it also elenseth with a certaine astractive or binding qualitie, and especially that which is found growing upon the bramble. For it also receive the a certaine nature from his parents on which it groweth, for when it groweth upon the hotter herbes, as Tyme and Sauory, it becommeth hotter and drier, and of thinner parts that which commeth of Broome provoketh urine more forcibly, and maketh the belly more soluble: and that is more rewhich groweth upon flaxe that which is found upon the bramble hath romed with it as we have faid a binding qualitie, which by reason of this facultie royned with it is good to cure the infirmities of the Liver and Milt for seeing that it hath both a purging and binding facultie united to it, it is most singular good for the entials for Galer in his thirteenth Booke of the Methode of curing, doth at large declare that such Medicines are fittest of all for the Liver and Milt.

Dodder semooueth the stoppings of the liner and of the milt of spleene, it disburdeneth the vernes of slegmatic e, cholericke, corrupt and supersuous humours: prouoketh vrine gently, and in a means openeth the kidneses, cureth the yellow saundise which are soyned with the stopping of the liner and gall: it is a semedic against lingring agues, bastard and long tertians, quartains also, and properly agues in infants and young children, as Mesues saith in Serapio; who also teacheth, that the nature of Dodder is to purge choler by the stoole, and that more effectually if it have Wormewood soined with it; but too much vsing of it is hurtfull to the stomacke vet Muscen writeth that it doth not hurt it, but strengtheneth a weake or seeble stomacke, which opinion also

Epithymane, or the Dodder which groweth vpon Tyme, is hotter and drier than the Dodder that groweth vpon flax, that is to fay even in the third degree, as Galen faith. It helpeth all the infirmities of the milt it is a remedy against obstructions and hard swellings. It taketh away old headaches, the falling sicknesse, madnesse that commeth of Melancholy, and especially that which proceedeth from the spleene and parts thereabout it is good for those that have the French disease, and such as be troubled with contagious vicers, the leprosse, and the scabbie evill.

It purgeth downewards blacke and Melancholicke humours, as Actius, Actuarius, and Mesure, and also slegme, as Dioscorides noteth that likewise purgeth by stoole which groweth vp-or Sauorie and Scabious, but more weakly, as Actuarius saith.

D reference Dodder that groweth voon flax, boiled in water or wine and drunke, openeth the stoppings of the liner, the bladder, the gall, the milt, the kidneses and veines, and purgeth both by siege

It is good against the ague which hath continued a long time, and against the saundsse, I meane

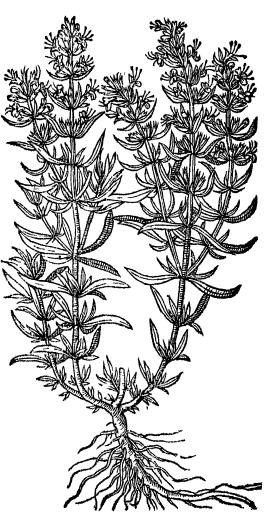
that Dodder especially that groweth upon brambles.

F Epiurisa or Dodder growing upon nettles, is a most singular and effectuall medicine to prouoke vrine, and to loose the obstructions of the body, and is proued oftentimes in the West parts with good successe against many maladies.

The Description.

Discorides that gaue so many rules for the knowledge of simples, hat it Hyssope alwhose example I follow not onely in this plant, but in many close which bee common, to avoid rediousnesses to the Reader.

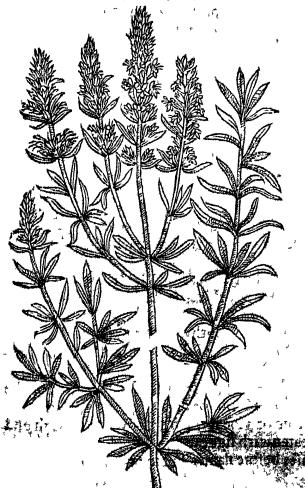
1 Hyssopus Arabum. Hyssope with blew floures.



† 3 Hyssopus albu floribus. VVhite floured Hyssope.



4 Hyssopus tenuifolia. Thinne leased Hyssope.



‡ 5 Hyssopus parva angustis folys. Dwarfenarrow leaued Hyslope.



- The fecond kind of Hyssope is like the former, which is our common Hyffope, and differeth in that, that this Hyssope hath his finall and flender branches decked with faire red floures.
- The third kinde of Hyssop hath leaues stalkes, branches, seed, and root, like the common Hyssope, and differeth in the sloures only, which are as white as fnow.
- This kinde of Hyssope of all the rest is of the greatest beauty; it hath a wooddie root tough, and full of strings, from which rise vp fmall, tough, and slender flexible stalkes, wherupon do grow infinite numbers of small Fennel-like leaues, much resembling those of the imallest grasse, of a pleasant sweet smel, & aromatick taste, like vnto the rest of the Hyssops but much sweeter, at the top of the stalks do grow amongst the leaves small hollow floures, of a blewish colour tending to purple. The feeds as yet I could neuer obserue.
- This differs from the first descri bed, in that the stalkes are weaker and shorter, the leaves also narrower, and of a darker colour. the floures grow after the fame manner, & are of the same colour as those of the common kinde. ‡

We haue in England in our gardens another kinde, whose picture it shall be needlesse to expresse, considering that in few words it may be deliuered. It is like vnto the former, but the leaves are some of them white, some greene, as the other; and some green and white mixed and spotted, very goodly to behold.

Of which kinde we have in our gardens moreouer another fort, whose leaves are wonderfully curled, rough, and hairie, growing thicke thrust together, making as it were a tust of leaues; in taste and smell, and in all other things like vnto the common Hyssope.

Lhaue likewise in my garden another fort of Hyssope, growing to the sorme of a small wooddie thrub, having very faire broad leaves like vnto those of Numularia, or Monywoort, but thicker, fuller of mice, and of a darker greene colour; in taste and smell like the common Hyssope.

The Place.

All these kindes of Hyssope do grow in my garden, and in some others also. The Time.

They floure from June to the end of August.

The Names.

Hypopeis called in Latine Hyffopus. the which name is likewise retained among the Germans, Brabanders, French-men, Italians, and Spaniards. Therefore that shall suffice which hath been set downe in their fenerall titles.

This is by most Writers judged to be Hyssope vsed by the Arabian Physicions, but not that of the Greekes, which is necret to origanum and Marierome, as this is to Satureia or Sauolie. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

A decoction of Hyffope made with figs, and gargled in the mouth and throte, ripeneth & breaketh the tumors and imposshumes of the mouth and throte, and easeth the difficultie of swallowing, comming by cold then ines.

The same made with figures, water, honie, and rue, and drunken, helpeth the inflammation of the lungs, the old cough, and shortnesse of breath, and the obstructions or stoppings of the breast.

The firrup or inice of Hallope taken with the firrup of vineger, purgeth by stoole tough and

clampic flegme, and drivet forthwormes if it be eaten with figges.

The diffiled water drunke is good for those diseases before named, but not with that speed and force.

CHAP. 178: Of Hedge Hyssope:

The Description.

Edge Hyssope is a low plant or herbe about a span long, very like vnto the common Hyssope, with many square stalkes or slender branches, beset with leaves somewhat larger than Hyffope, but very like. The floures grow betwixt the leaves vpon short stems, of a white colour declining to blewnesse. All the herbe is of a most bitter taste, like the fmall Centory The root is little and threddy, dilating it felfe farre abroad by which meanes it multiplicth greatly, and occupieth much ground where it groweth.

I Gratiola. Hedge Hyssope.

3 Gratiola latifolia. ‡ 2 Gratiola angustifolia Graffe Poley. Broad leaued Hedge Hyffope.



2 Narrow leaved Hedge Hyffope from a small fibrous white root sends vp a reddish round crested stalke divided into sundry branches, which are set with leaves like those of know graffe of a pale greene colour, and without any stalkes : out of the bosome of these come flow let in long cups composed of source leaves of a pleasing blew colour, which are succeeded gish seed-vessells conteyning a small dusky seed. The whole plant is without smell neither and it any bitternesse or other manifest taste. It varies in leaues, sometimes broader, and of the les narrower, the plant growing sometimes but an handfull, and otherwhiles a foothist called this Gratiola minor and Camerarius, Hyssopoides and Bauhine onely hath figure and that by the name of Hyssopoides such carries minor. Cordus first mentioned it, and that by the Determane of

Grasse Poley, which name we may also very fitly retaine in English. #

Broad leaved hedge Hyssope hath many small and tender branches some square, and somewhat hollow or surrowed, beset with leaves by couples one opposition another, like vnto the some specific former, but somewhat shorter, and much broader: among which sow the floures of a purple colour.

coloui, sported on the inside with white, and of a brighter purple than the rest of the sloure, sashioned like the smallest Autorhimum, or least Snapdragon, which being past, there succeed little seed vessels, fashioned like the nut of a crossebow, which contains small yellowish seed, extreame bitter of taste. The whole plant is likewise bitter, as the common or well knowne Gratiola. The root is compast of a great number of whitish strings, entangled one within another, which mightily encreases and spreadeth abroad.

† This plant is onely a leffer kinde of the Lysimachia galericulata of Lobell, which some have called Gratiola latifolia our Authors figure was very ill, wherefore I have endeauoured by the helpe of some dried plants and my memory to present you with a better expression thereof ‡

The Place

The first groweth in low and morst places naturally, which I have planted in my Garden. The second was found growing by my oft mentioned friend M. Bowles at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, at the backe side of the enclosed grounds on the left hand of the towne, if you would ride from thence to Oxford in the grassie places of the Champion come sields. ‡ The third groweth likewise in morst places. I sound it growing upon the bog or marrish ground at the further end of Hampstead heath, and upon the same heath towards London, neese unto the head of the springs that were digged for water to be consered to London, 1590, attempted by that carefull citizen some Hart Knight, Lord Major of the City of London at which time my selfewas in his Lordships company, and viewing for my pleasure the same goodly springs, I sound the said plant, not heretofore remembred.

The first floureth in May.the second in Iune and Iuly the third in August.

The Names in generall.

Hedge Hyssope is called in Latine Gratiola, and Gratia Dei, or the Grace of God, notwithstanding there is a kind of Geranium, or Storkes bill, called by the later name. Of Gordus, Limne sium, and Centauroides of Anguillaria it is thought to be Dioscorides his Papaner spumeum, or Spatling Poppy: but some think Papaner spumeum to be that which we call Behen album in Dutch it is called Goots gratic: in Italian, Stanca canallo, because that horses when they have eaten thereof do wax leane, and languish thereupon and in English, Gratia Dei, and Hedge Hyssope. The sees hereof is called Gelbenech, which name the Arabians retaine vnto this day.

† Names in particular.

† 1 Matthiolus, Dodonaus and others have called this Gratiola; Anguillara, Gratia Dei; Cordus, Limnesium, Gentauroides; he also thought it but vnsitly to be the Eupatoreum of Mesue Gesner thinks it may be Polemonium palustre amarum of Hippocrates, that write of the diseases of cattell. ‡

Cordus called this Grasse Poley; Gesner, Gratiola minor Camerarius, Hyssopoides and Bauhine,

Hyssopefolia.

3 This is not set forth by any but our Author, and it may fitly be named Lysimachia galericulataminor, as I have formerly noted. ‡

The Temperature.

Hedge Hyssope is hot and dry of temperature. And the first is onely vsed in medicine.

The Vertues.

A Who so taketh but one scruple of Graviola brused, shall perceive evidently his effectuall operation and vertue, in purging mightely, and that in great abundance, waterish, grosse, and slimy humors. Conradus Gesnerus experimented this, and found it to be true, and so have I my selfe, and many others.

Gratiola boiled, and the decoction drunke or eaten with any kinde of meate, in manner of a fallade, openeth the belly, and causeth notable loosenes, and to scoure freely, and by that meanes pur-

geth groffe flegme and cholericke humors

Gratiola or Hedge Hyssope boiled in wine and giuen to drinke, helpeth feuers of what sort loeuer, and is most excellent in dropsies, and such like diseases proceeding of cold and watery causes.

The extraction given with the powder of cinamon and a little of the juice of Calamint, prevaileth against tertian and quotidian severs, set downe for most certaine by the learned Ioachimus Camerarus.

CHAP. 179. Of Lauander Spike.

The Description.

An Auander Spike hath many stiffe branches of a wooddie substance, growing up in the manner of a shrubbe, set with many long hoarie leaues, by couples for the most part, of a strong smell, and yet pleasant enough to such as doe loue strong sauours. The floures grow at the top of the branches spike fashion, of a blew colour. The roote is hard and wooddie

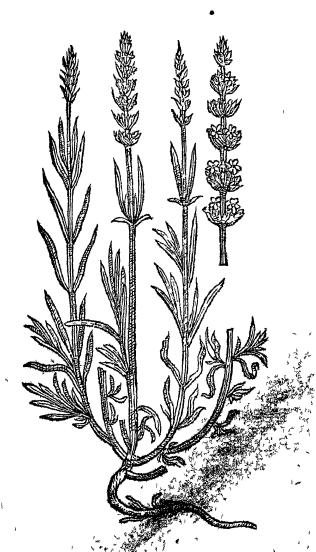
The second differeth not from the precedent, but in the colour of the floures. For this Plant bringeth milke white slowes, and the other blew, wherein especially consistent the difference.

We have mour English gardens a small kinde of Lauander, which is altogether lesser than the other, ‡ and the floures are of a more purple colour and grow in much lesse and shorter heads, yet have they a farre more gratefull smell—the leaves are also lesse and whiter than those of the ordinarie soit. This did, and I thinke yet doth grow in great plentie, in his Maiesties private Garden at White hall. And this is called Spike, without addition, and sometimes Lauander Spike; and of this by distillation is made that vulgarly known and vsed oile which is termed oleum spica, or oile of Spike. ‡

Lav undula flore caruleo.
Common Lauander.

2 Lavandula flore albo. VVhite floured Lauander.

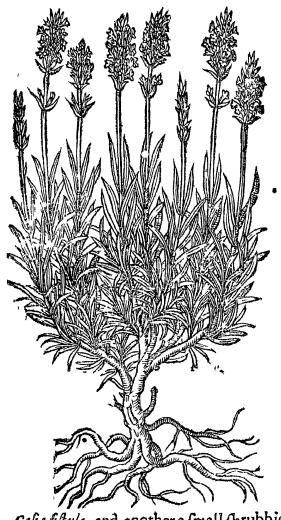




The Place.

In Spaine and Languedocke in France, most of the mountained delert fields, are as it were

3 Lavendula miror, sive Spica. Lauander Spike.



countries they are planted in gardens.

of The Time

They floure and flourth in June and Iuly,

Lauander Spike is called an Latine Loner-dula, and Spica in Spanish Spige, and I miguat. The first is the male, and the second the semale. It is thought of some to be that sweether the Casa, whereof Viigil maketh mention in the second Eclog of his Bucolicks

Tum Casia at que alys intevens suavibus herbi, Mollia luicola pingit vaciona Caltha.

(infold)

And then shee'l Spike and such sweetherbs And paint the Iacinth with the Marygold.

And likewise in the south of his Georgicks, where her inticateth of choosing of seats and places for Bees, and so the ordering thereof, he faith thus

Het circum Casie virides & olentia late ' Scrpilla, & grauiter spirantis copia Thymbræ Floreat &c.

About them let fresh Lauander and store Of wild Time with strong Sauorie to sloure.

Yet there is another Casia called in shops Casia Lignea, as also Casia nigra, which is named

Casia fistula, and another a small shrubbie plant extant among the shrubs of hedge bushes, which some thinke to be the Casia Poetica, mentioned in the piecedent verses.

The Temperature.

Lauander 15 hot and drie, and that in the third degree, and 1s of a thin substance, consisting of many airie and spirituall parts. Therefore it is good to be given any way against the cold diseases of the head, and especially those which have their originall or beginning not of abundance of humours, but chiefely of a cold quality onely.

The distilled water of Lauander smelt vnto, or the temples and souched bathed therewith, is a refreshing to them that have the Catalepsie, a light Migram, & to them that have the falling sicknesses, and that vie to swown much. But when there is abundance of humours, especially mixt with bloud, it is not then to be vied safely, neither is the composition to be taken which is made of distilled wine: in which such kinde of herbes, floures, or seeds, and certain spices are insusted or steeped, though most men do rashly and at adventure give them without making any difference at all For by ving such hot things that fill and stuffe the head, both the disease is made greater, and the sicke man also brought into danger, especially when letting of bloud, or purging have nor gone before. Thus much by way of admonition, because that every where some vnicarned Physitions and divers rash and overbold Apothecaries, and other soolish women, do by and by give such compositions, and others of the like kinde, nor only to those that have the Apoplexy; but also to those that are taken, or have the Catuche or Catalepsis with a Feuer, to whom they can give nothing worse, seeing those things do very much hurt, and oftentimes bring death it selfe.

The floures of Lauander picked from the knaps, I meane the blew part and not the huske, mixed the Cinamon, Nutmegs, and Cloues, made into pouder, and given to drinke in the distilled water cof, doth helpe the panting and passion of the heart, prevaileth against giddinesse, turning, of

ring of the braine, and members subject to the palsie

ne made of the floures with sugar, profiteth much against the diseases aforesaid, if the beane be taken thereof in the morning fasting.

much that have the palsie, if they becwashed with the distilled water of the

L 1 B. 2.

flomes or and ointed with the oile made of the flomes, and oile oline, in each manner as oile of 10ie, 15, which shall be expressed in the treatise of Roses.

CHAP. 180. Of French Lauander, or Stickeadoue.

The Description.

Rench Lauander hath a bodie like Lauander, short, and of a wooddie substance, but slenderer, beset with long narrow leaves, of a whitish colour, lesser than those of Lauander it hath in the top bushy or spikie heads, well compact or thrust together, out of the which grow forth small purple sloures, of a pleasant smell. The seede is small and blackish, the roote is hard and wooddie

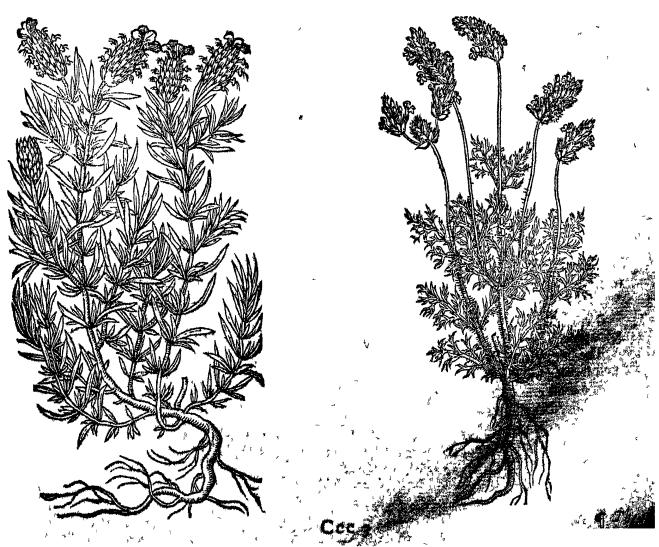
2 This tagged Sticadoue hath many small stiffe stalks of awooddy substance; whereupon do grow tagged leanes in shape like vnto the leanes of Dill, but of an hoarie colour on the top of the stalkes do grow spike sloures of a blewish colour, and like vnto the common Lauander Spike the root is likewise wooddie. ‡ This by Clusius who sirst described it, as also by Lobel, is called Lavendula multistide folio, or Lauander with the divided lease, the plant more resembling Lauander than Sticadoue. ‡

3 There is also a certaine kinde hereof, differing in smalnesse of the leaves onely, which are round about the edges nicked or toothed like a saw, resembling those of Lauander cotton. The root is likewise wooddie.

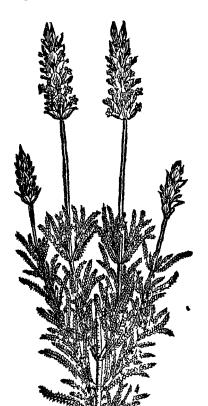
† 4 There is also another kinde of Stuchas which differs from the first or ordinarie kind, in that the tops of the stalkes are not set with leaves almost close to the head as in the common kinde, but are naked and wholly without leaves: also at the tops of the spike or floures (as it were to recompence their defect below) there growe larger and fairer leaves than in the other sorts. The other parts of the plant differ not from the common Stechas. ‡

†1 Stæchas sive spica hortulana.
Sticadoue and Sticados.

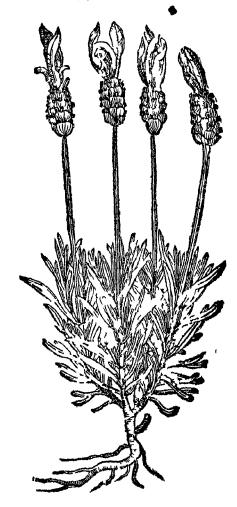
2 Stachas multifida. Iagged Sticados,



3 Stachas folio serrato. Toothed Sticadoue.



A Steel to from mis etal consmit Nated and done



The Place.

These heibes do grow wilde in Spaine, in Languedocke in France, and the Islands called Stoechades over against Massilia. we have them in our gardens, and keepe them with great diligence from the murre of our cold clymate.

The Time.

They are sowne of seed in the end of Aprill, and coucied in the Winter from the cold, or els let in pots or tubs with earth, and carried into houses.

The Names.

The Apothecaries call the floure Stacados Dioscorides, sien Galen, soizes, by the dipthong a in the first fyllable : in Latine, Siachas in High Dutch, Stichas kraut : in Spanish, Thomani, and Cantuesso: in English, Fiench Lauander, Steckado, Stickadoue, Cassidonie, and some simple people imitating the fame name do call it Cast me downe.

The Temperature.

French Lauander faith Galen is of temperature compounded of a little cold carthie substance, by reason whereof it bindeth: it is of soice to take away obstructions, to extenuate or make thinne, to scoure and clense, and to strengthen not onely all the entrails, but the whole bodie also,

The Virtues. Dioscorides teacheth that the decoction hereof doth helpe the diseases of the chest, and is with A good fuccesse mixed with counterpossoris.

The later Physitions affirme, that Stachas, and especially the floures of it, are most effectualla-B gainst paines of the head, and all diseases thereof proceeding of cold causes, and therefore they be mixed in all compositions almost which are made against head-ache of long continuance, the Apoplexie, the falling fick nesse, and such like diseases.

The decoction of the busks and floures drunke, openeth the stoppings of the liver, the lungs, the trube motl er,tl c bladder, and in one word all other inward parts, clenfing and driving foithall

corruption.ours, and procuring vrine.

CHAP. 181. Of Flea-wort.

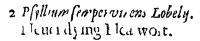
The Description.

Psyllium, of the common Flea wort hath many to indiand to id. 'Third confect full of long and narrow haues somewhat hairy. The top of the stalkes are the distributed to round chassic knops, besetwith small yellow should which being type of the annity

little shining sceds, in proportion, colour, and bignesse like into sleas

The second inde of Pfyllium or Flei-wort hath long and tough branches, of a woodly substance like the precedent, but longer and I order, with leaves resembling the former, but our honger and narrower. The chaftetust which contributed to see it let the other, but more the case of Phalary, which is the case of Alpists, the Canarie see twhich is meate for birds that come from the Islands of Canarie. The 1001 hereof lasteth all the Winter, and likewise keepeth his greene leaves, whereof it tooke this addition of senpervisors.

r Psyllium sine pulicar is herba Flea-wort.







The Place.

These plants are not growing in our fields of England, as they doe in France and Spaine, path have them growing in my garden.

The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Flea-wort is called in Greeke winin in Latine, Pulicaria, and Herba Pulicaria: in shops, Pfillium. in English, Flea-wort, not because it killeth fleas, but because the seeds are like fleas: of some, in English, Flea-wort in Spanish, Zargatona in French, L'herbe aus property in Dutch, Dupls filone crupt.

Galen and Serapio record, that the feed of Pfillium (which is chiefely vied in medic ne) is cold in the fecond degree, and temperate in moisture and draw (serapio record, that the feed of Pfillium)

The I ertues.

A The feed of Flea-wort boyled in water or infused, and the decodion or infusion drunks, purgeth downewards adust and cholericke humors, cooleth the heate of the inward puts, hor francers, butning agues, and such like diseases proceeding of heate, and quencheth drought and thirst.

B \ The feed stamped, and boyled in water to the forme of a plaister, and applied, tal chaway all swellings of the toynts, especially if you boyle the samewith vineger and oyle of Roses, and apply

it as aforefaid.

The same applied in manner aforesaid vnto any burning heate, called S. Anthonics site, or any

hot and violent impostume, asswageth the same, and bringeth it to i penesse.

Some hold that the herbe strowed in the chamber where many fleas be, will dructhen away; for which cause it tooke the name Flea-wort but I thinke it is rather because the seed doth resemble a flea so much, that it is hard to discerne the one from the other.

The Danger.

Too much Flea-wort feed taken inwaidly is very huitful to mans nature for that I with you not to follow the minde of Galen and Diofeorides in this point, being a medicine rather bringing a maladie, than taking away the griefe remembring the old proueibe, A man may buy gold too deate,

and the hony is too deare that is lickt from thornes.

Diescerides nor Galen mention no vse of this inwardly, but on the contraric, Diescerides in his fixth booke, which treats wholly of the curing and preuenting of poylons, mentions this in the tenth chapter for a poylon, and there sets downe the symptomes which it causes, and iclos you to the foregoing chapter for the remedies.

CHAP. 185. Of Glove Gillofloures.

I Caryophyllus maximus multiplex. The great double Carnation.

2 Caryophyllus multiplex.
The double Cloue Gilloflome



ider the marie of caryophyllus comprehended a mare and fundry forts of

not suffice to write of every one at large in particular, considering how infinite they are, and ho vevery years every clymate and countrey bringeth forth new forts, such as have not here of ore bring written of, some whereof are called carnations, others Close Gilloslovics, some Sops in wine, some Pagiants, or Pagion colour, Horse-siesh, blunket, purple, white, double and single Gilloslovies, as also a Gilloslovie with yellow floures the which a worshipfull Merchant of Lordon M' Nicolas Leve procured from Poland, and gave me thereof for my garden, which before that time was never seen nor heard of in these countries. Likewise there be fundly so to of Pinles comprehended under the same title, which shall be described in a severall chapter. There be under the name of Gilloslovies also those floures which we call Sweet-Iohns and Sweet-Villiams. And first of the great Carnation and Clove Gilleslovie.

There are very many kindes both of Gillofloures, Pinkes, and the like, which differ very little in their roots, leaves, feeds, or manner of growing, though much in the colour, Thape, and magnitude of their floures, when of some are of one colour, other some of more, and of them some are striped, others spotted, &c. Now I (holding it a thing not so fit for me to insist upon these accidentall differences of plants, having specifique differences enough to treat of) refer such as are addicted to these commendable and harmelesse delights to survey the late and ost mentioned Worke of my friend M'. Ioha Park nfon, who hath accurately and plentifully treated of these varieties, and if they require further fatisfaction, let them at the time of the yeare repaire to the garden of Mistresse Tuggy (the wife of my late deceased friend Mr. Ralph Tuggy) in Westminster, which in the excellencie and varietie of these delights exceeded all that I have seene as also hee himselfe whilest he lived exceeded most, if not all of his time, in his care, industry, and skill in valfing, encreasing, and preferuing of these plants and some others, whose losse therefore is the more to be lamented by all those that are louers of plants. I will onely give you the figures of some three or foure more, whereof one is of the fingle one, which therefore fo ne terme a Pinke, though in mine opinion unfitly, for that it is produced by the feed of most of the double ones, and is of different colour and shape as they are, varying from them onely in the singlenesse of the sloures. ‡

† Caryophyllus masor & minor, subro & albo wartegati.
The white Carnation, and Pageant.

* # Caryophyllus purpureus profunde lacini tus.
The blew, or deep purple Gillofloure.



The Description.

He great Carnation Gillow-floure hath a thicke round wooddy 100t, from which infeth up many strong roynted stalkes set with long greene leaues by couples on the top of the stalkes do grow very faire floures of an excellent sweet smell, and pleasant Carnation colour, whereof it tooke his name

The Cloud Gillofloure differeth not from the Carnation but in greatnesse as well of the floures as leaves. The floure is exceeding well knowne, as also the Pinks and other Gillofloures,

wherefore I will not stand long upon the description.

‡ Caryophyllus simplex maior.
The single Gillofloure of Pinke.



The Place.

These Gillofloures, especially the Carnations, are kept in pots from the extremity of our cold Winters. The Cloue Gillofloure endureth better the cold, and therefore is planted in gardens.

The Time.

They flourish and floure most part of the Sommer.

The Names.

The Cloue Gillofloure is called of the later Heibarists Caryophylleus flos, of the sincel of cloues wherewith it is possessed in Italian, Garofoli in Spanish, Claud in French, Oeilletz in low-Dutch, Ginosselvinent: in Latine of most, Ocellus Damascenus, Ocellus Barbaricus, and Barbarica in English, Carnations, and Cloue Gillofloures. Of some it is called Vetonica, and Herba Tunica. The which Bernar lus Gordonius hath set downe for Dioscorides his Polemonium.

That worthy Herbarist and learned Physicion of late memorie M. Doctor Turner maketh Caryophyllus to be Cantabrica, which Pliny, lib. 23. cap. 8. writeth to have been found out in Spaine about Augustus time, and that by those

of Biscay.

was voknowne to the old writers: whose judgment is very good, especially because this herbe is not like to that of Vetonica or Cantabrica. It is maruell, saith he, that such a famous

floure, so pleasant and sweet, should be hid, and not be made knowne by the old Writers: which

may be thought not inferiour to the role in beauty, smell, and varietie.

The Gillossoure with the leaves and roots for the most part are temperate in heate and drinesse.

The Vertues.

The conserue made of the floures of the Cloue Gillofloure and sugar, is exceeding cordial, and

wonderfully about measure doth comfort the heart, being eaten now and then.

It prevaileth against het pestilentials seven expelleth the poyson and furie of the disease, and greatly comforteth the sicke as barn of late been found out by a learned Constant of Lee in

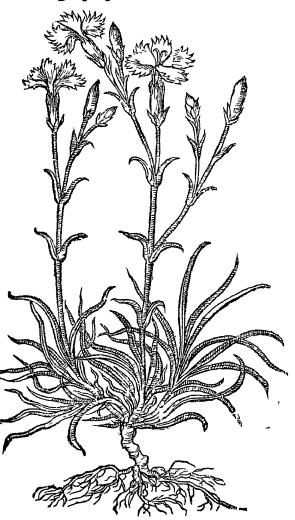
greatly comforteth the ficke, as hath of late beene found out by a learned Gentleman of Lee in Essex, called M' Rub.

CHAP. 183. Of Pinks, or wilde Gillofloures.

The Description.

purple Pinke hath many grassie leaves set open small toynted stalkes by

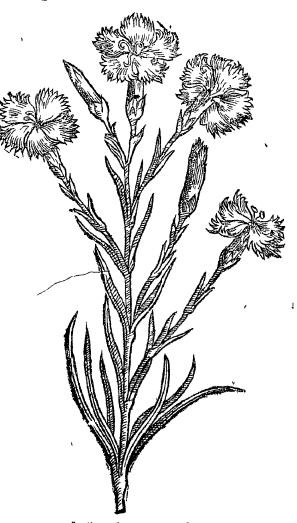
I Caryophyllus syluestrus simplex.
Single purple Pinks.



3 Caryophyllus plumarius albus. White jagged Pinks.



2 Caryophyllus syluestris simplex, suaue rubens. Single red Pinks.



‡ Caryophyllus plumarius albus odoration. Largewhite jagged Pinks.



Houses cramolt frag intiliaction of interior to the one Graplene. The foot is for it and

i There is aiso a single one of that it earlies the figure I have give your stead of the doubte one of ou. As hor, #

2 The fingle and Pinke hath let or ife i any final groffie leaves lefter than the former. The

floures grow at the top of the finall to core, and or a freet oright red colour.

The white tagged P.n' chath a tough woolds root from which rife immediately many graffic leaves, fet sporta final tral' child to toy its or knees, it easy tourt two one graffic there even to the top where or cognitive double partice found of a fixed and finite finely confifting of five leaves, formetimes more, cut or deepely tagged on the edges, relembing a teather whereupon I grad it the name Theory, so or feathered Piri's. The feed is foft, blacking and like into Onion feed.

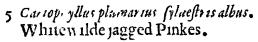
there is anothe varietic of this, with the leaves for newhat larger and greener than the largement oned the floures also are some than bigger, more cut in or liable than of a nuch sweeter smell. #

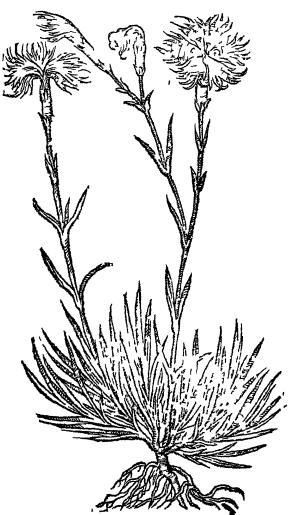
4 This purple colouical Pinke 13 very like the precedent in stalkes, roots, and leaves. The sources grow at the top of the branches less than the last described, and not so deepely tagged,

of a pu ple colour tending to blev neile, wherein con isleth the diffe ence

There be direct forts of Pinks more, whereof to write par scularly were to small purpose, considering they are all well knowne to the most, if not to all. The cfore these sew shall serve at this time for those that we do keepe in our gardens motivaths and I thinke it convenient to place these wilder soits in this same chapter, considering their nature and vertues doe agree, and sew or none of the aboviced in physicke, besides their necesses see in kindled and neighbourhood.

Puiple jagged Pinkes.







The

This wilde lagged Pinke hath leaves, stalkes, and floures like vnto the white lagged Pinke

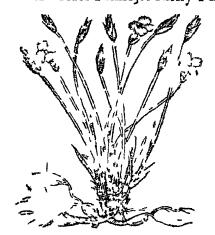
of the garden, but altogether leffer, wherein they especially differ.

The purple mountaine or wilde Pinke hath many small grassie leaves: among which rise vp slender stalks set with the like leaves, but lesser; on the top whereof do grow small purple floures, spotted finely with white or else yellowish spots, and much lesser than any of the others before described.

6 C rryophy' us now 'unes purpureus.
Wila Purpue ragged Pinke.



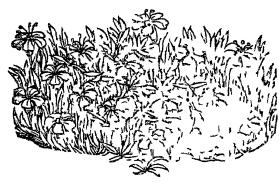
9 Caryophyllus caruleus jine Aphyllanthes Leafeles Pinke, or rushy Pinke.

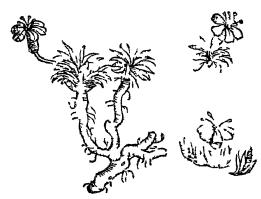


7 Carrophyllus mont and Clubs Clubus mountaine Pinks



7 8 Carpophyllus panalis alpana. Dwarfe Mountain: Pinke,

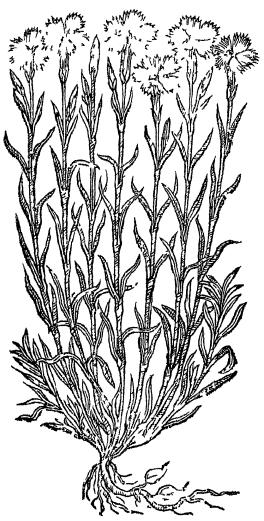




The mountaine Pinks of Clufic, his description hath many leaues growing into a tust like vnto those of Thrist, and of a bitter taste, amongs which rise vp small skinder soot-stakes, rather than stakes or stems themselves, of the height of two inches, whereupon do grow such leaves as those that were next the ground but lesser, set by couples one opposite to another at the top of each small soot-stake doth stand one red flourew ithout smell, consisting of sine little leaves set in a rough hairy huske or hose sine cornered, of a greenish colour tending to purple. The root is tough and thicke, casting abroad many shoots, whereby it greatly encreaseth.

‡ 8 This for his stature may suffly take the next place; for the stalke is some inch high, set with little sharpe pointed greene grassic leaves the slowes which grow upon these stalks are composed of five little slesh-coloured leaves a little divided in their upper pass; the seed is contained in blacke shining heads, and it is small and reddish, and shaped somewhat like the fashion of a kidney, whereby it comes neerer to the Lychnides, than to the Carrophylli or Pinkes. The root is long, blacke, and much spreading, whereby this little plant covers the ground a good space together like as a mosse, and makes a curious show when the sources are blowned which is commonly in lune. It

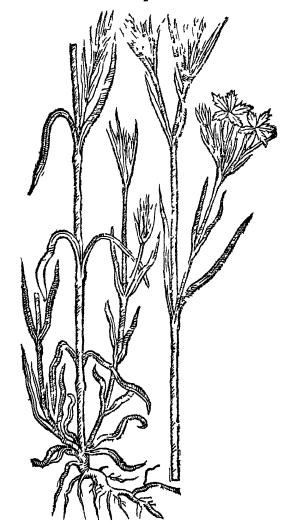
10 Caryophyllus montarus albus. White mountaine Pinke.



12 Caryophyllus Vergencus. Maidenly Pinkes.



‡ II Caryophyllus pratensis.
Deptsord Pinke.



‡ 13 Caryophyllus mont anus humilis latifolius.
Small mountaine broad leaued Pink.



mortanus albus. normanie Pinke.

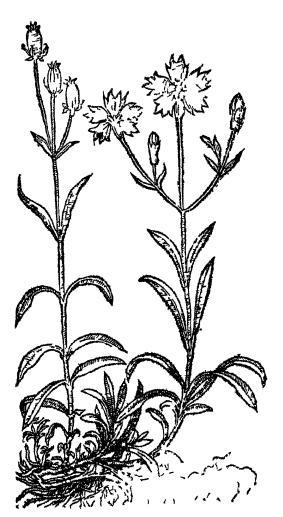


16 C. wophyll, s Holoft. samenfis. Broad leased wild Pinke.





Voha-Canac Pule.



Ddd 2

It growes naturally on divers places of the Alpes. Gesner called it Museus storides Pona, our moides Museosus and Clusius, Caryophyllus pumilio Alpinus 9. ‡

or benty leaves rifing immediately from a tough rufhy root among which rife vp stalkes like vnto rushes, of a span high, without any joynt at all, but smooth and plaine, on the top whereof groweth a small floure of a blewish or sky colour, confishing of some little leaves somewhat jagged in the edges, not vnlike those of wilde flax. The whole plant is very bitter, and of a bot taste.

The white mountaine Pinke hath a great thicke and wooddy root, from the which immediately rife vp very many small and narrow leaves, finer and lesser than grasse, not valide to the smallest rush: among which rise vp little tender stalkes, soynted or kneed by certaine distances, set with the like leaves even to the top by couples, one opposite against another at the top whereof grow pretty sweet smelling sloures composed of sine little white leaves. The seed is small and blackish.

It There is a wilde creeping Pinke which groweth in our pastures neere about London, and in other places, but especially in the great field next to Detford, by the path side as you goe from Redriffe to Greenwich; which hath many small tender leaves shorter than any of the other wilde Pinkes, set vpon little tender stalkes which lie flat vpon the ground, taking hold of the same in sundry places, whereby it greatly encreaseth, whereupon grow little reddish floures. The root is small, tough, and long lasting.

This Virgin-like Pinke is like vnto the rest of the garden Pinkes in stalkes, leaves, and roots. The floures are of a blush colour, whereof it tooke his name, which showeth the difference

from the other.

‡ This whose figure I give you for that small leaved one that was somerly in this place, hath slender stalkes some spanne high, set with two long narrow hard sharpe pointed leaves at each ioynt. The flowes (which grow commonly but one on a stalke) consist of sive little snipt leaves of a light purple colour, rough, and deeper coloured about their middles, with two little crooked threds or hornes the seed is chassic and blacke the root long, and creeping it floures in Aprill and May, and is the Flos caryophylleus sylvestris 1. of Clusius. ‡

13 Clusius mentions also another whose stalkes are some three inches high the leaves broader, softer, and greener than the sormer the floures also that grow upon the top of the stalkes are larger than the sormer, and also consist of sine leaves of a deeper purple than the sormer, with lon-

ger haires finely intermixt with purple and white.

† 14 This from a hard wooddy root fends up fuch stalks as the former, which are set at the ioynts with short narrower and darker greene leaves: the floures are white, sweet-smelling, consisting of sive much divided leaves, having two threds or hornes in their middle. It floures in May, and it is the Carrophyllus sylvestrus quintus of Clusius. ‡

This wilde sea Pinke hath divers small tender weake branches trailing upon the ground, whereupon are set leaves like those of our smallest garden Pinke, but of an old hoary colour tending to whitenesse, as are most of the sea Plants. The floures grow at the top of the stalks in shape like those of Stitch-wort, and of a whitish colour. Neither the seeds not seed-vessels have I as yet

observed: the root is tough and single.

- There is another of these wilde Pinkes which is found growing in ploughed fields, yet in such as are neces vnto the sea: it hath very many leaves spred upon the ground of a fresh green colour; amongst which rise up tender stalkes of the height of a soot, set with the like leaves by couples at certaine distances. The sloures grow at the top many together, in manner of the Sweet-William, of a white, or sometimes a light red colour. The root is small, tough, and long lasting. This is a kinde of Gramen Leacanthemum, or Holosteum Ruelly, described in the 38. Chapter of the sirst booke.
- Clusius makes this a Lychnis. and Lobel (whom I here follow) a Pinke, calling it Caryophyllus minimus humilus alter exoticus flore candido amano. This from creeping roots sendeth vp enery yeare many branches some handfull and better high, set with two long narrow greene leaves at each ioynt the floures which grow on the tops of the branches are of a pleasing white colour, composed of fine lagged leaves without smell. After the floures are gone there succeed round blunt pointed vessels, containing a small blackish flat seed like to that of the other Pinks. This hath a viscous or clammy myce like as that of the Muscipula's or Catch-flies. Clusius makes this his Lych mis splue structure.

The Place.

these kindes of Pinkes do grow for the most part in gardens, and likewise many other forts, the crowere ouer long to write of particularly. Those that be wilde doe grow upon mountaines, show and desart places. The rest are specified in their descriptions.

The Time

They floure with the Clove Gillofloure, and often after.

The Names

The Pinke is called of Pliny and Turner, Cantabrica and Stattice of Fuchsius and Dodonaus, Vetonica diera, and Vetonica altilis of Lobelius and Fuchsius, Superba in French, Gyrofflees, Oeilletz, and Violettes herbues in Italian, Garofoli, and Garoni in Spanish, Claus in English, Pinkes, and Small Honesties.

The Temperature.

The temperature of the Pinkes is referred vnto the Cloue Gillofloures.

The Vertues.

These are not vsed in Physicke, but essemed for their vse in Carlands and Nosegaies They are good to be put into Vineger, to give it a pleasant taste and gallant colour, as Ruellus writeth. Fuchsus saith, that the roots are commended against the insection of the plague, and that the inice thereof is profitable towaste away the stone, and to drive it forth and likewise to cure them that have the falling sicknesse.

CHAP. 184. Of Sweet Saint Johns and Sweet Williams.

1 Armeria alba. White Iohns. 2 Armeria alba & rubra multiplex.
Double white and ied Iohns.





¶ The Description.

Weet Johns have round stalkes as have the Gillossoures, (whereof the are a kinde) a cubit high, whereupon do grow long leaves broader than those of the Gillossoure, of a greene grassic colours, the house grow at the top of the stalkes of like vinto Pinks, perfect white colour.

The free and different not from the other but in that, that discusses both red floures, and the



We have in our London gardens a kinde hereof bearing most fine and pleasant white floures, spotted very consustedly with reddish spots, which setteth forth the beauty thereof; and hath bin taken of some (but not rightly) to be the plant called of the later Writers Superba Austriaia, or the Pride of Austria : It is now commonly in most places called London-Pride. ‡

t Wee have likewise of the same kinde bringing soith most double floures, and these er-

thei very white, or else of a deepe purple coloui.

3 Armeria rubra latifolia.
Broad leaued Sweet-Williams.



4 Armeria suaue rubens.
Narrow leaued Sweet-Williams.



The great Sweet-William hath round toynted stalkes thicke and fat, somewhat reddish about the lower toynts, a cubit high, with long broad and ribbed leaves like as those of the Plantaine, of a greene grassic colour. The floures at the top of the stalkes are very like to the small Pinkes, many toyned together in one rust or spoky vmbel, of a deepe red colour: the root is thick and wooddy.

4 The narrow leaved Sweet-William groweth vp to the height of two cubits, very wel refembling the former, but leffer, and the leaves narrower: the floures are of a bright red colour, with many small sharpe pointed grassic leaves standing vp amongst them, wherein especially consistent

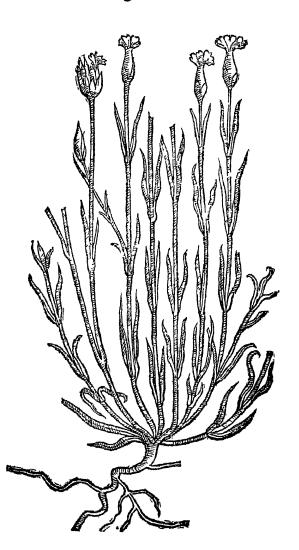
the difference.

† 5 This little fruitfull Pinke (whose figure our Author formerly gaue in the first place of the next chapter sauc one) hath a small whites wooddy root, which sends forth little stalks some handfull and better high; and these at each joynt are set with two thinne narrow little seases: at the top of each of these stalkes growes a single skinny smooth shining huske, out of which (as in other Pinkes) growes not one onely floure, but many, one still comming out as another withers; so that off times out of one head come seven, eight, or nine sloures one after another, which as they seave behinde them a little pod containing small blacke flattish seed. The floure is of a light that the still standing with the head somewhat far out of the hose or huske. ‡

The Place.

The

\$ 5 Armeria prolifera, Lob. Childing fweet Williams,



The Time.

They flourish and bring forth their floures in April and May, somewhat before the Gillofloures, and after beare their floures the whole Sommer.

The Names.

The fweet Iohn, and also the sweet William are both comprehended under one title, that is to say, Armeria of some, Supe by, and Caryophyllus syluestrus of some Herbarists, vetomica agresis, or Syluctris of some, Hirbsto, ... ca but it doth no more agree here with than the Cloue Gillofloure doth with Perovica altera, or Polemonium. in French, Armo res hereupon Ruellius nameth them Aimery Flo. res in Dutch, kepkens: as though you should fay, a bundell or cluster, for in their vulgar tongue bundles of floures or no legates they call kepkens: doubtleffe they are wild kindes of Gillofloures: In English the first two are called Sweet Iohns, and the two lift, Sweet Williams, Tolmeiners, and London Tufts.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These plants are not vsed either in meat or medicine, but efteemed for their beauty to decke vp gardens, the bosomes of the beautifull, garlands and crownes for pleasure.

CHAP. 185. Of Crow floures, or Wilde Williams.

The Description.

) I sides these kindes of Pinkes before described, there is a certaine other kinde, either of the Gillofloures or else of the Sweete Williams, altogether and euery where wilde, which of some hath beene inserted amongst the wilde Campions; of others taken to be the true Flos Cuculi. Notwithstanding I am not of any of their mindes, but doe hold it for neither: but rather a degenerate kinde of wilde Gillofloure. The Cuckow floure I have comprehended under the title of sesimbrium Englished, Ladies smocks; which plant hath been generally take ken for Flos Cucula. It hath stalks of a span or a foot high, wherupon the leaves do stand by couples out of enery ioint; they are small and bluntly pointed, very rough and hairy. The floures are placed on the tops of the stalkes, many in one tuft, finely and curiously snipt in the edges, lesser than those of Gillofloures, very well resembling the Sweet VVIlliam (whereof no doubt it is a kindel of light red or Scarlet colour.

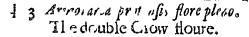
2 This female Crow-floure differerh not from the male, fauing that this plant is lefter and the

floures more finely tagged like the feathered Pinke, whereof it is a kinde.

3 Of these Crow-floures we have in our gardens one that doth not differ from the feather of the field, fauing that the plant of the garden hath many faire red double floure and more of the field fingle.

The Place.

I Armorariapi atealis mas.
The male Crow flome.







The Time.

They begin to floure in May, and end in Iune.

I he Names.

The Crow flowe is called in Latine Armoraria syluestris, and Armoracia of some, Flos Cuculi, but not properly; it is also called Tunix of some, Armeria, Armerius flos primus of Dodon and likewise Caryophillus minor syluestris folys lationibus in Dutch, Craephbloemhens: that is to say, Cornicus flores in French, Cuydrelles. In English, Crow floures, wilde Williams, marsh Gillofloures, and Cockow Gillofloures.

The Temperatures and Vertues.

These are not vsed either in medicine or in nourishment: but they serue for garlands & crowns, and to decke vp gardens.

CHAP. 186. Of Catch-Flie, or Limewoort.

The Description.

His plant, called *Viscaria*, or Lymewoort, is likewise of the stocke and kindred of the wilde Gillostoures: notwithstanding *Clusius* hath iomed it with the wilde Campions, making it a kinde thereof, but not properly. Lobel among the Sweet Williams, wherostoure, or wilde sweet Villiam: among which rise vp many reddish stalkes ionted or kneed accreaine spaces, set with leaves by couples one against another: at the top whereof come foorth process, which being past there commeth in place small blackish seed. The root is large with a most thick and clammic matter like vnto Bird-lime, which if you take in your hands

† 1 Viscaria, sine Muscipula. Limewoort.

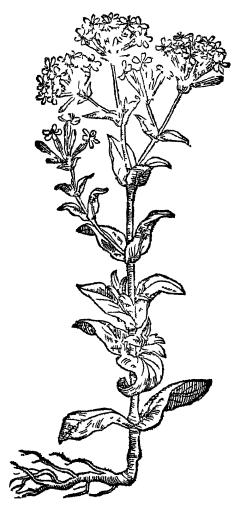


‡ 3 Muscipula angustifolia. Narrow leaued Catch-flie.



2 (Music p 14 Lobely.

Catch Fire



hands, the siminesses such, that your singers will stick and cleaue together, as if your hand touched Bird-lime, and furthermore, if slies do light upon the same, they will be so intangled with the liminesse, that they cannot flie away, inso much that in some hot day or other you shal seem my slies caught by that means. Vuhereupon I have called it Catch Flie, or Limewooit. ‡ This is Lychaus fil. 3. of Clusius; Viscago of Camerarius, and Muscipula sine Viscaria of Lobel.‡

This plant hath many broad leaves like the great sweet VVilliam, but shorter (where-of it is likewise a kinde) set upon a stiffe and brittle stalk, from the boson of which leaves, spring forth smaller branches, clothed with the like leaves, but much lesser. The slowers grow at the top of the stalkes many together tust salso possessed with the like similarly plant is also possessed with the like similarly as the other is, but lesse in quantitie. † This is Lychnis syl. 1. of Clusius; and Musicipula sive Armorarsa altera of Lobel: Dodonaus calls it Armerius flos 3. in his sirst Edition: but makes it his sourth in the last Edition in Folio. ‡

† 3 There is also belonging vnto this kindred another plant which Clusius rakes his Lychnus fil. 4. It comes vp commonly with one stalke a foot or more high, of a green pur-

plul

plul colors, with the olong that per omted thicke giver leaves, fet at each court is mile many the toth copie the tinke grow little bias ches, which is not let the first cound leaves, yet divided at the tops they are classed and colors with differential mind and leaves, middle, with our finell interflection is a color with and hardheads, finalled towards the first, and the leaves and the leaves and the first process and with finall darketed feeds. The took is the keart of black, within my fibers, with a great and fills after the first years, and not dying every years like as the molastic function.

These plants do grow wilde in the sick son the VVell parts of England one is corrected hunchen in our London gardens at leason toyes of pleasure, than it we not is a policinal with that hath as yet been knowned.

I hey floure and fourth most part of il c'a mimer.

I the state been coken for Rehen, commonly to called, for the life coeffe that it hathwith I can reher the convents Rehen that hath the red floure, called of fome I ale transitionarily across Valentine to it is found thing the vato it in sounced flatkes and leanes, but it one like in colour of Lober, Mafe place it of Dodon. Arcurus flos terrus of Chefin, Lychet fit is silent Through the flow of the property of

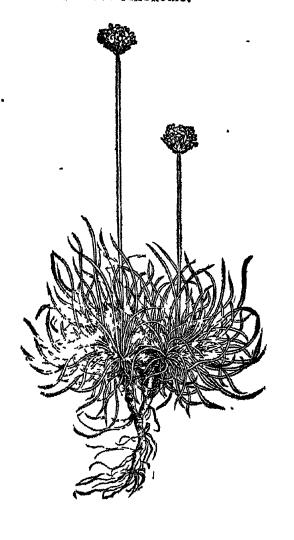
The nate is subjective of the few ilde VV illians are referred to the Wild Pinl and Gillo Inc.

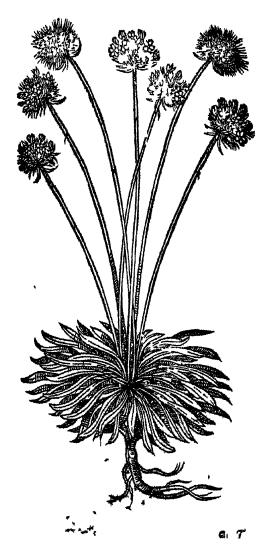
to had not not the first the process for an identification of the surface of the

CMAP. 18; Of Thrift, or our Ladies Custion.

Thurst on Sea Cillostonie.

2 Cupphyllis Melt risen.





The Description.

Hrift is also a kind of Gillofloure, by Dodonam recloned among grasses, which brings forth leaves in great tufts, thick thrust together, smaller, slenderer, & shorter than grailer among which rise vp small tender stalkes of a spanne high, naked and without leaves, on the rops wherupon stand little floures in a spokie tust, of a white colour rending to purple. The root is long and threddie

The other kinds of Thrift, found upon the mountaines neers unto the Leuant or Mediterranean fea, different not from the precedent in leaves, taskes, or floures, but yet is altogether greater, and the leaves are broader.

The Place.

2 The first is sound in the most falt maishes in England, as also in Gardens, for the bordering of beds and bankes, so the which it setueth very firly. The other is a stranger in these Northerical Regions.

The Time.

They floure from May, till Sommer be far spent.

The Names.

Thrift is called in Latine Gramen Polyanthemum, of the multitude of the floures of some, Gramen marinum: of Lobel, Caryophyllus Marinus. In English, Thrift, Sea-grasse, and our Ladies Cushion.

The Temperature and Torrnes.

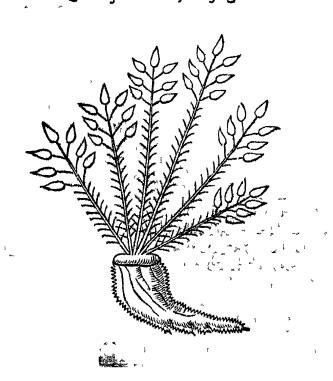
Their vse in Physicke as yet is not knowne, neither doth any seeke into the Nature thereof, but esteeme them onely for their beautie and pleasure

CHAP. 188: Of the Saxifrage of the Antients, and of that great one of Matthiolus, with that of Pena and Lobel.

His name Saxifraga or Saxifrage, hath of late been imposed upon sundry plants farre different in their shapes, places of growing, & temperature, but all agreeing in this one facultie of expelling or driving the stone out of the Kidneies, though nor all by one meane or manner of operation. But because almost all of them are described in their fit places by our Authoui, I will not infift upon them : yet I thinke it not amisse a little to enquire, whether any Saxifrag were knowne to the Antients, and if knowne, to what kinde it may probably be referred Of the Antients, Dioscorides, Paulus Agineta, and Apuleius, seeme to mention one Savifraga, but Plimy fib. 22. cap. 21. by the way, shewes that some called Advanthum by the name of Sax of aguin: but this is nothing to the former; wherefore I will not infift upon it, but returne to examine that the other three have written thereof. Diose.lib. 4. betweene the Chapters of Tribulius and Limentum, to wit, in the seventeenth place hath delivered the Historie of this plant, both in the Greeke Edition of Aldus Manutius, as also in that of Marcellus Virgilius, yet the whole Chapter in the Pairs Edition, 1540, is rejected and put amongst the Notha. The beginning thereof (against which they chiefely except) is thus प्रभाविषया। । अ व्यवस्थित हो। अ व्यवस्थित हो। अत्रेमा हो। प्रमानिक व्यवस्थित हो। Sarxiphagon, aly vero Sarxifrangon, ilij vero Empeirou, Rom ini, Sarxifranga. The fiist exception of Murcellus Virgilius against this Chapter is Peregrina Gracis & aliena vox Saxifraga est, &c. The second is, Quod multo seliciores in componendis ad certiorem sei alicuius significationem vocibus Graci, quam Latini, &c. The third is, Solam in toto hoc opere primam, & a principio propositam audiri Romanam vocem, tamque inopes in appellanda hac herba fuisse Gracos, ut nisi Romana voce eam indicassint, nulla sibi futura eset. These are the arguments which he vies against this Chapter, yet resects it not, but by this means hath occasioned others without shewing any reason, to doe it: Now I will set downe what my opinion is concerning this matter, and so leave it to the judgement of the Learned. I grant Marcellus, that Saxifraga is a strange and no Greeke word; but the name in the title, and first in the Chapter both in his owne Edition and all the Greeke Editions that I have yet seene is zapisazon, which none, no not he humselfe can denie to have a Greeke originall was a set originally of eating the flesh yet because there is no such facultie as this denomination imports attributed thereto by the Authour, therefore hee will not allow it to be so. But you must note that many names are imposed by the unigar, and the reason of the name not always explained by those that have written of them, is in this same Author may be

feene in the Chapters of Catanance, Cynosbatos, Hemerovallis, Crat 209 onon, and divers others which are or seems to be significant, and to import something by their name, yet he faith nothing thereof. It may be that which they would expresse by the name, was, that the hearbe had so piercing a facultie that it would cat into the very flesh. The second and third Argument both are answered, if this first word be Greeke, as I have an eadie shewed it to be, and there are not many words in Greeke that more frequently enter into fuch composition than quan as Pamph 1905, Polyphagos, Opfphagos, and many other may shew Morcouer, it hath beene obsurd from Dioscorides, or any elsehow simple socuci they were, if they had knowne the first word to have beene Latine and Savifragusto say againe presently after that the Romanes called it Saxifranga, or Savifraga, for so it should be, and not Sarxi. frame a but I feare that the affinitie of founds more than of fignification hath caused this confusion, especially in the middle times betweene vs and Dioscorides, when learning was at a very low ebbe. The chiefe reasons that inducement to thinke this Chapter worthe to keepe his somer place in Diescorides, are these First, the generall consent of all both Greeke and Latine copies (as Marcellus faith) how antient socier they be Secondly, the mention of this herbe for the same effect in fonc Greke Authoris of a reasonable good antiquitie, for Paulus Egineta testifieth that Information of pure work of the second of th tions x1721942911 but Nonus a later Greeke calls it 2021994916 so that it is evident they knew and vsed some simple medicine that had both the names of Sarviphagon and Saxiphragos, which is the Latine Savifing a Now feeing they had, and knew fuch a fimple medicine, it remaines we enquire after the shape and figure thereof. Dioscorides describes it to be a shrubby plant, growing vpon tockes and craggie places, like vnto Epithymum boiled in wine and drunke, it hath the faculty to helpe the Strangurie and Hicket, it also breakes the stone in the bladder and provokes vrine. This word Fpithymam is not found in most copies, but a space left for some word or words that were wanting: But Marcellus faith, he found it express in a booke which was Omnium velusifimus & probatis reus. and Hermolaus Larbarus faith, I eterem in Dioscoride picturam huius herba vidi, non plus solys quan urris minutes per ramos ex intervallo conditis, nec frequentibus, in cacumine surce lorum floces seu arentes potius quam floscult, subrubida radice non sine sibris. A figure reasonable well agreeing with this description of Hermol us, I lately received from my friend M. Goodyer, who writ to me that he had fought to know what Saxifraga (to wit, of the Antients) should be; and finding no antient Authour that had described it to any purpose, he sought Aputeins, which word Aputeins (saith he) is the printed title: my Manuscript acknowledgeth no Authour but Apoliensis Plato, there is no description neither, but the Manuscript hath a figure which I have drawne and sent you, and all that werbairm that hee hathwritten of it, I should be glad to have this figure cut and added to your worke, together with his words, because there hath beene so little written thereof by the Antients. This his request I thought fit to performe, and haue (for the better fatisfaction of the Reader) as you fee made a further enquirie thereof. wherefore I will onely adde this, that the plants here described, and the Alfine Saxifraga of Colum. together with the two Chickweed Saxifrages formerly described Chap. 171. come neerest of any that I know to the figure and deliniation of this of the Antients.

Nomen istius herba, Saxifraga.



Icon & descriptio ex Manuscripto vetu-

Quidam dicunt eam Scolopendriam, alý Scolumos, aly Pifis canum, quidam vero Brucos. Itali Saxifragam. Egypty Peperem, aly Lamprocam eam nominant. Hascitur enim in Montibus & locis saxoss.

Vna cura ipsius ad calculos expellendos

Herbam 18tam Saxifragam contusam calculoso potum dabis in vino. Ipse vero si febricitauerit cum aqua calida, tam present estetum ab expertistraditum, vi eodem die perfectis cictisque calculis ad sanitatem vique producti.

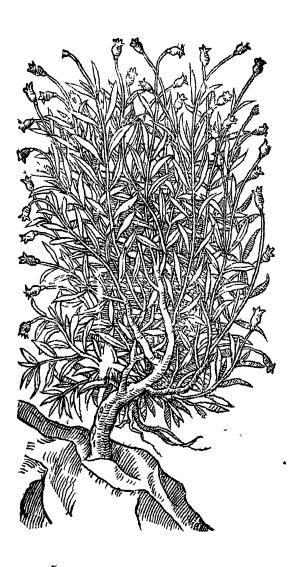
rus, hath been called Saving a magna, not from the greatnesse of his growth, but of his factions. The stalke is wooddie,

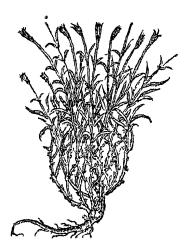
writhen, and below fometimes as thicke as ones little finger, from which grow many small & hard branches, and those slender ones; the leaves are little, long and sharpe pointed the floures are white and small, and grow in cups, which are finely snipt at the top in manner of a coronet, wherein is contained a small red seed; the rootes grow so fast impact in the Rockes, that it cannot by any meanes be got out. It grows upon divers rocks in Italy and Germany, and it is the Saxifraga magna of Matthiolus, and the Italians.

‡ 1 Saxifraga magna Matthioli.

Matthiolus his great Saxifrage.

‡ 2 Sa sifraga Antiquorum, Lob. Saxifrage of the Antients, according to Lob.





Pena and Lobel fay, this growes in great plenty in Italie.in Dolphome in France, and England, hauing many fmall slender branches a foot high, in. tricately wrapped within one another, where they are fer with many graffie ioynts. the roote is small and white with some few fibers the leaves stand by couples at the loynts, beeing long and narrow, of the bignesse and similitude of those of the wilde Pinks, or Rocke Sauorie: vpon each wooddie, small, capillarie, straight, and creeping little branch, growes one little floure somewhat like a Pinke, beeing finely frupt about the edges: and

in the head is contained a cound small reddish seed. The foresaid Authours call this Saxifragra, si-we Saxifraga Antiquorum.

The Vertues.

Matthiolus saith, that Calceolarus of Verona mightily commended this plant to him, for the singular qualitie it had to expell or drive forth the stone of the Kidneies, and that I might in verie deed believe it, he sent me abundance of stones, whereof divers exceeded the bignesse of a beane, which were vorted by drinking of this plant by one onely Citizen of Verona, called Hieronymod.

Torius, but this made me most to wonder, for that there were some stones amongst them, that see med rather to come out of the Bladder, than forth of the Kidneies.

This (say the Authours of the Advers.) as it is the latest received in vie and name for said frage, so is it the better & truer, especially so thought by the Italians, both for the highly confidence ded facultie, as also for the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinitie which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinities which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinities which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinities which it seemes to have with Epithymum Account to the necre affinities which it seemes to have with the necre affinities which it seemes to have with the necre affinition to the necre affinities which it seemes to have with the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it seemes to have a seement to the necre affinities which it is not the necre affinities which it is not the necre affinities which it is not th

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CHAP.

CHAP. 189. Of Sneefewoort.

¶ The Description.

The small Sneese-woort hath many round and brittle branches, beset with long and narrow leaves, hackt about the edges like a saw, at the tops of the stalks do grow small single floures like the wilde field Daisie. The root is tender and full of strings, creeping far abroad in the carth, and in short time occupieth very much ground the whole plant is sharpe, biting the tongue and mouth like Pellitorie of Spaine, for which cause some haue called it wilde Pellitorie. The smell of this plant procureth sneesing, whereof it tooke the name Sternut amentoria, that is the herbe which doth procure sneesing, or Neesewoort.

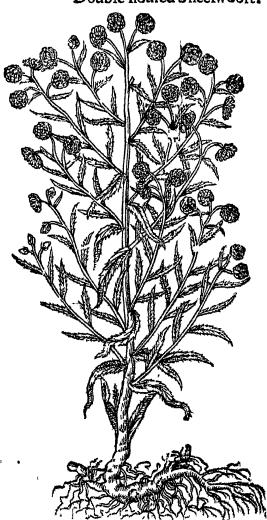
Double floured Sneesewoort, or Ptarmica, is like vnto the former in leaves, stalks, and roots, so that vnlesse you behold the floure, you cannot discerne the one from the other, and it is exceeding white, and double like vnto double Fethersew. This plant is of great beautie, and if it be cut downern the time of his flouring, there will come within a month after a supplie or crop of floures

fairer than the rest.

I Ptarmica.
Sneefewoort.







- There is also another kind hereof, of exceeding great beauty, having long leaves somewhat narrow like those of Olive tree; the stalks are of a cubit high, on the top whereof doe growe serie beautiful shoures of the bignes of a small single Marygold, consisting of sisteene or sixteene large leaves, of a bright shining red colour tending to purple; set about a ball of thrummie substance, such as is in the middle of the Daine; in manner of a pale; which shoures stand in scalie knops like those of Knapweed, or Matfellon. The root is straight, and thrusteth deepe into the ground.
 - ‡ Ptarmica Imperati; an Ptarmica Austriaca species Clus. Car-post 1.32
 - 4 This riseth vp with a small hard tough cornered whitish wood walker divided into many branches,

3 Ptarmica Austriaca. Sneesewoort of Austrich.



branches, and those againe divided into other branches like those of Cynnus about two foot high, wherein grow long introw which Cottonic leaues out of order, of a bitter taste, whiter below than aboue, of the colour of the leaves of Wormwood, having but one rib or finew & that in the middle of the leafe, and commonly turne downewards. on the top of each flender branch groweth one small scalic head or knap, like that of Cyanus, which bringeth forth a pale purple floure without finell, containing fixe, feuen, eight, or more, smal hard drie sharp pointed leanes in the middle whereof groweth many stiffe chiues, their tops being of the colour of the floures these floures fall not away till the whole hearbe perisheth, but change into a rustie colour amongst those chiues grow long flat blackish seed, with a little beard at the top. The root is small whitish, hard and threddie, and perisheth when the feed is ripe, and soone fpringeth vp by the fall of the feede, and remaineth greene all the Winter, and at the Spring sendeth foorth a stalke as atoresaid. The herbe touched or rubbed fendeth forth a pleasant aromaticall smell. Iuly 26.1620. Iehn Goodyer.

The Place.

The first kinde of Sneesewoort grows wilder in diseand barren pastures in many places, and in the three great fieldes next adjoyning to a

Village neere London called Kentish towne, and in sundry fields in Kent about Southsleet.

† The rest grow onely in gardens.

The Time.

They floure from May to the end of September.

The Names.

Snecsewoort is called of some Ptarmica, and Pyrethrum sylvestre, and also Draco sylvestru, or Tarion sylvestrus of most, Sternutamentoria, taken from his effect, because it procureth sneesing: of Tragus & Tabern. Tanacetum acutum album in English, wilde Pellitorie, taking that name from his sharp and biting taste; but it is altogether valike in proportion to the true Pellitorie of Spaine.

The Nature.

They are hot and drie in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The inice mixed with Vineger and holden in the mouth easeth much the paine of the Tooth- A ache.

The herbe chewed and holden in the mouth, bringeth mightily from the braine slime flegme, B like Pellitorie of Spaine, and therefore from time to time it hath beene taken for a wilde kinde thereof.

CHAP. 190. Of Hares Eares.

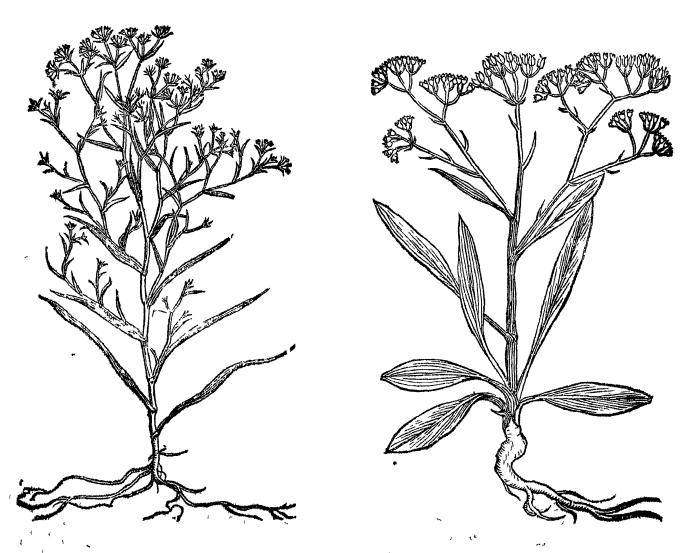
The Description.

Arrow leafed Hares Eares is called in Greeke Binder, and is reputed of the late writers to be Bupleurum Plini, from which the name or figure difagreeth not: it hath the long narrow and graffic leaves of Lachrynn lob, or cladiclus, streaked or balked as it were with fundry stiffe streakes or ribbes running along every leafe, as Plinie speaketh of his

his Heptapleurum. The stalkes are a cubite and a halfe long, full of knots or knees, very rough or stiffe, spreading themselves into many branches at the tops whereof grow yellow floures in round tusts or heads like Dill The root is as big as a singer, and blacke like Peucedanum, whereunto it is like in taste, smell, and resemblance of seede, which doth the more persuade me that it is the true Bupleurum, whereof I now speake, and by the authoritie of Nicander and Pliny confirmed.

1 Bupleurum angustifolium Monspelvense. Narrow leased Hares Earc.

2 Bupleurum latifolium Monspeliense Broad leased Hares Eare.



The fecond kinde called broad leafed Hares Eares, in figure, tuftes, and floures, is the very fame with the former kinde, faue that the leaves are broader and stiffer, and more hollow in the midstwhich hath caused me to call it Hares Eares, having in the middle of the leafe some hollow-nesseembling the same. The root is greater and of a wooddie substance.

The Place.

They grow among Oken woods in stony and hard grounds in Narbon. I have found them growing naturally among the bushes vpon Bieston castle in Cheshire.

They floure and bring forth-their feed in Iuly and August.

Hares Eare is called in Latine Bupleurum: in Greeke, server the Apothecaries of Montpelier in France do call it Auricula leporu, and therefore I terme it in English Hares-Eare: Kalerius Circlus nameth it Isophyllon, but whence he had that name, it is not knowne.

The Temperature.

They are temperate in heat and drineffe.

Happocrates hath commended it in meats, for fallads and Pot-hearbs: but by the authoritie of Glaucon and Necander, it is effectuall in medicine, having the taste and savoit and leaving in the place thereof for wounds, and is taken by Trazus for Panax Chirosaina.

The leades stamped with falt and wine, and applied, doe consume and done away the swelling Bosthe neak, called the Kings cuill, and are vsed against the stone and Granell.

CHAP. 191. Of Gromell.

The Description.

The great Gromell hath long, slender and harrie stalkes, beset with long, browne & hoarie leaues, among which grow certaine bearded huskes, bearing at the first small blew floures which being past, there succeedeth a gray stonic seed somewhat shining The root is hard, and of a wooddie substance.

The second kinde of Gromell hath straight, round, wooddie stalks, full of branches The leaves long, small, and sharpe, of a darke greene colour, smaller than the leaves of leaves Gromell: among which come forth little white sloures, which being past, there doth follow such seed as the former hath, but smaller.

There is another kinde of Gromell, which hath leaves and stalkes like the small kinde: the seed is not so white, neither so smooth and plaine, but somewhat shrueled or wrinckled. The leaves are somewhat rough like vnto the common Gromell, but the floures are of a purple colour, and in shape like those of that wilde kinde of Buglosse, called Anchusa, for which cause it carrieth that additament Anchusa facee.

4 There is also a degenerate kinde hereof called Anchusa degener, being either a kinde of wilde Buglosse, or a kinde of wilde Gromell, or else a kinde of neither of both, but a plant participating of both kindes: it hath the seeds and stalkes of Milium solution. Gromell: the leaves and rootes of Anchusa, which is Alkanet, and is altogether of a red colour like the same.

I Lithospermum maius.
Great Gromell.

2 Lithospermum minus. Small Gromell.

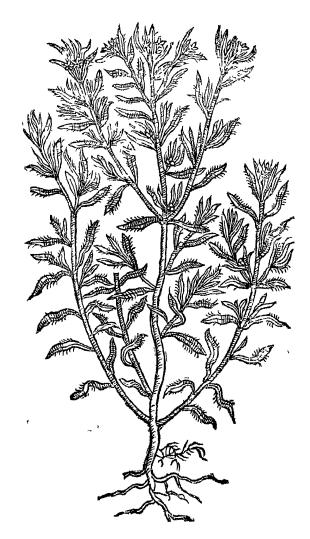




‡ 3 Lithospermum Anchuse facie. Purple floured Gromell.



A Anchufa degener facte Mily folis. Bastard Gromell.



The Place. .

The two first kindes do grow in vintoiled places, as by the high waies sides, and barren places, in the street at Southsteet in Kent, as you goe from the church vinto an house belonging to a gentleman of worthip, called Mr. William Swan, and in fundry other places.

The two last kindes grow vpon the fands and Bach of the Sealin the isle of Thaner necre Recul-

vers, among the kindes of wilde Bugloffe there growing.

The Time.

They floure from the Sommer Solftice, or from the twelfth day of Iune even visto Autumne, and in the meane season the seed is ripe.

The Names. Gromell is called in Greeke worm, of the hardnesse of the seed of divers, Gorgonium: of others, degonychon, Leontion, or Diosporon, or Diospyron, as Plinie readethir, and also Heracleos · of the Arabians, Milium foler . in shops, and among the Italians, Milium folis in Spanish, Myo del fol: in French, Gremill, and Herbe aux perles. in English, Gromell: of some, Pearle plant; and of others, Lich. wale.

¶ The Temperature. The feed of Gromell is hot and drie in the fecond degree.

The feed of Gromell pound, and drunke in White wine, breaketh, dissolveth, and drines the stone, and provoketh vrine, and especially breaketh the stone in the bladder.

CHAP. 192 Of Chickemeed.

The Description.

e great Chickeweede rijeth up with stalkes a cubit him tree for the higher a great from one roote, long and round, slender, but of some with a couple of but it

growing out of every knot or roynt above an inclibroid, and longer than the leaves of Petittorie of the wall, whereunto they are very like in shape, but simpoth without haves or downer, and of a light greene colour—the stalkes are somthing cleere, and as it were transparent or thorow—shining, and about the roynts they be oftentimes of a very light red colour, as be those of Pellitorie of the wall—the floures be whitish on the top of the branches, like the floures of Stitchwort, but yet lefter in whose places succeed long knops, but not great, wherein the seed is contained. The root consistent of sine little strings like haires

The fecond Chickweed for the most part lycth vpon the ground the stalkes are small, slender, long, and round, and also roynted from which slender branches do spring leaves recombling the precedent, but much lesser, as is likewise the whole herbe, which in no respect attained to the greatness of the same the floures are in like fort little and white the knops or seed-heads are like

the former the root is also full of little strings.

I Alsire major
Great Chickweed.



2 Alfine mino, , fine med.a.
Middle or fmall Chickweed.



The third is like the second, but farre lesser: the stalkes be most tender and fine: the leaners

are very small, the floures very little, the root maruellous slender.

4 Also there is a sourth kinde which groweth by the sea: this is like to the second, but the stemmes are thicker, shorter, and fuller of joynts, the leaves in like fort be thicker; the knows or seed-heads be not long and round, but somewhat broad, in which are three or source seeds contained.

The vpright Chickweed hath a very small single threddy 100t, from which riseth vp a slender stemme, duiding it selfe into divers branches even from the bottome to the top; whereon do grow small leaves, thicke and fat in respect of the others, in shape like those of Rue or Herbe-Grace. The floures grow at the top of the branches, consisting of source small leaves of a blew colour.

The stone Chickweed is one of the common Chickweeds, having very threddy branches the ground farre abroad where it groweth the leaves be set together by couples: the

notices he imall and very white: the root is tough and very flerider.

7 Speedwell

3 Alsine minima. Fine Chickweed.



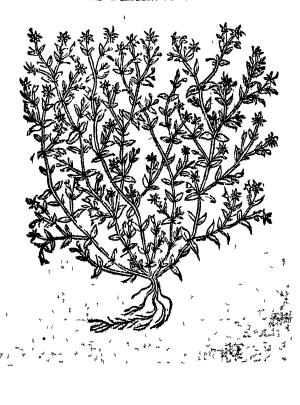
7 Alsine resta. Right Chickweed.



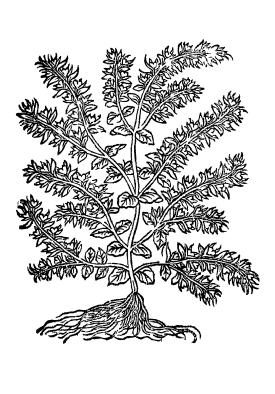
4 Alstromanna. Sea Chickweed.



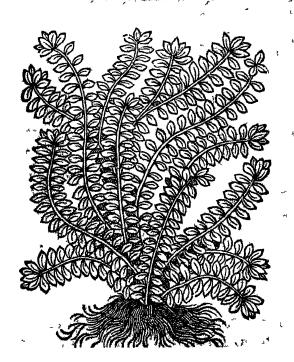
& Alfine Petrea. Stone Chickweed.



7 Alsine folys Veronica.
Speed-well Chickweed.



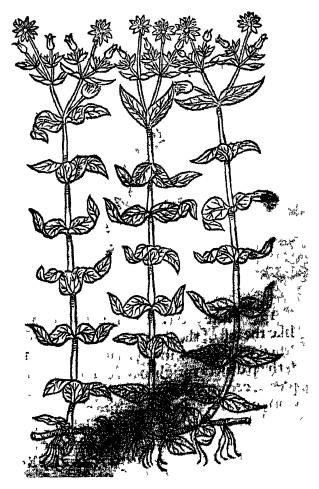
9 Alsine sluviatilis. River Chickweed.



8 Alsine fontana.
Fountaine Chickweed.



10 Alfine palufire Marufi Chickweed.



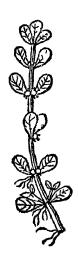
7 Speedwel Chickweed hath a little tender stalk, from which come divers small aimes or branches as it were wings, set together by couples, whereon do grow leaves set likewise by couples, like those of Veronica, or herbe Fluclien, whereof it tooke his name. The floures grow along the branches of a blew colour, after which come little pouches wherein is the seed the root is small, and likewise thieddy. This in the Itest. Lugd. is called Elatine polyschides and Fabius Columna rudgeth it to be the Alysson of Dioscorides. ‡

8 There is a kind of Chickweed growing in the brinks and borders of Wels, Fountains, & shallow Springs, having many threddy roots from which rife vp divers tender stalks, whereupon doe grow long narrow leaves, from the bosonies of which come forth divers smaller leaves of a bright

greene colour. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, small, and white of colour.

There is likewise another water Chickweed smaller than the last described, having for his root a thicke hassocke or tust of threddy sliings from which issevery many tender stems, stretching or trailing along the streame, whereondo grow long leaves set vpon a middle inb, like those of Lentils or wilde Fetch: the sloures and seeds are like the precedent, but much smaller.

† 11 Alsincrotundisolia, sine Portulaca aquatica. Water Purslane. 13 Alfine baccifera.
Berry-bearing Chickweed.



† 12 Alfine palustris serpellisolia.
Creeping water Chickweed.





There growes in the marish or waterish grounds another fort of Chickweed, not much vn-like the rest of the stocke or kindred of Chickweeds. It hath a long-root of the bignesse of a wheat straw, with divers strings hanging thereat, very like the root of Couch-grasse: from the which riseth vp divers vprightslender stalkes, set with pretty large sharpe pointed leaves standing by couples at certaine distances: on the top of the stalkes grow small white slowes like those of Stitchwork hat lesser, and of a white colour.

To these water Chickweeds may fitly be added those two which I mentioned and sigured these action roll : the former of which, that I have there called alsine aquatica folys rolundisoribus, pair the canagnatica, (that is) Round leaved Chickweed, or water Purslane, hath a small stringy root was signed forth divers creeping square branches, which here and there at the 10 years of the country of t

put out small fibres, and take root againe: the leaues grow at the roynts by couples, somwhat Ion gish, and round at the points, resembling those of Purssane, but much smaller, and of a yellowish greene colour at the bosomes of the leaves come forth little floures, which are succeeded by little round seed-vessels containing a small round seed. Banhine hath set this forth by the name of Alsine

palustris minor folis oblongis.

The otherwater Chickweed, which John Bouhine hath mentioned by the name of Serpillifolia, and Cusper baubine by the title of Alsine palustrus minor Serpillifolia, hathalsoweake and tender ciceping branches lying spred upon the ground; set with two narrow sharp pointed leaves at each ioynt, greene aboue, and of awhitish colour below at the setting on of these leaves grow small vessels parted as it were into two, with a little crest on each side, and in these is contained a verie small seed. Both these may be found in waterie places in July and August, as betweene Clapham

heath and Touting, and betweene Kentish towns and Hampstead.

This Plant that Clufius and others have called Alfine repens major, and some have thought the Ciclaminus altera of Dioscorides; and Cucabalus of Pliny, may fitly be put in this ranke, to it lendeth vp many long weake branches like the great Chickweed, fet with two leaves at a roynt, bigget than those of the greatest Chickweed, yet like them in thape and colour: at the tops of the branches, out of pretty large cups come whitish greene floures, which are succeeded by berries as big as those of luniper, at first greene, but asterwards blacke the seed is small and smooth: the root white, very fibrous, long and wooddy, and it enduies for many yeares. It floures most part of Sommer, and growes wilde in fundry places of Spaine and Germany, as also in Flanders and England, according to Pena and Lobel yet I have not seene it growing but in the garden of my friend M' Pemble at Marribone. The Authors last mentioned affirme the berries liereof to have a poysonous facultie like as those of Dwale or deadly Nightshade. ‡

The Place.

Chickweeds, some grow among bushes and buers, old walls, gutters of houses, and shadowie places. The places where the rest grow are set forth in their seuerall descriptions.

The Time.

The Chickweeds are greene in Winter, they floure and feed in the Spring.

The Names.

Chickweed or Chickenweed is called in Greeke American In Latine it retaineth the same name Alfine of some of the Antients it is called Hippia. The rest of the plants are distinguished in their severall titles, with proper names which likewise setteth forth the place of their growings.

The Temperature. Chickweed is cold and moist, and of awaterish substance, and therefore it cooleth without aitriction or binding, as Galen faith.

The Vertues.

The leaves of Chickweed boyled in water very foft, adding thereto fome hogs greafe, the pou- A der of Fenugreeke and Lineseed, and a few roots of marsh Mallowes, and stamped to the forme of cataplasme or pultesse, taketh away the swellings of the legs or any other part, bringeth to suppuration or matter hot apostumes; dissolueth swellings that wil not willingly yeeld to suppuration; easeth members that are shrunke vp, comforteth wounds in sinewie parts; desendeth soule maligne and virulent vicers from inflammation during the cure: in a word, it comforteth, digesteth, defendeth, and suppurateth very notably.

The leaves boyled in Vineger and falt are good against mangines of the hands and legs, if they B

be bathed therewith.

Little birds in cadges (especially Linnets) are refreshed with the lesser Chickweed when they loath their meat, whereupon it was called of some Passerina.

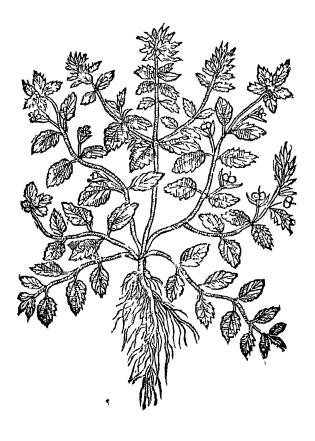
CHAP. 193. Of the bastard Chickweeds.

The Description.

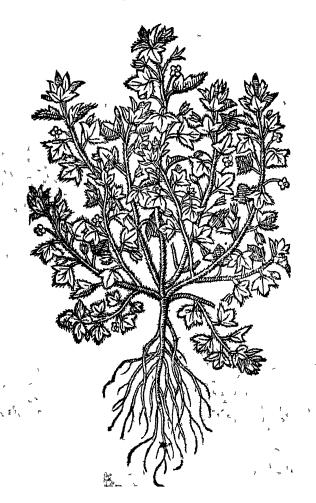
TErmander Chickweed hath small tender branches trailing upon the ground, beset I with leaves like unto those of Scordium, or VVater Germander. Among which come forth little blew floures : which being faded, there appeare in all flat husks or pouches, wherein lieth the feed. The root is small and threddy; which being once gotten into a garden ground is hard to be destroyed, but naturally commeth vp from yeare as a noisome weed.

2 Clasent

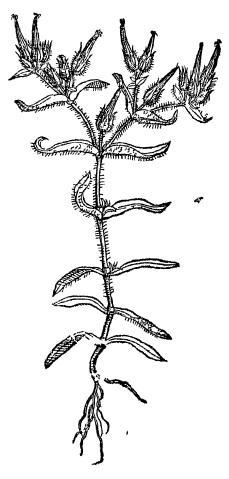
1 Asine folystrissagmis
Germander Chickweed.



3 Alfine Hederaica. Iuy Chickweed.



2 Alsine corniculata Clusij. Horned Chickweed.



4 Alsine Hederula altera. Great Henne-bit.



2 Clustus, a man fingular in the knowledge of plants, hath set downe this herbe for one of the Chickweeds, which doth very well resemble the Storks bill, and might have been there inserted. But the matter being of small moment I let it passe; for doubtlesse it participateth of both, that is, the head or beake of Storkes bill, and the leaves of Chickweed, which are long and hairy, like those of Scorpion Mouse-eare. The floures are small, and of an heiby colour, after which come long horned cods or seed-vessels, like vnto those of the Storks bill. The root is small and single, with strings sastened thereto

3 Iuie Chickeweed or small Henbit, hath thin hairy leaues somewhat broad, with two cuts or gashes in the sides, after the maner of those of ground Iuie, whereof it tooke his name, resembling the backe of a Bee when she flieth The stalkes are small, tender, hairy, and lying slav pon the

ground. The floures are flender, and of a blew colour. The root is little and threddy

4 The great Henbit hath fccble stalkes leaning toward the ground, whereupon doe grow at certaine destances leaves like those of the dead Nettell, from the bosome whereof come forth slender blew floures tending to purple, in shape like those of the small dead Nettle. The root is tough, single, and a few strings hanging thereat.

The Place.

These Chickweeds are sowne in gardens among potherbes, in darke shadowie places, and in the fields after the corne is reaped.

¶ The Time.

They flourish and are greene when the other Chickweedes are.

The Names.

The first and third is called Morsus Gallina, Hensbit, Alsine Hederula, and Hederacea Lobell also calls the fourth Morsus Galina folio Hederula alter in high Dutch Hunerhitz: in French, Morsgelin, and Morgeline in low Dutch, Hoenderebeet: in English, Henbit the greater and the lesser.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These are thought also to be could and moist, and like to the other Chickweeds in vertue and operation.

CHAP. 194. Of Pimpernell.

1 Anagallis mas.
Male Pimpernell.



2 Anagallis famina. Female Pimpernell.



The Description.

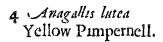
Impernell is like vnto Chickeweed, the stalkes are source square, trailing here and there upon the ground, whereupon do grow broad leaues, and sharpe pointed, set together by couples from the bosome whereof come forth slender tendrells, whereupon doe grow small purple floures tending to rednesse which being past there succeed fine round bullets, like vnto the seed of Corranders, wherein is conteined small dustie seed. The root consisteth of slender strings.

The female Pimpernell differeth not from the male in any one point, but in the colour of the floures, for like as the former hathieddish floures, this plant bringeth forth floures of a most

perfect blew colour, wherein is the difference.

‡ 3 Of this there is another variety fet forth by Clufins by the name of Anagallistenuifolia Monelli, because he received the sigure and History thereof from Iohn Monell of Tournay in France; it differs thus from the last mentioned, the leaves are longer and narrower, somewhat like those of Gratiola, and they now and then grow three at a joint, and out of the bosomes of the leaves come commonly as many little footstalkes as there are leaves, which carry floures of a blew colour with the middle purplish, and these are somewhat larger than them of the former, otherwise like. ‡

‡ 3 Anagallis tenuifolia.
Nairow leaved Pimpernell.







s the

The yellow Pimpernell hath many weake and feeble branches trailing upon the ground, before with leaves one against another like the great Chickweed, not unlike to Nummularia, or Money woort; betweene which and the stalkes, come forth two single and small tender sootessalkes, each bearing at their top one yellow floure and no more. The 100t is small and threddy.

The Place.

They grow in plowed fields neere pathwaies, in gardens and vincyardes, almost every where. I found the semale with blew floures in a chalkie come field in the way from M. William Swaines house of Southsteet to Long field downs, but never any where else. ‡ I also being in Essex in the company of my kind friend M. Nathaniel Wright found this among the come at Wrightsbridge, being the seate of M. tohn Wright his brother. ‡ The yellow Pimpernell growes in the woods betweene High-gate and Hampstead, and in many other woods.

The Time.

The Names

It is called in Greeke Angains in Latine also Anagallis of divers, (as Pliny reporteth) Corchorus, but vntruly of Marcellus an old Writer, Macia; the word is extant in Dioscorides among the bastard names. That with the crimson floure, being the male, is named Phanicion, and Cor allion of this is made the composition or receit called Diacorallion, that is vsed against the gout, which composition Paulus Agineta setteth downe in his seuenth booke. Among the bastard names it hath beene called Aetitis, Agitis, and Sauritis in English, Red Pimpernell, and blew Pimpernel.

The Temperature.

Both the forts of Pimpernell are of a drying facultie without biting, and somewhat hot, with a certaine drawing quality, infomuch that it doth draw forth splinters and things fixed in the flesh, as Galen writeth

The Vertues.

Dioscorides writes, That they are of power to mitigate paine, to cure inflammations or hot swel- A lings, to draw out of the body and flesh thomes, splinters, or shuers of wood, and to helpe the Kings Euill.

The myce purgeth the head by gargarifing or washing the throat therewith, it cures the tooth- B

ache being iniit vp into the nosethrils, especially into the contrary nosethrill

It helpeth those that be dim sighted the suyce mixed with honey cleanses the vicers of the eye C called in Latine Argima.

Moreover he affirmeth, That it is good against the stinging of Vipers, and other venomous D'

It prevaileth against the infirmities of the liver and kidneyes, if the myce be drunk with wine. E Headdeth further, how it is reported, That Pimpernel with the blew floure helpeth up the fundament that is fallen downe, and that red Pimpeinell applied, contrariwise bringeth it downe.

CHAP. 195. Of Brooke-lime, or water Pimpernell.

The Description.

Rooke-lime or Brooklem hath fat thicke stalkes, round, and parted into divers branches: the leaves be thicke, smooth, broad, and of a deepe greene colour. The floures grow voon small tender foot-stalkes, which thrust forth of the bosome of the leaves, of a perfect blew colour, not valike to the floures of land Pumpernell: the root is white, low creeping, with fine strings fastned thereto out of the root spring many other stalkes, whereby it greatly encreateth.

† There is a leffer varietie of this, which our Author fet forth in the fourth place, differing not from this but onely in that it is lesse in all the parts thereof, wherefore I have omitted the hi-

storie and figure, to make roome for more conspicuous differences. ‡

The great water Pimpernell is like vnto the precedent, fauing that this plant hath sharper pointed or larger leaves, and the floures are of a more whitish or a paler blew colour, wherein confisteth the difference.

There is also a lesser varietie of this, whose figure and description our Authour gaue in the next place; but because the difference is in nothing but the magnitude I have made bold to omit it also.

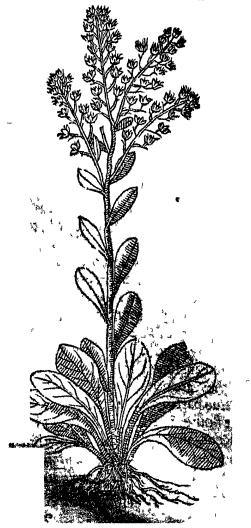
Now that I have briefely given you the history of the foure formerly described by our Author, I will acquaint you with two or three more plants which may fitly be here inserted: The first of these Lobel calls Anagallis aquatica terria, and therefore I have thought fit to give you it in the same place here. It hath a white and sibrous root, from which ariseth a round smooth stalkes foot and more high, (yet I have sometimes found it not above three or source inches high in the sound in the the stalkes grow leaves round, greene, and sharing, standing not by couples, but one about another on all sides of the stalkes. The leaves that he on the ground are longer than the fell and are in shape somewhat like those of the common Daisie, but that they are not support the stalkes in shape somewhat like those of the common Daisie, but that they are not support to the sire edges: the floures are white consisting of one lease divided into five parts; and the start the sire were in an umbel, but afterwards more spike sassinged into five parts; and the start were in an umbel, but afterwards more spike sassinged in Kennals.

The same the same consisting and otherwholes on the same will be satisfied as a start white same will be satisfied as a same will be satisfied as a same will be satisfied as a same will be same times satisfied as the same will be satisfied as a same will be same under the same will be same times satisfied by the same will be same to the same will be same to the same will be same times satisfied by the same times as the same times are same times as the same times are same times as the same times as the same times as the same times are same times as the same times as the same times as the same times are same times as the same times as the same times as the same times as the same times are same times as the same times are same times as the same times as the same

Anagallu seu Becabunga. Brooke-lime.



‡ 3 Anagallis aquatica rotundifolia.
Round leaued water, Pumpernel.



2 Anagallis aquatica maior.
Great long leaued Brook-lime.



- 4 I comecture this figure which we here give you with the Authors title to be onely the lesser variety of that which our Author describes in the second place, but because I have no certaintie hereof (for that Lobel hath given vs no description thereof in any of his Latine Workes, and also Baubinus hath distinguished them) I am forced to give you onely the figure thereof; not intending to deceive my reader by giving descriptions from my fancie and the figure, as our Author somtimes made bold to do.
- This which is set forth by most writers for Cepas, and which some may object to be more sit to be put next the Purslanes, I will here give you, having forgot to doe it there, and I thinke this place not vnsit, because our Author in the Names in this Chapter takes occasion in Dodona to his words to make mention thereof. It hath a small vnprositable root, sending up a stalke some foot high, divided into many weake branches, which are here and there set with thicke seaves like those of Purslane, but much lesse, and sharper pointed: the stoures which grow in good plenty upon the tops of the branches are composed of sine small white seaves which grow in good plenty upon the tops of the branches are composed of sine small white seaves which grow in good plenty upon the tops of the branches are composed of sine small white seaves a seed like that the state of the state is scalled.

‡ 4 Anagallis aquatica quarta, Lob. Lobels fourth water Pimpernel.



‡ 5 Cepas. Garden Brook-lime.



They grow by rivers fides, small running brookes, and waterie ditches. The yellow Pinipernell I found growing in Hampsted wood neere London, and in many other woods and copses.

They bring forth their floures and feed in Iune, Iuly, and August.

The Names.

Water Pimpernel is called Anagallis aquatica of most, Becabunga, which is borrowed of the Germane word Bachpunghen: in low-Dutch, Beetkpunghen: in French, Beetle, whereupon some do call it Berula notwithstanding Marcellus reporteth, That Berula is that which the Grecians call impure, or rather Cresses: it is thought to be Cepaa, that is to say, of the garden, which Distribeth to be like vnto Pursiane, whereunto this Brook-lime doth very well agree. But if it be therefore said to be words, because it groweth either onely or for the most part in gardens, this Pimpernel or Brook-lime shall not be like vnto it, which groweth no where lesse than in gardens, being altogether of his owne nature wilde, desiring to grow in waterie places, and such as be continually overshowne: in English the first is called Brooklime, and the rest by no particular names; but we may call them water Pimpernels, or Brook-limes

Brook-lime is of temperature hot and dry like water Cresses, yet not so much.

The Vertues.

Brooke-lime is caten in fallads as Water-Creffes are, and is good against that many of fuch as dwell neere the Germane seas, which they call Scuerbuycke: or as we termed the Scurule, or Skirby, being yied after the same manner that Water Cresses and Scurule wied, yet is it not of so great operation and vertue.

The herbe boyled maketh a good formentation for fwollen legs anti-thodrawa.

The herbe boyled, ftrained, and trained in a flore morrer with the board of Penngreek, Line B.

The leanes boyled, ftrained, and trained in a flore morrer with the board of Penngreek, Line B.

The leanes boyled, ftrained, and trained in a flore morrer with the second of Penngreek, Line B.

The leanes boyled maketh a good forment in a flore morrer with the second of Penngreek, Line B.

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The leanes boyled in a flore morrer with the second of Penngreek, Line B.

The leanes boyled in a flore morrer with the second of Penngreek, Line B.

The leanes boyl

The leaves of Brooke-lime stamped, strained, and given to drinke in wine, helpeth the strangurie, and griefes of the bladder.

The leaves of Brook-lime, and the tendrels of Asparagus, eaten with oyle, vineger, and Pepper,

helpeth the strangurue and stone.

C II A P. 196. Of stinking Ground-Pine.

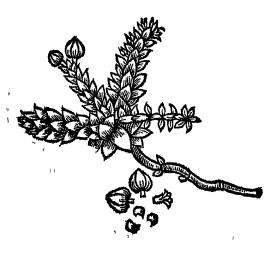
The Kindes.

‡ Dissocides hath antiently mentioned two forts of Anthyllus one with leaves like to the Lentill, & the other like to Chamapitys. To the first, some late writers have referred divers plants, as the two first described in this Chapter, The Anthyllus Leguminosa Belgarum hereaster to be described; the Anthyllus Valentina Clusy formerly set forth Chap. 171. To the second are referred the Ina Mossibata Monspeliaca, described in the fourth place of the 150. Chap of this books, the Linaria adulterma described formerly chap. 165. in the 14. place, and that which is here described in the third place of this chapter, by the name of Anthyllus altera Italorum. ‡

The Description.

Here hath beene much adoe among Writers about the certaine knowledge of the true Anthyllus of Dioscorides. I will therefore set downe that plant which of all others is found most agreeable thereunto. It hath many small branches sull joynts, not aboue an handfull high, creeping sundry wayes, beset with small thicke leaues of a pale colour, resembling Lenticula, or rather also minor, the lesser Chickweed. The floures grow at the top of the stake, starre-fashion, of an herby colour like boxe, or Sedum minus it softereth his small seeds in a three corneied huske. The root is somewhat long, slender, joynted, and deepely thrust into the ground like Soldanella: all the whole plant is saltish, bitter in taste, and somewhat heating.

‡ I Anthyllus lentifolia, sine Alsine trucsata marsna. Sea Pimpernell.



‡ 2 Anthyllis Marma means Alpinefolia. Many floured Ground-Pine.



† This description was taken out of the Adversaria, pag. 195, where it is called Anthyllis prior lentifolia Peplios efficie maritima: also Clusius hath described it by the name of Alsines genus pelagicum. I have called it in my last sournal by the name of Alsine cruciata marina, because the seawes which grow thicke together by couples crosse each other, as it happens in most plants which have square stalkes with two seaves at each soynt. I have Englished it Sea Pimpernell, because the leaves in shape are as like those of Pimpernel as of any other Plant; and also for that our Author the leaves in shape are as like those of Pimpernel as of any other Plant; and also for that our Author the leaves in shape are as like those of Pimpernel as of any other Plant; and also for that our Author the leaves in shape hath none; which hath caused some to reck on this satisfies at Lobel, and Alsine of clusius. Sure plants, which indeed are not so. I have given your figure hereof which I tooke item.

3 Anthyllus altera Italorum. Stinking ground Pine.



There is likewise another fort of Anthyllus or Sea Ground Pine, but in truth nothing els than a kinde of Sea Chickeweed, having small branches trailing upon the ground of two hands high, whereupon do grow little leaves like those of Chickweed, not vnlike those of Lemiculamarina, or Sea Lentils. on the top of the stalks stand many finall mossie floures of a white colour. The whole plant is of a bitter and faltish taste. ‡ This is the Marina incana Anthyllis Alsine folia Narbonensium of Lobel it is the Paronychia altera of Matthiolus. ‡

‡ 3 To this figure (which formerly was given for the first of these by our Authour) I will now give you a briefe description. This in the branches, leaves, and whole face thereof is very like the French Herbe-Iuie, or Ground Pine, but that it is much Iesse in all the parts thereof, but chiefely in the leaves which also are not snipt like those of the French Ground Pine, but sharp pointed the tops of the branches are downie orwoolly, and set with little pale yellow floures. ‡

The Place.

These do grow in the South Isles belonging to England, especially in Portland in the grauelly and fandy foords, which lie low and against the sea ; and likewise in the isle of Shepey neere the water side. ‡ I have onely found the first described, and that

both in Shepey, as also in West-gate bay by Margate in the Isle of Thanet.‡

The Time.

They floure and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

of TheNames.

Their titles and descriptions sufficiently set forth their severall names.

The Temperature.

These sea herbes are of a temperate facultie betweene hot and cold.

The Vertues.

Halfe an ounce of the dried leaves drunke, prevaileth greatly against the hot pisse, the strangurie, or difficultie of making water, and purgeth the reines.

The same taken with Oxymell or honied water is good for the falling sicknesse,] given sirst at E morning, and last at night.

Therewas formerly three de Criptions, wer but one figure in this chapter, and that was marked with the figure a and called Antibylis lentifolis, but wherefore I have given you the citie which Libel the first Author thereof purs vpon 11, with a defenp ion thereto, that it may not stand as a cipher, as reformerly did.

That description which formerly held the second place was of the Antibylis Valentins of Cluster, described formerly thap-17 I and therefore I have omitted in here

Снар. 197. Of Whiteblow, or Whitelow Grasse.

The Kindes.

He first is a very slender plant having a sewe small leaves like the least weeke, growing in little tufts, from the midft whereof rifeth vp a small stallage of foure inches long; on whose top do grow very little white floures, which being past there come in place mall flat pouches composed of three filmes; which being ripe, the two cornides fall away, leaving a middle part standing long time after which is like white Sattings of Bollonac, which our real white Sattin, but much smaller: the taste is somewhat shape.

In the of Paronychia, hath small thicke and fat least the into three or more distincted the leaves of Rue, but a great deale for the shalks are like the former & the

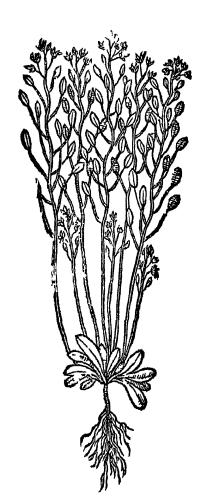
leaves also, but the cases wherein the feede is contained, are lil contoil e seed testels of Myositis

Scorpso, des, or Mouscare Scorpson graffe. The floures are small and white.

There is another fort of W hitlow graffe or Nailewcort, that is likewife a low or base herbe, having a small tough roote, with some thredder strings annexed elected from which rise p divers shower tough stalkes, set with little narrow leaves consusedly like those of the smallest Chickweed who reof doubtlesse these be kindes alongst the stalks do grow very little white stower after which come the seeds in small buttons, of the bignesse of a line head. I Our Author seems bere to describe the Paronychia 2.06 Tabern. ‡

T Paronychia vulgari.
Common Whitlow giasse.

2 Paronychia Rutacco folio.
Rew leafed or 119ged Whitlow griffe.





1 In Place.

These small, hase and low herbs grow vpon bricke and stone wals, vpon old uled houses, which are growne to have much mosse vpon them, and vpon some shadowie, and dry muddy wals. It groweth plentifully vpon the bricke wall in Chancerie Lane, belonging to the Earle

of Southampton, in the Suburbs of London, and fundry other places.

These floure many times in Ianuary and February, and when hot weather approcheth, they are no more to be seen all the years after.

The Græcians have called these plants which Cicero calleth Reduvia There be many kindes of plants, called by the said name of Paronychia, which hath caused many writers to doubt of the true kinde: but you may very boldly take these plants for the same, vntill time hath reucaled or raised up some new plant, approching neeser unto the truth: which I thinks will never be, so that we may call them in English, Naile-woort, and VV littelow giasse.

As touching the qualitie hereof, we have nothing to set downe: onely it hath beene taken to heale the disease of the nailes called a Whitlow, whereof it took his name.

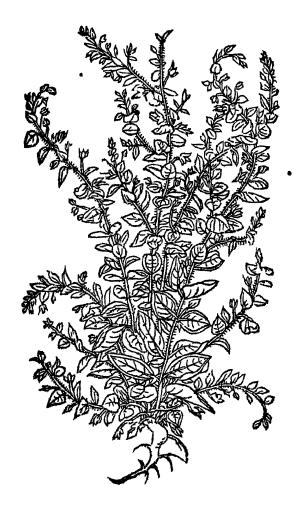
† Our Authour here igaue vs two figures, and is many deferiptions of both these plants, wherefore I have omitted 2, of the figures, and the more unperfect Deferiptions.

C 11 A P. 198. Of the female Fluellen, or Speedwell.

The Description.

- He first kinde of Elatine, beeing of Fuchsius and Matthiolus, called Veronica famina, of the female Fluellen, shooteth from a small and fibrous root many flexible and tender branches, dispersed flat upon the ground, ramping & creeping with leaves like Nummularia, but that the leaves of Elatine are of an hoasie, hairie, and ouesworne greene colour, among which come forth many small floures, of a yellow colour mixed with a little purple, like unto the small Snapdragon, having a certaine taile of Spur sastened unto every such floure, like the heibe called Laikes spuire. The lower law or chap of the floure is of a purple colour, and the upper lawe of a faire yellowe, which beeing past, there succeedes a small blacke seede contained in round husks
- The fecond kinde of *Elatine* hath stalkes, branches, floures, and roots, like the first: but the leaves are fashioned like the former, but that they have two little ears at the lower end, somewhat resembling an arrow head, broad at the setting on: but the spur or taile of the floure is longer, and more purple mixed with the yellow in the floure.
 - I Peronica fæmina Fuchsy, sive Elatine. The Female Fluellen.

2 Elatine altera.
Sharpe pointed Fluellen.





The Place.

Both these plants I have found in sundry places where come hath growne, especially barley, as in the fields about Southsteet in Kent, where within six miles compasse there is not a field wherein it doth not grow.

Also it groweth in a field next vnto the house sometime belonging to that honourable gentleman Sir Frances Walsing ham, at Barn-elmes, and in sundry places of Essex and in the next field vnto the Churchyard at Chiswicke neere London, towards the midst of the field.

The Time.

They Houre in August and September.



The Names.

Their sewerall titles set soith their names as well in Latine as English.

The Nature and Vertues.

These plants are not onely of a singular astringent sacultie, and thereby helpe them that bee gricued with the Dy sentene and hot swelling, but of such singular efficacy to heale spreading and eating cankers, and corosiue vicers, that their vertue in a manner passeth all credit in these fietting fores, ypon sure proofe done vnto sundry persons, and especially upon a man whom Pena reportes to have his nose eaten most grieuously with a canker or eating fore, who sent for the Physitions & Chirisgions that were faircously knowne to be the best, and they with one consent concluded to cut the said nose off, to present the rest of his sace—among these Surgeons and Physitions came a poore some Barbar, who had no more skill than he had learned by tradition, and yet undertooke to cure the patient. This sore said Barbar standing in the companie and hearing their determination, desired that he might make triall of an herbe which he had seene his masservse for the same purpose, which heibe Elitare, though hower ignorant of the name whereby it was called, yet hee knew where to setch it To be shout, this herbe he stamped, and gaue the suice of it into the patient to drinke, and outwardly applied the same plaisterwise, and in very short space persectly cured the man, and stated the rest of his body stom surther corruption, which was ready to fall into a seprosse, Adnersar, pag. 197.

Elatine helpeth the inflammation of the eies, and defendeth humours flowing vnto them, beeing

boiled, and as a pultus applied thereto.

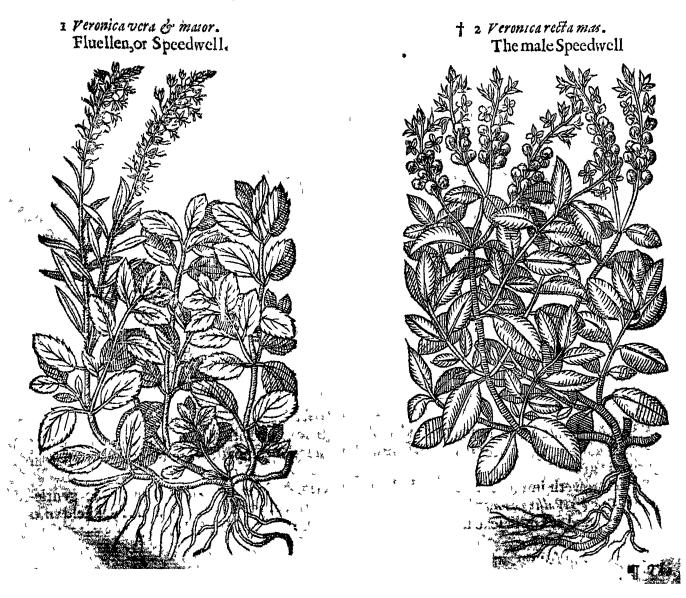
The leaves folden in the broth of a hen, or Veale, staieth the dysenterie.

The new writers afterme, that the female Fluellen openeth the obstructions or stoppings of the liner and spleen, pronoketh vrine, drineth south stones, and clenseth the kidneses and bladder, according to Paulus.

The weight of a dram or of a French crowne, of the pouder of the heibe, with the like waight of

treacle, is commended against postulent Feuers.

CHAP. 192. Of Fluellen the male, or Paul's Betonie.



The Description.

The first kinde of *Veronica* is a small herbe, and creepeth by the ground with little reddish and hairy branches. The lease is something round and hairy, indented or supped round about the edges. The floures are of a light blew colour, declining to purple the seed is contained in little flat pouches the root is sibrous and hairy.

† 2 The second doth also creepe vpon the ground, having long stender stemmes, some sort

† 2 The second doth also creepe vpon the ground, having long slender stemmes, some soot high, and somewhat large leaves a little harry, and pleasantly soft. The slowes be blew like as those of the sormer, but somewhat bigger, and of a brighter colour, and they are also succeeded by round

feed veffels.

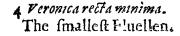
3 The third kinde of Veronica creepeth with branches and leaves like vnto Serpillum, for which cause it hath beene called Veronica Serpillisolia. The floures grow along the small and tender branches, of a whitish colour declining to blewnesse. The root is small and threddie, taking hold pointhe vpper face of the earth, where it spreadeth. The sced is contained in small pouches like the former.

4 The fourth hath a root fomewhat wooddie, from the which rife vp leaves like vnto the former. The small vpright stalke is beset with the like leaves, but lesser, at the top whereof commeth forth a slender spike closely thrust together, and full of blewish sloures, which are succeeded by ma-

ny horned feed veffels.

‡ 5 This hath many wooddie round smooth branches, some handfull and halfe high or better: the leaves are like those of wilde Tyme, but longer, and of a blacker colour, sometimes lightly snipt at the tops of the branches grow floures of a whitish blew colour, consisting of sourc, since, or else six e little leaves a piece, which falling, there follow round seede vessels, containing a round small and blacke seed. It floures in August, and growes upon cold and high mountaines, as the Alpes Pona calls this Veronica Alpina minima Serpillisolio and Chissis hath it by the name of Veronica 3 fruticans. ‡

3 Veronicaminor. Little Flucilen.

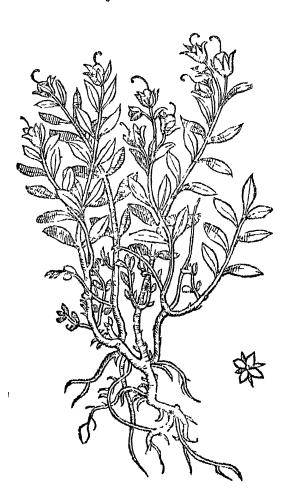




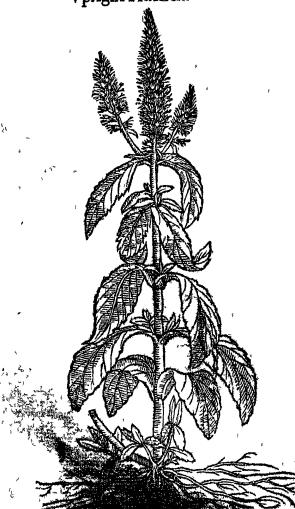




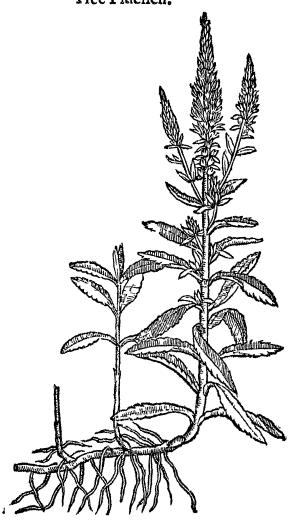
‡ 5 Veromea fruticans Serpillisolia.
Shrubbje Fluclien.



† 7 Veromea spreata latifolia. Vpright Fluellen.



6 Veronica assurgens, sique Spicata.
Tree Fluellen.



‡ 8 Veronica supina
Leaning Fluellen.



The first kinde of Veronica hath many vpright branches a foote high and fometimes more, dividing themselves into sundry other small twigs; at the top whereof do grow faire spikie tufts, bearing bright and shining blew floures. The leaves are somewhat long, indented about the edges

like a faw the root is compact of many threds, or strings.

‡ 7 This hath stalkes some cubit high and sometimes more, and these not very full of branches, yet having divers joints, at each whereof do grow forth two leaves, two or three inches long, and one broad, and these leaves are also thicke, smooth, and shining, lightly snipt or cut about the edges, and of a very astringent and drying taste, and at last somewhat biting. At the top of the stalkes grow spokie tufts or blew floures like those of the last mentioned, but of somewhat a lighter colour, and they begin first to floure or shew themselves below, and so go vpwaids, the seed, which is small and blacke, is conteyned in flat seed vessels the roote is thicke with many fibres, euery yeere thrusting up new shoots. There is a variety of this with the leaves not so blacke and shining, but having more branches, and another which hath a longer spike or tust of sources Clusius calls this Veronica erectior latifolia ‡

The eighth having his stalkes leaning upon the ground looketh with his face upright, Freuing fundry flexible branches, fct with leaues like vnto wilde Germander by couples, one right against another, deeply jagged about the edges, in respect of the other before mentioned. The

floures are of a blew colour the root is long, with some threds appendant thereto.

¶ The Place.

Veronica groweth vpon bankes, borders of fields, and grassie mole-hils, in fandy grounds, and un

woods, almost everywhere

The fourth kinde, my good friend M' Stephen Bredwell, practitioner in physicke found and she ed it me in the close next adjoining to the house of Mr. Bele, chiefe of the clerkes of her Maiesties Counsell, dwelling at Barnes neere London. The fixth is a stranger in England, but I have it growing in my garden.

These floure from May to September.

The Names.

† These plants are comprehended under this generall name Veronica, and Dodonaus would have the first of them to be the Betonica of Paulus Agineta, and Turner and Gesner the third: we do call them in English, Pauls Betony, or Speedwell . in Welch it is called Fluellen, and the Welch people do attribute great vertues to the same: in high Dutch, Growndheill: in low Dutch, Ex eu pails, that is to fay, Honor and praise.

¶ The Nature.

These are of a meane temperature, betweene heate and drinesse.

The Vertues.

The decoction of Veronica drunke, fodereth and healeth all fresh and old wounds, clenseth the bloud from all corruption, and is good to be drunke for the kidnies, and against scuruinesse and foule spreading tetters, and consuming and fretting fores, the small pox and measels.

The water of Veronica distilled with wine, and re-distilled so often untill the liquor wax of a reddish colour, prevaileth against the old cough, the drinesse of the lungs, and all vicers and instam-

mation of the fame.

† The fecond and third were both fign es of that deferibed in the third place and those that were formerly in the fifth and fixth places were also of the same plant, to wit that which is here described in the fixth place and which was formerly in the fifth

CHAP.198. Of herbe Two pence.

The Description.

Erbe Two pence hath a small and tender root, spreding and dispersing it selfestate within the ground, from which rife vp many little, tender, flexible stalkes trailing vpon the ground, fet by couples at certaine spaces, with smooth greene leaves somewhat round, whereof it tooke his name: from the bosome of which leaves shoote forth mall tender foot-stalkes, whereon do grow little yellow floures, like those of Cinkefoile or Lamentill.

There is a kinde of Money woort or herbe Two pence, like the other of his kinde in each re-

spect, sauing it is altogether lesser, wherein they differ.

There is another kinde of Money-woort which hath many very lender creeping bran-which here and there put forth fibres, and take root againe: the leader are small and round, the mg by couples one against another; and out of the bosones come stender soote-stalkes.

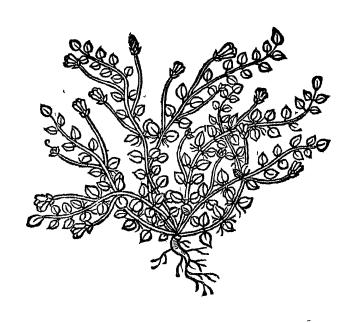
Ggg

bearing picty little whitish purple floures consisting of five little leaves standing together in manner of a little bell-floure, and seldome otherwise the seed is small, and conteined in round heads. This growes in many wet rotten grounds and vpon bogges. I first found it Anno 1626, in the Bishopricke of Durham, and in two or three places of Yorkshire, and not thinking any had taken notice thereof, I drew a figure of it & called it Nummularia pusilla flore ex also purpurascente, but since I have found that Bankine had somethy set it forth in his Prodromus by the name of Nummularia flore purpurascente. It growes also on the bogges vpon the heath, neare Burnt wood in Essexit floures in Iuly and August ‡

i Nummularia.
Herbe Two pence.

‡ 3 Nummularia flore purpurascente.
Purple floured Money-woort.





The Place.

It groweth neere vnto ditches and streames, and other watery places, and is sometimes sound in moist woods: I sound it vpon the banke of the runer of Thames, right against the Queenes pallace of White hall; and almost in enery countrey where I have travelled.

The Time.

It floureth from May till Summer be well spent.

The Names.

Herbe Two pence is called in Latine Nummularia, and Centummorbia and of divers Serpentaria. It is reported that if serpents be hurt or wounded, they do heale themselves with this herbe, where upon came the name Serpentaria it is thought to be called Centummorbia, of the wonderfull effect which it hath in curing diseases; and it is called Nummularia of the sorme of money, whereunto the leaves are like: in Durch, Pennintherupt: in English, Money woort, Herbe Two pence, and Two penny grasse.

That this herbe is dry, the binding taste thereof doth shew: it is also moderate colder

The Vertues.

kethan to feetually being stamped and boiled in oile oline, with some rosen, wax, and turpentine added it

The suice drunke in wine, is good for the bloudie flie, and all other iffues in bloud of man or B woman, the weakenesse and loosenesse of the belly and laske; it helpeth those that vonite broad, and the Whites in such as have them

Boiled with wine and honie it cureth the wounds of the inward paits, and viceis of the lungs, & C in a word, there is not a better wound herbe, no not Tabaco it felse, nor any other what soener

The herbe boiled in wine with a little home, or meade, prevaileth much against the cough in D children, called the Chiane cough.

CHAP. 200. Of Bugle or Middle Comfrey.

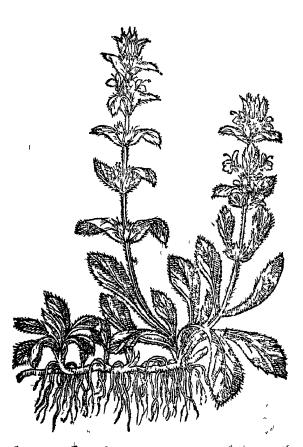
¶ The Description.

Poula spreadeth and creepeth alongst the ground like Monie woort; the leaves be long, fat, & oleous, and of a brown colour for the most part. The floures grow about the stalks in rundles, compassing the stalke, leaving between every rundle base or naked spaces; and are of a faire blew colour, and often white. I found many plants of it in a most ground upon Blacke Heath necre London, fast by a village called Charleton, but the leaves were green, and not browne at all like the other.

1 Bugula.
Middle Confound.

2 Bugul: plane albo, fine carnéa. White or carnation floured Bugle.





Bugle with the white floure differeth not from the precedent, in roots, leaves, and stalks the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth forth faire milk white floures, and the other those that are blew. ‡ It is also found with a flesh coloured floure, and the leaves are less single than those of the former. Bauhine makes mention of one much lesse than those, with round shipt leaves and a rellow floure, which he saith he had out of England, but I have not as yet seene it, nor found any armention thereof. ‡

groweth almost in enery wood and copse, and such like shado vie and moist places, and need in gardens: the other varieties are seldome to be met withall.

G \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c}

The

I The Time.

Bugula floureth in Aprill and May.

The Names.

Bugle is reckered among the Confounds or wound lerbes, and it is called of some confolida media, Brgula, and Boglum in High Dutch, Guntzel: in Low Dutch Sourgegen 201 Markielas, He ba Laurentura in English, Browne Bugle of some, Sicklewoort, and herbe Carpenter, but not truly.

The Nature.

Bugle is of a meane temperature, betweene heat and drinc sie.

The Vertues. It is commended against inward burstings, and members torne, rent, and bruised and therefore it is put into potions that ferve for nodes, in which it is of fuch vertue, that it can dissolve & waste away congealed and clotted bloud. Ruellius writeth that they commonly lay in France, bow he needeth neither Phyl tion noi, Suigeon that hath Bugle and Sanickle, for it doth not only care rotten wounds I eing inwardly taken, but also applied to them outwardly, it is good for the infirmities of the Liner it taketh away the obstructions, and strengthneth it

The decoction of Bugle drunken, dissolueth clotted or congealed blond within the bodie, hea-

leth and maketh found all wounds of the bodie, both inward and outward

The fame openeth the stoppings of the Liuer and gall, and is good against the laundise and seuers of long continuance

The same decoction cureth the rotten vicers and sores of the mouth and gums

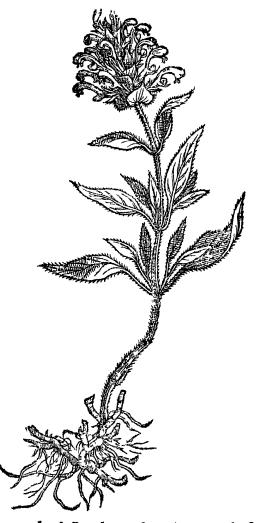
Briula is excellent in curing wounds and feratches, and the nuice cuteth the wounds, vicers and fores of the lecret parts, or the herbe bruised and laid thereon

CHAP. 201 Of Selfe-heale.

r Pruncila. Selft-heale, 2 Prunella Lobelij. The fecond Selfe-heale.



3 Prunella flore albo.
White floured Selfe-heale.



Runell or Brune! hath square harry stalks of a foot high, beiet with long, hairy and shaipe pointed leaues, & at the top of the stalks grow out as thicke set together, like an care or specific to Lpip of a browne colour mixed with blew stodies, and sometimes white, of which kinde I found some plants in Essex neere Henningham ca-

ftle The root is finall and very threddie

† 2 Prunella altera, or after Lobel and Pera,
Symphyium petraum, hath leaves like the last
described, but somewhat narrower, and the
leaves that grow commonly towards the tops
of the stalks, are deeply divided or cut in, after the manner of the leaves of the small Valerian, and sometimes the lower leaves are alfodivided, but that is more seldom, the heads
and floures are like those of the former, and
the colour of the floures is commonly purple
yet sometimes it is sound with flesh coloured,
and otherwhiles with white or ashe coloured
floures.

7 The third fort of Selfe-heale is like vnto the last described in root, stalke, & leanes, & in enery other point, saving that the sloures hereof are of a perfect white colour, and the others not so, which maketh the difference.

The figure which our Authour gaue in this third place, was of the Prunel's feeunda of

Tabern. which I sudge to be all one with the Prunella 1. non vulzaris of Clusius, and that because the floures in that of Tabernamontanus are expressed Ventre laviore, which Clusius complaines his drawer did not observe; the other parts also agree: now this of Clusius hath much larger floures than the ordinary, and those commonly of a deeper purple colour, yet they are sometimes whitish, and otherwhiles of an ashe colour: the seaves also are somewhat more harrie, long and sharpe pointed, than the ordinary, and herein consists the greatest difference. ‡

The first kinde of Pruncli or Brunell groweth verie commonly in all our fieldes throughout England.

The fecond Brunel or Symphytum petraum groweth naturally vpon rocks, stonie mountaines, and grauelly grounds.

The third for any thing that I know is a stranger with vs but the sirst common kinde I have found with white sloures. ‡

These plants floure for the most partial Sommer long.

Brunel is called in English Prunell, Carpenters herbe, Selfe-heale, and Hooke-heale, and Sicklew oort It is called of the later Herbarists Brunella and Prunella, of Matthiolus, Consolida minor, and also the Solidas common.

These herbes are of the temperature of Bugula, that is to say, moderately hot and drie and lone-thing binding.

The decoction of Prunell made with wine or water, doth ioine together and a whole and A found all wounds, both inward and outward, even as Bugle doth.

Prunell brussed with oile of Roses and Vineger, and lased to the sortenance decad, swageth and helpeth the paine and aking thereof.

To bee short, it serveth for the same that Bugle doth, and in the world there are not two better two better two berbs, as hath been often proved.

Ggg

It is commended against the infilmities of the mouth, and especially the ruggednesse, blackenesse, and drinesse of the tongue, with a kinde of swelling in the same. It is an infirmitie amongst o fouldiers that lie in campe. The Germans call it de Braun, which happeneth not without a continual ague and frensic. The remedie hereof is the decoction of Selfe-heale, with common water, after bloud letting out of the veins of the tongue and the mouth and tongue must be often washed with the same decocion, and sometimes a little vineger mixed therewith This disease is thought to be vnknowne to the old writers. but notwithstanding if it be conferred with that which Paulus Aegineta calleth Trysipelas Cerebri, an inflammation of the braine, then will it not be thought to bee · much differing, if it be not the very fame.

CHAP. 202. Of the great Daisie, or Maudelen woort.

I Belles musor. Thegreat Darfie.



The Description.

He great Daisse hath very many broad Leaues fored vpon the ground, fomewhat indented about the edges, of the breadth of a finger, not vnlike those of groundswell among which rife vp stalkes of the height of a cubit, set with the like leaves, but leffer, in the top whereof do grow large white floures with yellow thrums in the middle like those of the single field Daisy or Mayweed, without any smell at all. The root is full of strings.

The Place. It groweth in Medowes and in the borders of fields almost enery where.

The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth in May and June.

The Names. It is called (as we have faid) Bellis major, and also Consolidamedia vulnerariorum, to make a disrence betweene it and Bugula, which is the true

Consolida media notwithstanding this is holden of all to bee Consolida medy generis, or a kinde of middle Consound: in High Dutch, as Fuchsius reporteth, Genizblume: in English, the Great

Daifie and Maudelen woort.

The Temperature.

This great Daifie is moist in the end of the fe-

cond degree, and cold in the beginning of the same.

The Vertues. The leaves of the great Maudleine woort are good against all burning vicers and apostemes,a-

gainst the inflammation and running of the eies, being applied thereto. The same made up in an unguent or salue with wax, oile, and turpenting, is most excellent for wounds, especially those wherein is any inflammation, and will not come to digestion or maturation, as are those weeping wounds made in the knees, elbowes, and other joints.

The turce, decoction, or distilled water, is drunk to very good purpose against the rupture or any

inward burstings. The herbe is good to be put into Vulnerarie drinks or potions, as one simple belonging thereto most necessarie, to the which effect the best practised do vie it, as a simple in such cases of great ef-

It likewise asswageth the cruell torments of the gout, vsed with a few Mallows and butter boiled and made to the forme of a pultis.

time receipt aforefaid vied in Clysters, profiteth much against the venement liear in agues, the torments or wringing of the guts or bowels.



CHAP. 203. Of little Daisies.

The Description.

The Daisie bringeth forth many leaves from a threddy root, smooth, fat, long, and somwhat round withall, very sleightly indented about the edges, for the most part lying upon the ground among which rise up the floures, every one with his owne slender stem, almost like those of Camomill, but lesser, of a perfect white colour, and very double

2 The double red Daisse is like vnto the precedent in every respect, saving in the colour of the floures for this plant bringeth forth floures of a red colour, and the other white as aforesaid.

† These double Daisses are of two sorts, that is either smaller or larger, and these agains either white or red, or of both mixed together wherefore I have given you in the first place the singure of the small, and in the second that of the larger

3 Furthermore, there is another pretty double daisie which differs from the first described only in the sloure, which at the sides thereof puts forth many foot-stalkes carrying also little double floures, being commonly of a red colour, so that each stalke carries as it were an old one and the brood thereof: whence they have sitly termed it the childing Daisie. ‡

I Bellis minor multiplex flore albo wel rubro.

The lesser double red or white Daisie.

2 Bellis mediamultiplex flore albo wel rubro

The larger double white or red Daifie.





The wilde field Daifie hath many leanes fored upon the ground like those of the garden.

Daifie: among which rife up flender flems; on the top whereof do grow finall fine floures like those of Camomill, set about a bunch of yellow thrums, with a pale of white leaner. There now and then red, and often of both mixed together. The root is three leaners and often of both mixed together.

white, now and then red, and often of both mixed together. The root is threed, with the forThere doth likewife grow in the fields another fort of wilde Danks and with the former in each respect, sauing that it is somewhat greater than the other and the leaves are somewhat
the cut in the edges, and larger.

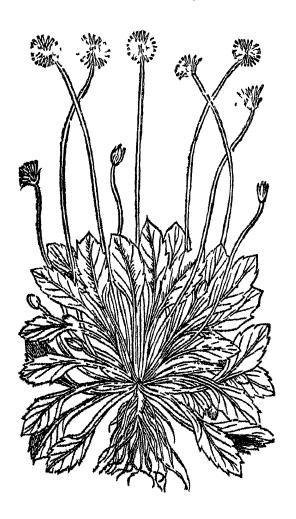
The blew Italian Daisie hath many small threddy rooms from the which rise vp leaves like

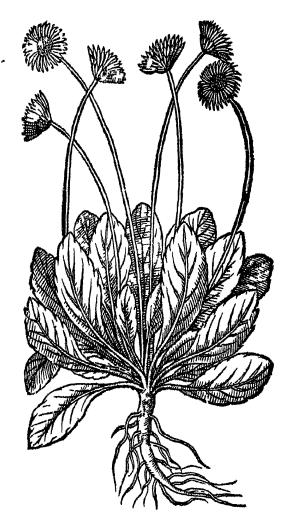
oellis mmor prolife a. Usulding Daifu.



4 Bellis minor filus firis.
The finall wilde Daific.

5 Bello media situestris. The mid-tle wilde Daisse.





those of the common Dassie, of a darke greene colour: among which commeth vp a fat stemme for round about with the like leaves, but lesser. The floures grow at the top globe-fashion, that is, round like a ball, of a perfect blew colour, verie like vnto the floures of Mountaine Scabious.

7 The French blew Daisie is like vnto the other blew Daisies in each respect, saving it is altogether lesser, wherein consisteth the difference.

There were formerly three figures and descriptions of this blew Daisie, but one of them might have served; for they differ but in the tallnesse of their growth, and in the bredth and narrows of their leaves. ‡

The detailed are planted in gardens: the others grow wilde enery where.

The blew Dufies are strangers in England; their naturall place of abode is set forth in their semeiall titles.

6 Bellis cæri la fin Glorularia Apela. The blew Italian Daifie.



7 Billis cœrulea Monspeliaca. Blew French Daisies.



The Time.

The Daifies do floute most part of the Sonmer.

T'e Names.

The Darsie is cilled in high-Dutch Mastieben: in low Dutch, Margricten: in Latine, B.L. lisminor, and could deminor, or the middle Confound of Tragus, Primulavers; but that name is more proper vnto Piim. ofe. of so ne, Herba Mirgarita, or Margarites herbe in French, Mirguertses, and Coffuaces in Italian, Frond prima very gentile. In English, Daisies, and Brussew ort.

The blew Dansie is called Bellis carules of some, Globularia, of the round forme of the doure: it is also called Aphyllanthes, and Frondistora in Italian, Botanaria in English, blew Daisies, and Globe Darsie.

The Temperature.

The lesser Darsies are cold and moist, being moist in the end of the second degree, and cold in the beginning of the fame.

The Daisses doc mitigate all kinde of paines, but especially of the 10ynts, and gout proceeding from an hot and dry humor, if they be stamped with new butter vnsasted, and applied vpon the pained place, but they worke more effectually if Mallowes be added thereto.

The leaves of Daisies vsed amongst other Pot-herbes doe make the belly soluble, and they B are also put into Clysters with good successe, in hot burning seuers, and against inflammations of the intestines.

The iuyce of the leaves and roots faift up into the nosthrils, purgeth the head mightily of foule 🤘 and filthy simile humors, and helpeth the megrim.

The same given to little dogs with milke keepeth them from growing great.

The leaves stamped takerhaway brusses and swellings proceeding of some stroke, if they be stamped and laid thereon, whereupon it was called in old time Bruiscwo't.

The suyce put into the eyes cleareth them, and taketh away the watering.

The decoction of the field Daisse (which is the best for physicks vse) made in water and drunke, G i. good against agues, inflammation of the liver, and all other the inward parts.

CHAP. 204. Of Monse-eare.

The Description.

He great Mouse eare hath great and large leaves greater than our common Pylosellt, or Mouse-eare, thicke, and full of substance the stalkes and leaves be house and white, with a silken mossible silke in handling like silke, pleasant and saire in view it beateth three or source quadrangled stalkes, somewhat knotty, a foot long the roots are hard, wooddy, and sull of strings the slowes come forth at the top of the stalke, like vnto the small Pisscabed, or

Dandelion, of a bright yellow colour

The second kinde of Pylosella is that which we call Auricula muris, or Mouse-eare, being a very common herb, but sew more worthy of consideration because of his good essection, and yet clean unremembred of the old Writers. It is called Pylosella of the rough hairy and whith substance growing on the leaves, which are somewhat long like the little Daisse, but that they have a small hollownesse in them resembling the care of a Mouse vipon the which consideration some have called it Myosow, wherein they were greatly decemed, for it is nothing like unto the Myosow of Dioseorides his small stalkes are likewise hairy, slender, and creeping upon the ground; his shoures are double, and of a pale yellow coloui, much like unto Sonches, or Hieragium, or Hawkeweed.

r Pylosellamajor. Great Mouse-eare. 2 Pylofella repens.
Ciceping Monfe-eare.





3 The small Mouse-care with broad leaves hath a small tough root, from which rise up many hairy and house broad leaves spred upon the ground, among which growes up a slender stem, at the top whereof stand two or three small yellow floures, which being ripe turne unto downe that is carled away with the winde.

The Time.

The Place.

They have been I une.



The Names

Great Mouse-eare is called of the later herbarists Pylosella the smaller likewise Pylosella, and Auricula muris. in Dutch, Bageloriust, and Buylooz: Lacuna thinkes it Holostium: in French, o-reille dirat, on source in Italian, Pelosella in English, Mouse-eare.

The Temperature.

They are hot and dry of temperature, of an excellent astringent facultie, with a certaine hot tenuitie admixed.

The Vertues.

The decoction of Pylofella drunke doth cure and heale all wounds, both naward and outward it A cureth hernies, ruptures, or burftings.

The leaves dried and made into pouder, do profit much in healing of wounds, being strewed B

thereupon.

The decoction of the suyce is of such excellencie, that if steele-edged tooles red hot be drenched and cooled therein oftentimes, it maketh them so hard, that they will cut stone or iron, be they never so hard, without turning the edge or waxing dull.

This herbe being vsed in gargarismes cureth the loosenesse of the Vuula.

Being taken in drinke it healeth the fluxes of the wombe, as also the diseases called Dysenteria E and Enterocele it glueth and consoundeth wounds, stayeth the swelling of the spleene, and the bloudy excrements procured thereby.

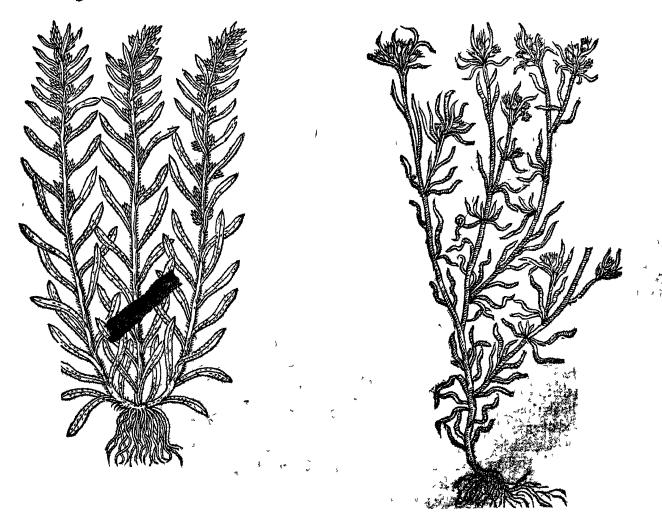
The Apothecaries of the Low-countries make a syrrup of the suyce of this herb, which they vse F

for the cough, confumption, and pulicke.

† I have in this chapter omitted two figures and one description the first of the two omitted figures, which should have beene the third, differs little from the first but in the smallnesse of the stalke, and sewnesse of the sloures at the top thereof the other, which was in the fourth place, wa figured and described by me formerly in the sourch place of the 54 chapter of this books.

CHAP. 205. Of Cotton-weed or Cud-weed.

I Gnaphalium Anglecum. English Cudweed. 2 Gnaphalium vulgare. Common Cudweed.



The Description.

Nglish Cudweed hath sundry slender and vpright stalkes divided into many branches, and groweth as high as common Wormwood, whose colour and shape it doth much resemble. The leaves shoot from the bottome of the turfe ful of haires, in shape somewhat like a Willow leafe below, but about they be narrower, and like the leaves of Psyllium or Flea-wort among which do grow small pale coloured floures like those of the small Conta or Flea-bane. The whole plant is of a bitter taste.

The second being our common Gnaphalium or Cudweed is a base or low herbe, nine or ten inches long, hauing many small stalks or tender branches, and little leaues, coucred all ouer with a certain white cotton or fine wooll, and very thick the floures be yellow, and grow like buttons at

the top of the stalkes.

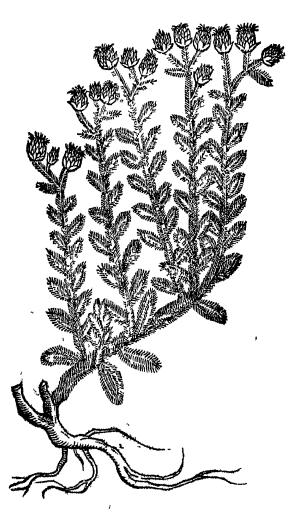
The third kinde of Cudweed or Cotton-weed, being of the sea, is like vnto the other Cudweed last described but is altogether smaller and lower, seldome growing much aboue a handfull high the leaues grow thicke vpon the stalkes, and are short, flat, and very white, soft and woolly. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes in small round buttons, of colour and fashion like the other Cudweed.

The fourth being the Cotton-weed of the hills and stony mountains, is so exceeding white and hoary, that one would thinke it to be a plant made of wooll, which may very eafily be known

by his picture, without other description.

3 Gnaphalium mai mum. Sca Cudweed.

5. Gnaphalium montanum purpureum & album. White and purple mountaine Cotton-weed.





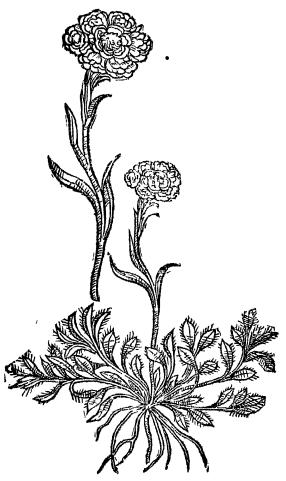
The fifth kinde of Cotton-weed hath leaves and stalkes like the other of his kinde, and differeth in that, that this plant beareth a bush or tust of purple floures, otherwise it is very like.

6 The fixth is like vnrouhe last recited, but greater: the floures are of an exceeding bright red

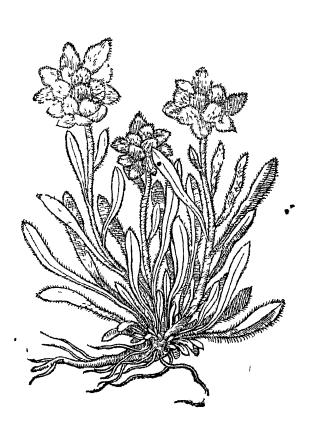
colour, and of an aromaticall sweet smell.

The seventh kinde of Gnaphalium or Cotton-weed of Clusius his description, growes nine or ren inches high, having little long leaves like the small Mous-eare, woolly within, and of a hoarie colour on the outside: the stalkes in like manner are very woolly, at the top whereof commeth forth a faire floure and a strange, having such woolly leaves bordering the floure about, that a man would think it to be nothing else but wooll it selse; and in the middel of the floure come forth

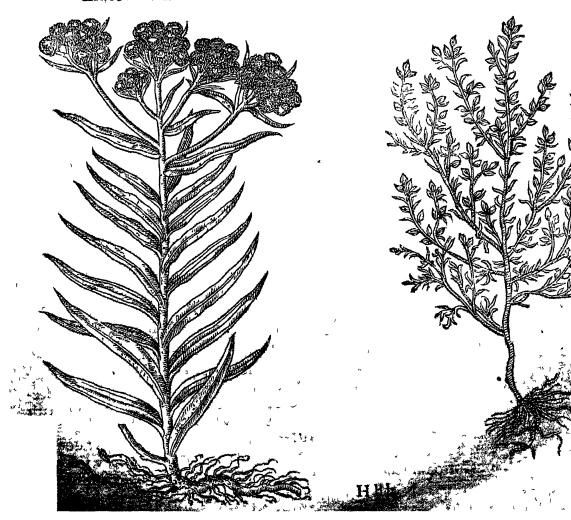
- 6 Gnaphalium montanum suaue rubens.
 Bright red mountaine Cotton-weed.
- † 7 Gnaphalium Alpirum. Rocke Cotton-weed.



‡ 8 Gnaphalium Americanum. Liue for euer.



• Filago minor Small Cud weed.



fundry small heads of a pale yellow colour, like into the other of this kinde. The ioot is blacke and somewhat sibrous

There is a kinde of Cotion weed, being of greater beauty than the reft, that hath strait and vipright stall is 3 foot high or more, covered with a most soft and sine wooll, and in such plentisull manner, that a man may with his hands take it from the stalke in great quantitie which stalke is beset with many small long and narrow leaves, greene vipon the inner side, and hoary on the other side, sashroned somewhat like the leaves of Rosemary, but greater. The slower do grow at the top of the stalkes in bundles or tusts, consisting of many small slowers of a white colour, and very double, compass, or as it were consisting of little silver scales thrust close together, which doe make the same very double. When the shoure hath long slourished, and is waxenold, then comes there in the middless of the sloure a certaine browne yellow thrumme, such as is in the midst of the Darsie which sloure being gathered when it is young, may be kept in such manner as it was gathered (I meane in such sie should be suggested when it is young, may be kept in such manner as it was gathered (I meane in such sie should well his ing) by the space of a whole yeare after, in your cheft or elsewhere wherefore our highish women have called it Liue-long, or Liue for euer, which name doth apily answer his effects. ‡ Cluster received this plant out of England, and first set it forth by the name of Gnaphalium Americanum, or Argyrocome. ‡

This plant hath three or four finall grayish cottony or woolly stalkes, growing strait from the root, and commonly divided into many little branches the leaves be long, narrow, whitish, soft, and woolly, like the other of his kinde the floures be round like buttons, growing very many together at the top of the stalkes, but nothing so yellow as Mouse-eare, which turne into downe,

and are carred away with the winde.

10 Ed go, fine Herba impia Herbe improus, or wicked Cudweed



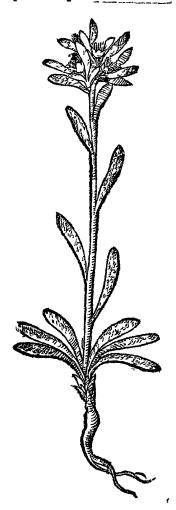
II Leontopodium, sine Pes Leoninus.
Lions Cudweed.



In The tenth is like vnto the last before mentioned, in stalkes, leaves, and floures, but much larger, and for the most part those floures which appeare first are the lowest and basest, and they are overtopt by other floures which come on younger branches, and grow higher, as children seeking to overgrow or overtop their parents, (as many wicked children do) for which cause it hath beene called Herbaimpia, that is, the wicked Herbe, or Herbe Impious.

It The cleuenth plant comprehended vnder the title of Gnaphalium, (being without doubt a kinde thereof, as may appeare by the shape of his floures and stalks, concrete such with a soft wool like vnto the other kindes of Cotton-weed) is an handfull high or the same to be set with leaves

1 12 Leontopodium parvum. Small Lyons Cudweed. ‡ 13 Gnaphalium oblongo folio Long leaved Cudweed.

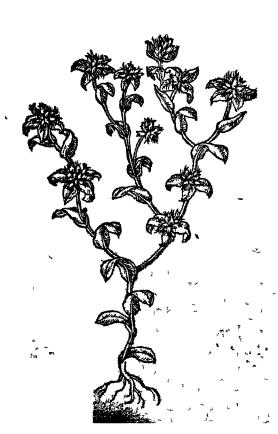


🛊 14 Gnaphalium minus latiore folio. Small broad leaved Cudweed.



like Gnaphalium Anglicum, but somewhat broader. At the top of the stalke groweth a floure of a black 1:h brown violet colour, beset about with rough and woolly hairie leaues, which make the whole floure to resemble the rough haired foot of a Lyon, of a Hare, or a Beare, or rather in mine opiniono a rough footed Doue. The heads of these floures when they are spred abroad carry a greater circumference than is required in fo small a plant; and when the floure is faded, the feed is wrapped in such a deale of wooll that it is scarsely to be found out.

This small kinde of Leontopodum being likewise a kind of Cotton-weed, nelther by Drofcorrdes or any other antique writer once remembred, hath one migle stalke nine inches in height, and the leaves of Gnaphalium montanum which lands and stalkes are white, with a thick lands and stalkes are white, with a thick lands and stalkes are white, with a thick land y woollinesse, bearing at the rose late vellow floures like Gnaphalium to the rose is slender and words to the rose of which the rose is slender at the rose of which the rose is slender and words to the rose of which the rose is slender at the rose of which the rose of the rose of



Hhh

fome stand vpright, others lie along vpon the ground, being round, hairy, and violderly set with fost hoary leaves ingirting their stalkes at their setting on, and sharpe pointed at their upper ends. The tops of the stalkes carry many whitish heads full of a yellowish downe the toot is thicke and blackish, with some sibres.

This sends up one stalke parted into severall branches set here and there with broad soft and hoarie leaves, and at the division of the branches and amongst the leaves grow seven or eight little heads thicke thrust together, being of a grayish yellow colour, and full of much downe the root is unprofitable, and perishes as soone as it hath persected his seed. Clusius calls this Gnaphalium Plateau 3. he having as it seems received them both shown his friend laques Plateau. ‡

The first groweth in the darke woods of Hampsted, and in the woods neere vnto Deptsoid by London. The second groweth vpon dry sandy bankes. The third groweth at a place called Mcrezey, six miles from Colchester, neere vnto the sea side. ‡ I also had it sent me from my worshipfull friend M. Thomas Glyan, who gathered it vpon the sea coast of Wales. ‡

The rest grow vpon mountaines, hilly grounds, and bairen passures.

The kinde of Gnaphalium newly set forth (to wit Americanum) groweth naturally neere vnto the Mediterranean sea, from whence it hath beene brought and planted in our English gardens. ‡ If this be true which our Author here affirmes, it might have had a fitter (at least a neerer) denomination than from America: yet Bauhine affirmes that it growes frequently in Brasill, and it is not improbable that both their affertions be true. ‡

The Time.

They floure for the most part from Iune to the end of August.

The Names.

Cotton-weed is called in Greeke Gnaphalion; and it is called Gnaphalion, because men vie the tender leaves of it in stead of bombaste or Cotton, as Paulus Agineta writeth. Pliny saith it is called Chamaxylon, as though he should say Dwarfe Cotton, for it hath a soft and white cotton like vitto bombaste whereupon also it was called of divers I omentuia, and Cotonaria of others, Centuncular is, and Albinum, which word is found among the bastaid names: but the later word, by reason of the white colour, doth reasonably well agree with it. It is also called Bombes, Humilis silazo, and Herba Impia, because the yonger, or those floures that spring vp later, are higher, and overtop those that come first, as many wicked children do vinto their parents, as before touched in the description: in English, Cotton-weed, Cud-weed, Chasse-weed, and petty Cotton.

These herbes be of an astringent or binding and drying qualitie.

The Vertues.

A Gnaphalium boyled in strong lee cleanseth the haire from nits and lice: also the herbe being laid in ward-robes and presses keepeth apparell from moths.

The same boyled in wine and drunken, killeth wormes and bringerh them forth, and preuaileth

against the bitings and stingings of venomous beasts.

The fume or smoke of the herbe dried, and taken with a funnell, being burned therein, and received in such manner as wevse to take the sume of Tabaco, that is, with a crooked pipe made for the same purpose by the Potter, prevaileth against the cough of the lungs, the great ache or paine of the head, and clenseth the brest and inward parts.

† The figure that was formerly in the fourith place should have beene in the elementh, and that in the elementh in the security.

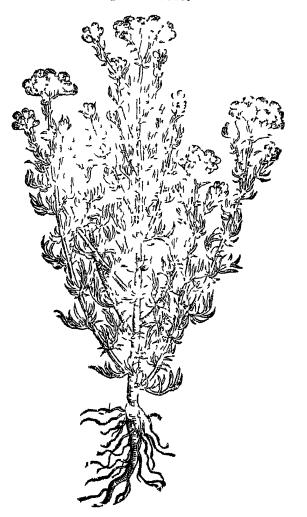
CHAP. 206. Of Golden Moth-wort, or Cudweed.

M The Description.

Olden Moth-wort bringeth forth slender stalkes somewhat hard and wooddy, divided into divers small branches, whereupon do grow leaves somewhat rough, and of a white colour, very much lagged like Southernwood. The floures stand on the tops of the stalkes, loyned together in tusts, of a yellow colour glittering like gold, in some resembling the stalkes of Tansie, or the middle button of the floures of Camomil, which being gathred beautiful long time after as my selfed did see in the hands of Markov of the Clerks of her Maiesties Counsell, which were sensitive among other things

from Padua in Italy. For which cause of long lasting, the unages and conted gods were word to weare garlands thereof whereupon some haue called it Gods stour. For which purpose Proter, King of Egypt did most diligently observe them, as Plant which

T Elyocheyson, sine Coma aurea.
Golden Moth-wort.



T 7 11 1.

It now a mean't art "! places of Italy and Spune, in medical to the latest rendered about the banks of many it is a flear ger in England.

of The Time

It flower to August and September notwithstanding Theophis standard properties among the flower of the Spring.

GI The Man es.

Colden Moth-wort is call d of D effort in Electry for Pluny and Theophy, it is call it Believery for Gazitian flaces it 4 in English, Gold-floure, Golden Moth-wort

It is (faith Galen) of power to cut and ma'e thinge.

The Pertues.

Diosocides teacheth, that the tops thereof a dianke in wine are good for them that can hardly make water, against stingings of Serpents, paines of the huckle bones, and taken in sweet wine it dissolutely convealed bloud.

The branches and leaves laid amongst I cloathes keepeth them from moths, whereup-on it hath beene called of some Moth-weed, or Mothwort.

† Here formerly vere two figures and well rightens of the fame Plants

CHAP. 207. Of Golden Floure-Gentle.

of The Description.

This yellow Euclasting or Floure-Gencle, called of the later Herbausts Yellow Steecas, is a plant that hath stalkes of a span long, and slender, whereupon do grow narrow
leaues white and downie, as are also the stalks. The sloures stand on the tops of the stalks, consisting of a scattered or disordered scaly tust, of a reasonable good smell, of a bright yellow colour,
which being gathered before they be ripe, do keep their colour and beauty a long time without withering, as do most of the Cottonwoods or Cudweeds, whereof this is a kinde. The root is blacke
and slender. ‡ There is some varietie in the heads of this plant, for they are some very large
and longish, as Camerarius notes in his Epitome of Matthiolus, otherwhiles they are very compact
and round, and of the bignesse of the ordinarie.

This growes to fome foot or more high, and hath rough downie leaves like the former, but broader, the floures are longer, but of the fame yellow colour and long continuance as those of the last described. This varies somthing in the bredth and length of the leaves, whence Tabernamontains gave three figures thereof, and therein was followed by our Author, as you shall finde more

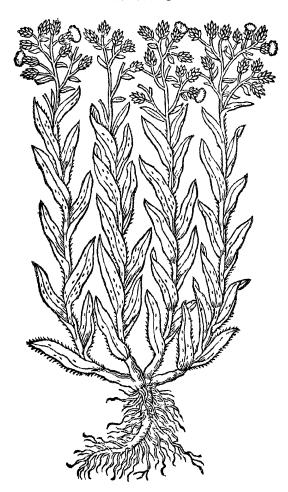
particularly specified at the end of the chapter. ‡

About Nemausium and Montpelier there growes another kinde of Chrysocome, or as Lobel termes it, Stachas Citrina altera, but that as this plant is in all points like, so in all points it is leffer and slenderer, blacker, and not of such beauty as the former, growing more necre, vinto an ash colour, consisting of many small twigs a foot long. The root is lesser, and hath sewer strings annexed thereto; and it is seldome found but in the clisses and crags, among rubbish, and on walls of cities. This plant is browne, without sent or savor like the other revery branch hath his own bunch of floures comming forth of a scaly or round head, but not a number heaved together as in the sirst kinde. It prosperetiwell in our London Gardens.

† I Stæchas Citrina, sine Amaranthus luteus. Golden Stoechas, or Goldilockes.



† 2 Amaranthus luteus latifolius. Broad leaned Goldnockes.



† 3 Chrysocome capitulis conglobatis. Round headed Goldilockes.



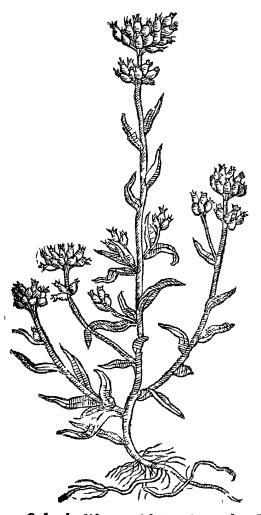
The second secon

† 4 Amaranthus luteus flore oblongo. Golden Cudweed.



There is a kinde hereof beeing a very rare plant, and as rare to be found where it naturally groweth, which is in the woods among the Scarlet-Okes between Sommieres and Mountpellier. It is a fine and beautifull plant, in shew passing the last described Stachas Curina altera: but the leaves of this kinde are broad, and somewhat hoarie, as is all the rest of the whole plant; the stalke a footlong, and beareth the very floures of Stachas Curina altera, but bigger and longer, and somewhat like the floures of Lastuca agrestu: the root is like the former, without any manifest smel, little knowne, hard to finde, whose faculties be yet vinknowne.

† 5 Heliochrysos syluestrus. Wilde Goldylockes.



t 5 This is a wilde kinde (which Lobel fetteth forth) that here may be inferted, called Elizabry for Sylvestris. The woolly or flockey leafe of this plant refembleth Gnaphalium vulgare, but that it is somewhat broader in the middle the floures grow clustering together upon the tops of the branches, of a yellow colour, and almost like those of Maudline the roots are blacke and woolde

The Place.

The first mentioned growes in Italy, and other hot countries and the second growes in rough and grauelly places almost enery where neere vnto the Rhene, especially between Spires and VVormes.

The Time.

They floure in Jure and July

The Names.
Golden floure is called in Latine Comma aurea, of his golden locks or beautifull bush, and also Tineraria in shops, Stachas attrina, Amaranthus luteus, Fuch sy. Trags of some, Linaria aurea, but not truely in Greeke, Chrysocome in Dutch, 13ephbloment, and 190tten crupt; in Italian, Amarantho Giallo in English, Gold-floure, Gods floure, Goldilockes, and Golden

The floures of Golden Stochados f boiled in wine and drunke, expell worms

out of the bellie; and being boiled in Lee made of strong ashes dothkill lice and mits, if they bee bathed therewith. The other faculties are referred to the former plants mentioned in the last chapter.

Stæchas.

† There were formerly the same number of figures as are now in this Chapter, but no way agree ng with the descriptions, the first was of Millefolum Luteum being the Helichysum Italiaum of Mathiglus The second was of the Amaranthus primus of Tragus which still keeps the 2 place and the 4.85 were onely varieties of this, according to baubme but it they be not varieties, but made to expesse the 2 figures of the Adversar which we here give, as I confederately were, then should the fourth have been put in the third place, and the fifting the fourth, & the third should have been put in the fifth, as you may see now it is.

CHAP. 208. Of Costmarie and Maudelein.

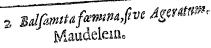
The Description.

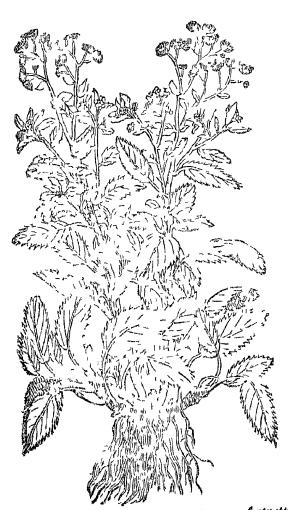
Costmary groweth vp with round hard stalkes two foot high, bearing long broad leaves finely nicked in the edges, of an our worn whitish green colour. The tust or bundle is of a golden colour, consisting of many little floures like clusters, joyned together in a rundle after the manner of golden Stoechados. The root is of a wooddy substance, by nature veried urable, not without a multitude of little strings hanging thereat. The whole plant is of a pleafant smell, sauour, or taste.

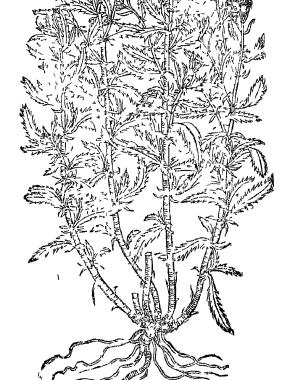
Maudleine is somewhat like to Costmary (whereof it is a kinde) in colour, smell taste, and in the golden floures, set upon the tops of the stalks in round clusters. It bringest for the number of stalkes, slender, and round. The leaves are narrow, long, indented, and deepely curabout the edges. The cluster of floures is lesser than that of Costmarie, but of a better smell, and yellower colour. The roots are long lasting and many.

There is another kinde of Balfamita minor, or Ageratum, which hath leaves leffer and narrower than the former, and those not shipt about the edges: the embel or tust of slowers is

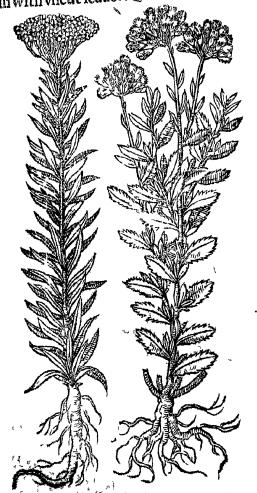
Bellimita mas. Cosmane







Maudelein with vncut leaues. White floured Maudlein. call each of these last described at your



4 Ageratum floribus albis. yellow like as the former, and you may pleasure, either Ageratum, or Balsamita the Græcians call it A party, which is in Latine Ageratum, vel non senescens, called in shops (though vntruly) Eupatorium Meswa. The floures are of a beautifull and feemely fhew, which will not lose their excellen cie of grace in growing, vntill they be very old, and therefore called Ageratum, or Non senescens, as before, and are like in tust to Eliochryson, but of a white colour; and this is thought to be the true and right Ageratum of Dioscorides, although therehath been great, controuerfie which should be the true plant.

4 This differeth not from the common Maudelein, but in the colour of the floures, which are white, when as those of the ordinarie fort are yellow. ‡

The Place. They grow every where in gardens, and are cherished for their sweet floures and leaues.

The Time. They bring forth their tufts of yellow floures in the Sommer moneths.

G

The Names.

Costmarie is called in Latine Balfamita major or mas of some, Costus hortonum it is also called Mentha Graca and Saracenica Officinarum of Tragus, Alisma of Maithiolus, Hirbs Graca of others, Saluia Romana, and Herbalassulata of some, Herba D. Maria in English, Costmarie, and Ale-coast. in High Dutch, fraumentraut: in low Dutch, peronish mindstaut: in French, coq

Maudlein is without doubt a kinde of Costmarie, called of the Italians Herba Giulia of Valerius Cordu, Mentha Corymbiseraminor and Eupatorium Mesue. It is judged to be Dioscorides his Agira-

tum, and it is the Costus minor hortensis of Gesner we call it in English Maudlein.

of The Nature.

They are hot and drie in the fecond degree.

The Vertues.

These plants are very effectuall, especially Maudlein, taken either inwardly or else outward. A ly to prouoke vrine, and the sumethereof doth the same, and mollisheth the haidnesse of the Matrix.

Costmarie is put into Ale to steepe, as also into the barrels and Stands amongst those herbes B wherewith they doe make Sage Ale; which drinke is very profitable for the diseases before spoken of.

The leaves of Maudleine and Adders tongue stamped and boiled in Oile Olive, adding thereto C a little wax, rosin, and a little turpentine, maketh an excellent healing vinguent, or incarnative salve to raise or bring vp sless from a deepe and hollow wound or vicer, whereof I have had long experience.

The Conferue made with the leaves of Costmarie and Sugar, doth warme and drie the braine, D and openeth the stoppings of the same. Stoppeth all Catarrhes, rheumes and distillations, taken in the quantitie of a beane.

The leaves of Costmarie boiled in wine and drunken, cureth the griping paine of the bellie, the E

guts and bowels, and cureth the bloudse flix.

It is good for them that have the greene ficknesse, or the dropsie, especially in the beginning; and Fit helpeth all that have a weake and cold liver.

The feed expelleth all manner of wormes out of the belly, as wormfeed doth.

CHAP. 209. Of Tansie.

I The Description.

The groweth vp with many stalkes, bearing on the tops of them certaine clustered tusts, with floures like the round buttons of yellow Romane Cammomill, or Feuer-few (without any leaves paled about them) as yellow as gold. The leaves be long, made as it were of a great many set together vpon one stalke, like those of Agrimony, or rather wild Tansie, very like to the semale Ferne, but softer and lesser, and every one of them slashed in the edges as are the leaves of Ferne. The root is tough and of a wooddie substance. The whole plant is bitter in taste, and of a strong smell, but yet pleasant.

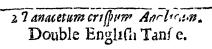
The double English Tansie hath leaves infinitly lagged and nicked, and curled withall, like vnto a plume of seathers: it is altogether like vnto the other, both in smell and taste, as also in sloures, but more pleasantly smelling by many degrees, wherein especially consistent the diffe-

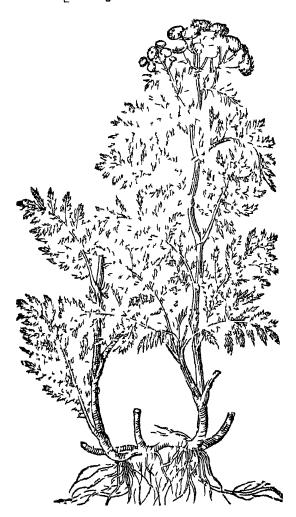
tence.

3 The third kinde of Tansie hath leaves, toots, stalkes, and branches like the other, and different from them, in that this hath no simell or sauour at all, and the sloures are like the common fingle Fethersew.

‡ 4 Clusius hath described another bigger kind of vnsauorie Tansie, whose figure here we give you, it grows some cubit and halfe high, with crested stalks, having leaves set upon some har longer stalks than those of the last described, otherwise much like them the stones are much larger, being of the bignesse of the great Daisie, and of the same colour: the seede is long and blacke. The root is of the thickness of ones singer, running upon the surface of the ground at putting forth some sibres, and it lasts duiers yeares, so that the plant may be energated thereby. This sources in May and Inne, and grows wilde upon divers hills in Hungary and Austria.

Tinacetum. Jansie.

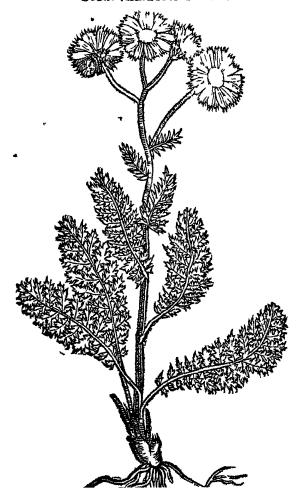




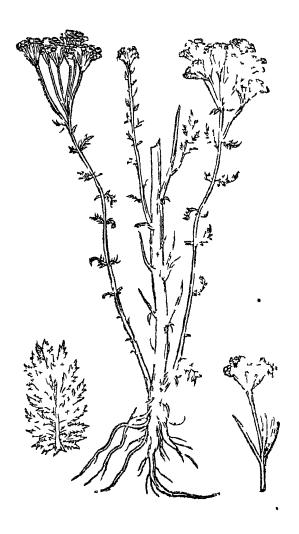
3 Tanacetum non odorum. Vnfauorie Tanfie.



‡ 4 Tanacetum in odor um maius. Great vnsauorie Tansie.



7 A Truct im minus album. Small white Tanie.



If the fifth kinde of Tarine harh urbad leaves, much tagged and we're like the kaves of Fetherfew, but smaller, and more deeply out. The stake is small, a foot long, whereupon doe grow little tusts of little white doung, it's the tust of Milsoile of Yanov. The rest is in smell and favour like the common Tarsin our notalrogether so shoons.

I be Place

The first groweth wiles B 10 Is as 100 1 an in gardens the others grow may garde

of The Time.

They floure in July and August.

et The Names.

The first is called Tarsie the second der la Tansie, the third in avory Tanse, the last white Tansie in Latine, Tan acrem, and Atheras are shough sewere importable occurrence of some, and constitutions.

of The Nature.

The fanties which finel fuccrate hot in the fecond degree, and dry in the third. I hat with out finell is hot and drie, and of a meane temperature.

The Vertues.

In the Spring time are made with the leaves A hereof newly spring vp, and with egs, cakes or tansies, which be pleasant in taste, and good for the stomacke. For if any bad humours cleause thereunto, it doth perfectly concost them, and shows them downewards. The root presented with hony or sugar, is an especial thing against the gout, if every day for a certaine space, a rea-

ionable quantitie thereof be eaten fasting.

The feed of Tansie is a singular and appropued medicine against Wormes, so in what sort so B euer it be taken, it killeth and driveth them forth

The same pound, and mixed with oile Olive, is very good against the paine and shrinking of the Cinewes

Also being drunke with wine, it is good against the paine of the bladder, and when a mar can-D not pisse but by drops.

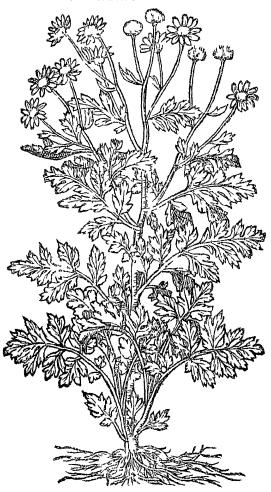
† The figure that was former in the Fourth place was onely the varietie of the ordinary Tanfie, having a white finite that which ag end with the defer potentially a spage 15. under the title of Achilles fine Millefolium with le

CHAR. 210. Of Fetherfew.

The Description.

- FEuerlew bringeth forth many little round stalkes, divided into certaine branches. The leaves are tender, diversly torne and tagged, and nickt on the edges like the first and nethermost leaves of Coriander, but greater. The slowes stand on the tops of the branches, with a small pale of white leaves, set tound about a yellow ball or button, like the wilde field Daisse. The root is hard and tough: the whole plant is of a light whitish greene colour, of a strong smell and butter taste
- 2 The second kinde of Feuersew, Matricaria, or Parthenium, different from the former, in that it hath double floures; otherwise in smell, leaves, and branches, it is all one with the common Feuersew.
 - 3 There is a third fort called Mountaine Feuerfew, of Carolus Clufius his deict ption, that hath final,

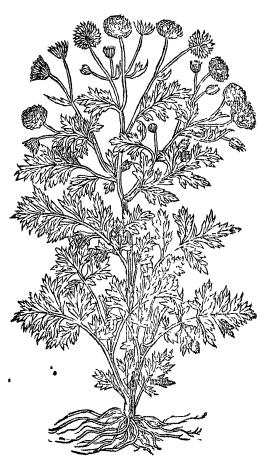
1 Matricaria. Feuerfew.



‡ 3 Matricaria Alpina Clusy. Mountaine Feuerfew.



2 Mairicaria duplici flore. Double Feuerfew.



fmall and fibrous roots; from which proceed flender wooddie stalks, a foot high and somewhat more, befet or garnished about with leaues like Camomill, deepely tagged or cur, of the fauour or smell of Feuersew, but not so strong, in taste hot, but not unpleasant. At the top of the stalks there come forth smal white floures not like vnto the first, but rather like vnto Absynthium album, or White Worme-

I have growing in my, Garden another fort, like vnto the first kinde, but of a most pleasant sweet sauour, in respect of any of the rest. ‡ This seemes to be the Matricaria altera ex Ilua, mentioned by Camerarius in his Hortus * medicus. ‡

The Place.
The common fingle Feuerfew groweth in hedges, gardens, and about old wals, it toyeth to grow among rubbish. There is oftentimes found when it is digged vp a little cole vnder the strings of the root, and neuer without it, whereof Cardane in his booke of Subtilties fetteth down divers vaine and trifling things.

The Time. They floure for the most part all the Som-

¶ The Names.

mer long.

Feuersew is called in Greeke of Dioserides mostom of Galen, and Paulus one of his feet, Arabase in Latine, Parthenium, Matricaria, and

Febrifuga, of Tuchfus, Artemisa Tennifolia in Italian, Amarella in Dutch, December in French, Espargonte in English, Feddersew and Feuersew, taken stom his force of driving away Agues.

of The Temperature

Feuerfew doth manifestly heat, it is hot in the third degree, and due in the second; it conferly, purgeth, or scourcth, openeth and fully performethall that bitter things can do

The Vertues

It is a great remodic against the diseases of the matrix, it procureth womens sicknes with speed, A it bringeth forth the after birth and the dead childe, whether it bee drunke in a decoction, or borled in a bath and the woman sit over it, or the heibes sodden and applied to the prime part, in manner of a cataplasme or pultis

Dioscorides also teacheth, that it is profitably applied to Sunt Anthonies fire, to all hot inflam- B

mations, and hot fivellings, if it be laid voto, both leaues and floures.

The same Author assirtment, that the ponder of Feucisew dianke with Oxymell, or syrup of Vineger, or wine for want of the others, draweth away slegme and melancholy, and is good for them that are pursie, and have their lungs stuffed with slegme, and is profitable likewise to be drunke a gainst the stone, as the same Author saith

Feuerfew dried and made into pouder, and two drims of it taken with home or fweet wine, purgeth by fiege melancholy and flegme, wherefore it is very good for them that are giddle in the head, or which have the turning called *Vertigo*, that is a fwimming and turning in the head Alfo it is good for fuch as be melancholike, fad, penfiue, and without speech

The herbe is good against the suffocation of the mother, that is, the hardnesse and stopping of E

the same, being boiled in wine, and applied to the place.

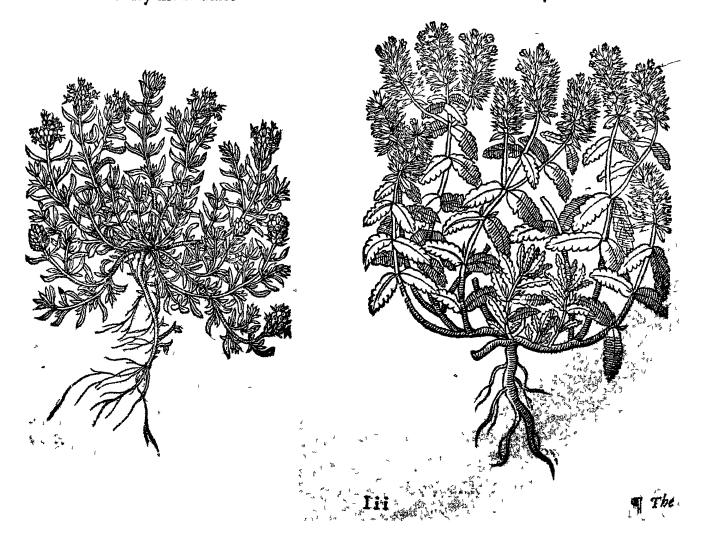
The decoction of the same is good for women to sit ouer, for the purposes aforesaid.

It is vied both in drinks, and bound to the wrests with bay falt, and the pouder of glasse stamped G together, as a most singular experiment against the ague.

CHAP. 211. Of Poley, or Pellamountaine.

Polium montonum album.
White Poley mountaine.

2 Polium montanum luteum. Yellow Poley mountaine.



The Descript on.

- The first kinde of Polium, or in English Poley of the mountain, is a little tender and sweet smalling heibe, verie hoarie, whereupon it tooke his name for it is not onely hoary in pait, but his hourse flockinesse possesses the whole plant, tuste and all, being no less hoarie than Gnaphalium, especially where it groweth necrethe Scaat the bending of the hils, or necre the sandie shores of the Mediteriane in Sea from his wooddie and somewhat threddie root shooteth forth straight from the caith a number of small round stakes nine inches long, and by certaine distances from the stake proceed somewhat long leaves like Gnaphalium, which have light niel es about the edges, that stand one against another, inclosing the stake in the toppe of the stakes stand spokie tusts of floures, white of colour like Serpillum. This plant is stronger of sent or savour than any of the rest sollowing, which sent is somewhat sharp, and affecting the nose with his succentes.
- 2 The tustes of the second kinde of *Polium* are longer than the tustes or floures of the last betore mentioned, and they are of a yellow colour, the leaves also are broader, otherwise they are very like.
- 3 From the wooddie rootes of this third kinde of *Polium* proceed a great number of shootes like vnto the last rehearsed, lying flat vpright vpon the ground, whose slender branches take hold vpon the vpper part of the earth where they creepe. The floures are like the other, but of a purple colour.
- 4 The last kinde of *Polium*, and of all the rest the smallest, is of an indifferent good smell, in all points like vnto the common *Polium*, but that it is some times lesser, having the leaves not snipt, & the slower white
- † 5 This fends up many branches from one root like to those of the first described, but shorter and more shrubbic, lying partly upon the ground, the leaves grow by couples at certain spaces, somewhat like, but lesser than those of Rosemarie of Lauander, greene aboue, and whitish beneath, not simply about their edges, their taste is bitter, and smell somewhat pleasant the floures grow plentifully upon the tops of the branches, white of colour, and in shape not unlike those of the order Poleyes they grow on a bunch together, and not Spike sashion: the seed is blackish and contained in small vesses the root is hard and wooddie, with many fibres. Clusius calls this Polium 7. also flore. It is the Polium alterum of Matthiolus, and Polium recention um samma Lavandula folio of Lobel. I here give you (as Clusius also hath done) two figures to make one good one: the former shews the floures and their manner of growing, the other, the seede vessels, and the leaves growing by couples, together with a little better expression of the root. ‡

3 Polium montanum purpureum. Purple Poley.



The Place.

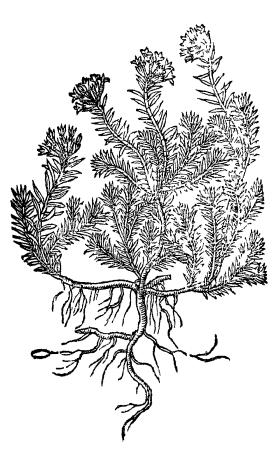
These plants do grow naturally upon the mountaines of France, Italie, Spaine, and other hot rethey are strangers in England, notwithstanding I have plants of that Poley with yellow hours by the gift of Lobel.

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

Polium mont annm minimum. Creeping Poley.



'Another figure of the Lauander leaued Poley.



‡ 5 Polium Lavandula foiso, flore alto. Lavander leaved Poley.



The Names.

Poley mountaine is called in Greeke with, of his hoarmesse, and in Latine also Polium. Diuers suspect that Polium is Leucas, and that Diofcorides hath twife intreated of that herbe winder divers names, the kindes, the occasion of the name, and likewise the faculties do agree. There bee two of the Leucades, one um that is of the mountaine the other, super, which is that with the broader leafe. It is called Leucas of the whitish colour, and Polion of the hoarinesse, because it seemeth like to a mans hourse head, for whatsoeuer waxerh hoarse, is said to be white.

The Temperature Poley is of temperature drie in the third degree, and hor in the end of the second.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith, it is a remedie forthem that haue the dropfie, the yellow raundice, and that

are troubled with the spleene.

It prouoketh vrine, se is put into prechadate, B

treacle, and counterportons

It profiteth much against the bitings of venomous beatls, and distribute the profiter of the bitings of venomous beatls, and distribute the profiter of the profiter of the bitings of vebeatts from the place where it is strewed, or

The langeringke with vineger, is good for D

the diseases of the milt and spleene; it troubleth the stomacke, and afflicte h the head, and prouoketh the loosenesse of the bellie.

CHAP. 212. Of Germander.

The Kindes.

He old writers have set downe no certaine kinds of Germander, yet we have thought it good, and not without cause, to intreat of mo forts than have been observed of all, dividing those vinder the title of Tenerium from Chamadryes although they are both of one kind, but yet differing very notably.

The Description.

3 The first Germander groweth lowe, with very many branches lying upon the ground, tough, hard, and wooddie, spreading it selfe here and there: whereupon are placed small leaves snipt about the edges like the teeth of a saw, resembling the shape of an oken lease. The floures are of a purple colour, very small, standing close to the leaves toward the top of the branches. The seed is little and blacke. The root slender and full of strings, creeping, and alwaies spreading within the ground, whereby it greatly increaseth. ‡ This is sometimes sound with bigger leaves, otherwhiles with lesse, also the floure is sometimes white, and otherwhiles red in the same plant, whence Tabernam gaue two sigures, and our Authour two sigures and descriptions, whereof I have omitted the later, and put the two titles into one ‡

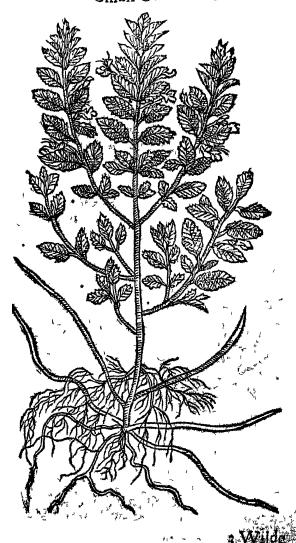
The second Germander riseth vp with a little straight stalk a span long, and sometimes longer, wooddie and hard like vnto a little shrub it is afterwards divided into very many little small branches. The leaves are indented and nicked about the edges, lesser than the leaves of the former, great ciecping Germander the floures likewise stand neere to the leaves, and on the vpper parts of the springs, of colour sometimes purple, and oftentimes tending to blewnesse the 100te is diversly

dispersed with many strings.

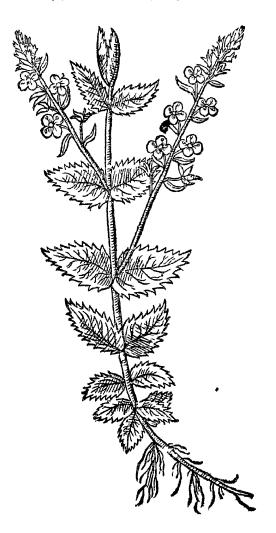
T Chamadrys major latifolia.
Great broad leaued Germander.



2 Chamadrys minor.
Small Germander.



3 Chamadrys syluestrus. Wilde Germander.



Wilde Germander hath little stall es, weake and feeble, edged or cornered, fornewhat hairie, and let as it were with 101pts, about the which by certaine distances there come forth at each foint two leades fomething broad, nicked in the edges, and fornething greater than the leauce of creeping Germander, and softer The hours be of a gallant blew colour, made of foure small leaues a peece, standing orderly on the tops of the tender ipriggie ipraies, after which come in place little huskes or feede vessels The root is small and threddie.

👣 The Place.

These plants do grow in rocky and rough grounds, and in gardens they do easily prof-

The wilde Germander groweth in manie places about London in Medowes and fertil fields, and in enery place wherefoeuer I have trauelled in England

The Time

They floure and flourish from the end of May, to the later end of August.

The Names.

Garden Germander is called in Greeke, zeposispus, Chamadrys of some, Trissage, & Trixago, and likewise Quercula minor; notwithstanding most of these names do more properly belong to Scordium, or water Germander · in Italian, Querciuola in English, Germander, or English Treacle in French, Germandre.

Before creeping Germander was knowne, this wilde kinde base the name of Germander amongst the Apothecaries, and was vsed for the right Germander in the compositions of Medicines : but after the former were brought to light, this began to be named Syluestris, and Spuria Chamadrys. that is wilde and bastard Germandei of some, Teucrium pratense, and without crour, because all the forts of plants comprehended under the title of Teuer rum, are doubtlesse kindes of Germander. Of some it hath been thought to be the plant that Dioscorides called upon min, Hierabotane, that is to fay, the Holie herbe, if so bee that the Holie herbe, and Verbenaca, or Veruaine, which is called in Greeke despend be fundrie herbes. Dioscorides maketh them fundrie herbes, describing them apart, the one after the other · but other Authors, as Paulus, Aetius, and Oribafius, make no mention of Herba Sacra, the Holie herbe, but onely of Peristereon and this same is found to be likewise called Hierabotane, or the Holie Herb, and therefore it is enident that it is one and the selfe same plant, called by divers names the which things confidered, if they fay so, and say truely, this wilde Germander cannot be Hierabotane at all, as divers have written and faid it to be.

The Temperature.

Garden Germander is of thin parts, and hath a cutting facultie, it is hot and drie almost in the third degree, even as Galen doth write of Teuc, 111m, or wilde Germandet

The wilde Germander is likewise hot and drie, and is not altogether without force or power to open and clenfe: it may be counted among the number of them that do open the liner and following. The Vertues.

Germander boiled in water and drunk, delivereth the bodie from all obstructions or supplies, A divideth and cutteth tough and clammie humors: being received as aforefaid, it is good to them that have the cough, and shortnesse of breath, the strangurue or stopping of vrincand helpeth those which are entring into a dropfie.

The leaves stamped with honie and strained, and a drop at sundrue times put into the eies, takes B away the web and have in the fame, or any dimnesse of fight.

Tr prouoketh mightily the termes being boiled in wine, and the decoding drunk, with a formen-C tation or bath made also thereof, and the lecret parts bathed therewill CHAP. Allig.

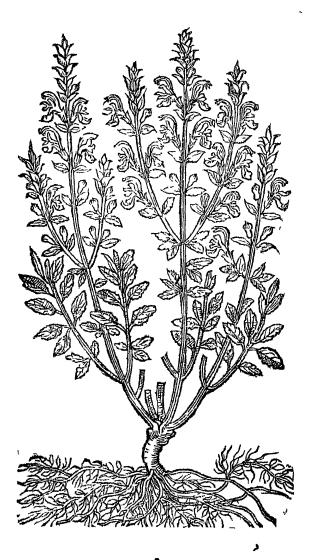
CHAP. 213. Of Tree Germander.

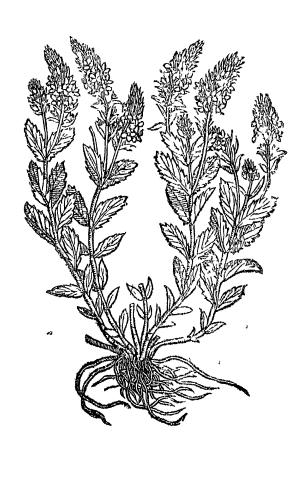
The Description.

He first kinde of Tree Germander riseth vp with a little straight stalke a cubite high, wooddie and haid like vnto a small wooddie shiubbe. The stalke divideth it selfe from the bottome viito the toppe into divers branches whereon are fet indenter leaves nicked about the edges, in shape not much valike the leafe of the common Germander. The floures grow among the leaves of a purple colour. The root is wooddie, as is all the rest of the plant.

T Tenerium las folium. Tree Germander with broad leaves.

2 Teucrium Pannonicum. Hungaire Germander.

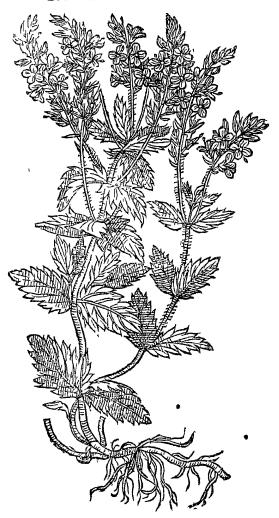




- The Tree Germander of Hungaric hath many tough threddie roots, from which rife vp diuers weake and feeble stalks, reeling this way and that way; whereupon are set together by couples, long leaves tagged in the edges, not valike those of the vpright Fluellen on the tops of the stalks stand the sloures Spike fashion, thicke thrust together, of a purple colour tending towards blewnesse.
- This (which is the fourth of Clusius description) hath divers stalkes some cubite high, foure square, rough, and set at certaine spaces with leaves growing by couples like those of the ride Germander: the tops of the stalkes are divided into fundry branches, carrying long spokes deviloures, consisting of source leaves, whereof the uppermost lease is the largest, and distinguidecines: after the floures are past follow such flat seed vessels as in Fluellen: the root is the long sending forth energy years new branches. ‡

 4 This

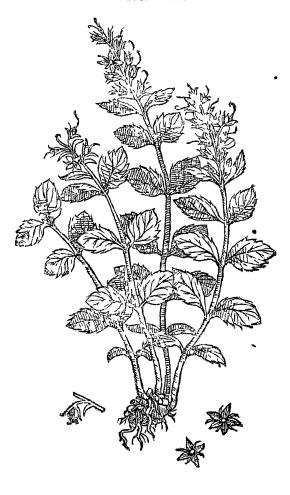
† 3 Teuerium moius Pannosieum.
Great Austrian Germander



5 Teucrium Baticure.
Spanish Tiee Germander.



± 4. Teucreum petraem pamelum.
Dwarfe Rocke Germandes



6 Teucrium Alpinum Cisti flore. Rough headed Tree Geimandei.



This Dwaife Germander fends up stalkes some handfull high, round, not branched the leaves grow upon these stalkes by couples, thicke, shining, a little harry and greene on their upper sides, and whitish below the tops of the stalkes carry spoky tults of sloures, consisting of soure or such blewish leaves, which falling, there followes a feed-vessell, as in the Veronica's. The root is known and shows, and growes so fast amongst the rockes that it cannot casily be got out. It floureth in July Cassim describes this by the name of Tenerium 6. Pumilum and Pona sets it forth by the name of Veronica petra is super virens. ‡

This Spanish Germander riseth up of times to the height of a man, in manner of a hedge buth, with one stiffe stalke of the bignesse of a mans little singer, couered ouer with a white heark, divided sometimes into other branches, which are alwayes placed by couples one right against nother, of an ouerworne hoarie colour; and upon them are placed leaves not much unlike the mon Germander, the upper parts whereof are of a grayish hoarie colour, and the lower of a greene, of a bitter taste, and somewhat crooked, turning and winding themselves after the most a welt. The floures come forth from the bosome of the leaves, standing upon small tenders after the standing upon small tenders.

thieddy strings The whole plant keepeth greene all the Winter long

Among the rest of the Tree Germanders this is not of least beauty and account, having ny weake and seeble branches trailing upon the ground, of a darke reddish colour, hard and we die, at the bottome of which stalks come forth many long broad tagged leaves not unlike the cedent, hoary underneath, and greene aboue, of a binding and drying taste. The floures grothetop of the stalkes, not unlike to those of Cistus famina, or Sage-tose, and are white of constituting of eight or nine leaves, in the middle whereof do grow many threddy chiues with simell or sauour which being past, there succeedeth a tust of rough threddy or slocky matter, whilke to those of the great Auens or Pulsatella the root is wooddy, and set with some few hairse strings sastned to the same.

The Place.

These plants do toy in stony and rough mountaines and dry places, and such as he open to the Sunne and are, and prosper well in gardens, and of the second soft I have received one plant for my garden of M^r Garret Apothecarie.

I The Time.

They floure, flourish, and seed when the other Germanders do.

The Names.

Tree Germander is called in Greeke Adams of the former Chamadrys, and storpes, according to the authoritie of Diofeorides and Plany in Latine Tenerium in English, Great Germander, vpright Germander, and Tree Germander.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Their temperature and faculties are referred vnto the garden Germander, but they are not of fuch force and working, wherefore they be not much vsed in physicke.

CHAP. 214.

Of Water Germander, or Garlicke Germander.

The Description.

Scordium or water Germander hath square harrie stalkes creeping by the ground, beset with soft whitish crimpled leaves, nickt and snipt round about the edges like a Saw: among which grow small purple floures like the floures of dead Nettle. The root is small and threddy, creeping in the ground very deepely. The whole plant being brussed smelleth the Garlicke, whereof it tooke that name Scordium. ‡ This by reason of goodnesse of soile variative largenesse thereof, whence Tabernamontanus and our Author made a bigger and a lesser that have omitted the later as superstuous. ‡

der groweth neere to Oxenford, by Ruley, on both fides of the water, and in a medow

medow by Abington called Nietford, by the relation of a learned Gentleman of S Iohns in the faid towne of Oxenford, a diligent our former, my very good friend, called M' Richard Slater Alfoit groweth in great plenty in the Isle of Elie, and in a medow by Haiwood in Lancashire, and dineis other places.

1 Scordium. Water Germander.



The Time

The floures appeare in Iune and Iuly it is best to gather the heibe in August it perssheth not in Winter, but onely loseth the stalkes, which come up agains in Sommer the root remaineth fresh all the yeare.

The Names.

The Grecians call it zeophor the Latines do keepe that name Surdium the Apothecaries have no other name. It is called of some Trexago Palnstris, Quercula, and also Methridatium, of Methridates the finder of it out. It tooke the name Scordium from the smel of Garlicke, which the Grecians call mooth, and somethe, of the rancknesse of the smell in high-Dutch, was the tattening: in French, Scordion in Italian, Chalamandeina pilustre in English, Scordium, Water Germander, and Garlicke Germander.

The Temperature.

Water Germander is hot and dry: it hath a certaine bitter tafte, haifh and sharpe, as Galen witnesseth.

The Vertues.

Water Germander cleanseth the intrals, and likewise old vicers, being mixed with honey according to art it prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the monethly sickenesse: it draweth out of the chest thicke slegme and rotten matter: it is good for an old cough, paine in the sides which commeth of stopping and cold, and for burstings and inward ruptures.

The decoction made in wine and drunke, is good against the bitings of Serpents, and deadly B

poylons; and is vied in antidotes or counterpoylons with good successe.

It is reported to mitigate the paine of the gout being stamped and applied with a little vineger and water

Some affirme, that raw flesh being laid among the leaves of Scordium, may be preserved a long time from corruption.

Being drunke with wine it openeth the stoppings of the liver, the milt, Lidnies, bladder, and matrix, provoketh vrine, helpeth the strangurie, that is, when a man cannot pisse but by drops, and is a most singular cordiall to comfort and make merry the heart.

The pouder of Scordion taken in the quantitie of two drams in meade or honied water, care and floppeth the bloudy flix, and comforteth the stomacke. Of this Scordium is made a more gular medicine called Diaftor dium, which serveth very notably for all the purposes afore a server and the purposes are also as a series and the purposes are also as a series and the purposes and the purposes are also as a series are also as a series are a series and the purposes are also as a series are a series and the purposes are also as a series are a series are a series and the purposes are a series and the purposes are a series are a series are a series and

gular medicine called Diafcordium, which serueth very notably for all the purposes aforestick.

The same medicine made with Scordium is given with very good successe with and aged people, that have the small pockes, measles, or the Purples, or any other possible dicknesse what source the plague it selfe, given before the sickness have visues fally probled the whole body.

CHAP. 215. Of Wood Sage, or Garlicke Sage.

The Description.

Hat which is called Wilde Sage hath stalkes source square, somewhat hame, about which are leaues like those of Sage, but shorter, broader, and softer the slources grow up all upon one side of the stalke, open and sorked as those of dead Nettle, but lesse, of a pale white colour then grow the seeds source together in one huske, the root is full of strings. It is a plant that lineth but a yeare it smelleth of garlicke when it is bruised, being a kinde of Garlicke Germander, as appeareth by the smell of garlicke wherewith it is possessed.

† Scorodonia, sine Salma agrestis. VVood Sage, oi Garlicke Sage.



The Place.

It groweth vpon heaths and barren places it is also found in VVoods, and neere vnto hedgerowes, and about the borders of fields it somewhat delighteth in a leane soile, and yet not altogether barren and dry.

The Time.

It floweth and feedeth in Iune, Iuly, and August, and it is then to be gathered and laid vp

The Names.

It is called of the later Herbarists Salura agrefits of diversals of Ambrosia; but true Ambrosia,
which is Oke of Cappadocia, differs from this.
Valerius Cordus names it Scordonia, or Scorodonia,
and Scordium alterum. Ruellius faith it is called
Boscisalura, or Salura Bosci in high Dutch, wallt
salbep: in English, wilde Sage, wood Sage, and
Garlicke Sage.

It feemeth to be Theophrastus his operate, Sphacelus, which is also taken for the small Sage, but not rightly.

¶ The Temperature.

Wilde Sage is of temperature hor and drie, yet leffe than common Sage, therefore it is hot and dry in the second degree.

The Vertues.

It is commended against burstings, dry beatings and against wounds: the decoction thereof is given to them that fall, and are inwardly bruised it also provoketh vrine.

Some likewise give the decoction hereof to drinke, with good successe, to them that are infected with the French Pox; for it causeth sweat, drieth vp vicers, digesteth humois, wasteth away and consumeth swellings, if it be taken thirtie or forty dayes together, or put into the decoction of Guiacum, in stead of Epithymum and other adultories belonging to the said decoction.

t The figure which was formerly here was of Calamneba montana prafforms of Lobel

CHAP. 216. Of Eye-bright.

₫ The Description.

right is a small low herbe not about two handfuls high, full of branches, coperiod the same of the property of the edges like a saw; the floures are fmall and white, sprinkled and poudered on the inner side, with yellow and purple specks inixed therewith. The root is small and hairie.

Euphrasia. Eye-bright



The Place.

This plant growes in dry medows, in green and graffie wayes and pastures standing against the Sunne.

The Time.

Eye-bright beginneth to floure in August and continueth vnto September, and must be gathered while it floureth for physicks vse.

The Names

It is commonly called Euphralia, as also Euphrosyne, notwithstanding there is another Euphrosyne, viz Buglosse it is called of some Ocularus, & Ophthalm.ca of the effect in high-Duich, Augentrost? in low-Dutch, Doghen troost: in Italian, Spanish, and Fiench, Eufra-sia, after the Latine name in English, Eyebright.

The Nature.

This herbe is hot and dry, but yet more hot than dry.

The Vertues.

It is very much commended for the eyes. A Being taken it selfe alone, or any way esse, it preserves the sight, and being feeble and lost it restores the same it is given most sitly being beaten into pouder, oftentimes a like quantitie of Fennel seed is added thereto, and a little mace, to the which is put so much sugar as the weight of them all commeth to.

Eye-bright stamped and layd vpon the eyes, or the suy ce thereof mixed with white Wine, and B dropped into the eyes, or the distilled water, taketh away the darknesse and dimnesse of the eyes,

and cleareth the fight.

Three parts of the pouder of Eye-bright, and one part of maces mixed therewith, taketh away all huits from the eyes, comforteth the memorie, and cleareth the fight, if halfe a spoonful be taken every morning fasting with a cup of white wine

That which was formerly herefor forthin the fecond place under the title of Euphrafia carules Topern, was described by our Authour amongst the Scorpion graffes, in the third place, Chap. 54 and the figure is page 338 under the title of Myofotis Scorpioides pathyline

CHAP. 217. Of Marierome.

The Description.

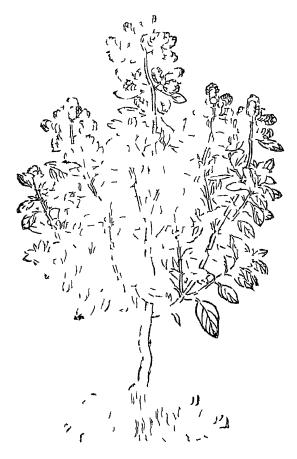
Sweet Marjerome is a low and shrubby plant, of a whitish colour and maruellous sweet simell, a foot or somewhat more high. The stalkes are slender, and parted into divers branches, about which grow forth little leaves soft and hoarie: the floures grow at the top in scaly or chassise spiked eares, of a white colour like vnto those of Candy Organy. The rectal compact of many small threds. The whole plant and everie part thereof is of a most pleasant taste, and aromaticall smell, and perisher hat the first approach of Winter.

Por Marierome or Winter Maierome hath many threddy rough tools, from which the immediately divers small branches, whereon are placed such leaves as the precedent, but not to hoarie, nor yet so sweet of smell, bearing at the top of the branches tusts of white sleaves tending to purple. The whole plant is of long continuance, and keepeth greened the Winter, whereupon our English women have called it, and that very properly, Winter Marierome.

Matterome Gentle both many branches rising from a threedshoot whereupon do grow soft

Matterome Gentle hath many branches riling from a threather ook whereupon do grow folk and five the finelling leaves of an outerworne ruffer colour. The figures stand at the top of the stalks, compact

The affect beautione,



3 Minicione gerile.



Do Mario w mill deller



coin Auldmers finall chaffie feales, of what colonic adding to ablith. The whole plant is alsogether life the great fixed Musicione, faming that it is altogether lefter, and in fixed to wherein of cerally confifted the difference.

deflering not from the lait described, suring in that, that this plant hath in his naturall country of Candy, and not essewhere, so he laces or threds fashind viito his branches, such, and after the same manner as those are that doe grow upon Sanorie, wherein is the difference.

The Place.

These plants do grow in Spaine, Italy, Candy, and other Islands thereabout, wilde, and in the fields; from whence we have the scale for the gardens of or cold countries

The Tours

They are fowne in May, a'd bring forth their fealy of chaffic husles of cases in August. They are to be watered in the middle of the day, when the Sunne shineth hottest, even as Basill thould be, and not in the eucning not morning, as most Plants are.

The Names.

Mariero ne is called Mariorana, and Amaracus, and also Marim and Surpsychium of others: in high-Dutch Maroran: in Spanish, Marjorana, Moradux, and Almoracis in Liench, Mariolaine in English, Sweet Marierome, Tine Marierome, and Marie-

The pot Marjerome is also called Winter Marjerome. Some have made a doubt whether Maiorana and Sampfyelum be all one, which doubt, as I take it is because that Galen maketh a difference betweene them, increating of them apait, and attribute the to either of them their operations. But Amaracus Galen is Parthenium, or Feuersew. Difference likewise witnesseth, that some docall Amaracus, Parthenium, and Galen in his booke of the sa culties of simple medicines, doth in no place make mention of Parthenium, but by the name of Amaracus. Pliny in his 21 booke, chap. 2. witnesseth, that Diocles the physicion, and they of Sicily did call that Amaracus, which the Ægyptians and the Syrians did call sampsychus?

Virgill in the first book of his Aneidos sheweth, that Amaracus is a shirlb bearing from

ting thus.

V be molles Amaracus illum F'oribus, & dulce asperans complective umbra.

Likewise Civillus in his Epithalamium, or mariage song of Iulia and Mallius saith,

Cirgetimport floribus
Sumo oliniis Imaraci.

Compasse the temples of the head with floures. Of Amarac affording sweete sauours.

Notwithstanding it may not seeme strange, that Majorane is vsed in stead of Sampjichum, seeing that in Galens time also Marum was in the mixture of the ointment called Amaracioum vinguenium, in the place of Samijschum, as he himselse witnesseth in his sist booke of counterpossons.

They are hot and dry in the fecond degree, after some copies, hot and dry in the third.

Sweete Maijerome is a remedy against cold diseases of the braine and head, being taken any A way to you best liking, put vp into the nosthrils it prouoketh successing, and draweth forth much baggage slegme it easeth the tooth-ache being chewed in the mouth; being diunke it prouoketh vrine, and draw eth away waterish humors, and is vsed in medicines against posson.

The leaves boiled in water, and the decostion drunke, helpeth them that are entering into the dropsie it easeth them that are troubled with difficultie of making water, and such as are given to

ouermuch fighing, and easeth the paines of the belly.

The leaves dried and mingled with hony, and given, dissolueth congealed or clotted blood, and putteth away blacke and blew markes after stripes and bruses, being applied thereto.

The leaves are excellent good to be put into all odoriferous ointments, waters, pouders, broths, I

and meates

The dried leaves poudered, and finely fearched, are good to be put into Cerotes, or Cere-cloths E and owntments; profitable against colde swellings, and members out of joint.

There is an excellent oile to be diawne forth of these herbes, good against the shrinking of I sinewes, crampes, convulsions, and all aches proceeding of a colde cause.

CHAP.218. Of wilde Marjerome.

The Description.

Aftard Mai jerome groweth straight up with little found stalkes of a reddish colour, sull of branches, a foot high and sometimes higher. The leaves be broad, more long than round, of a whitish greene colour: on the top of the branches stand long spike scaled eares, out of which shoot forth little white sloures like the flouring of wheate. The whole plant is of a sweete smell, and sharpe biting taste.

2 The white Organy, or bastard Marjerome with white floures, differing little from the precedent, but in colour and stature. This plant hath whiter and broader leaves, and also much higher,

wherein confisteth the difference.

Bastard Marjerome of Candy hath many threddy roots; from which tise vp divers weake and feeble branches trailing vpon the ground, set with faire greene leaves, not vnlike those of Penny Royall, but broader and shorter: at the top of those branches stand stalie or chassic eares of a purple colour. The whole plant is of a most pleasant sweet smell. The root endured in my garden

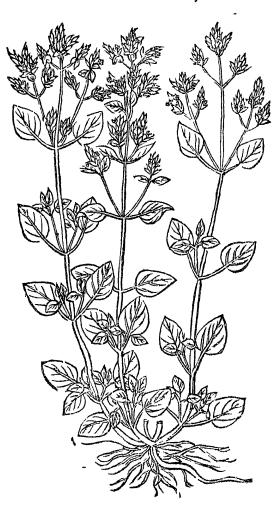
1 Origanum Heraeleoiseum. Bastard Maijerome.



† 3 Origanum Creticum. Wilde Maijeiome of Candy.



† 2 Origanum album, Tabern. W hite bastard Marjerome.



4 Origanum Anglicum. English wilde Marjerome



and the leaves also greene all this winter long, 1597. although it hath been said that it doth perish

at the first fiost, as sweete Marjerome doth.

4 English wilde Marjerome is exceedingly well knowne to all, to have long, stiffe, and hard stalkes of two cubits high, set with leaves like those of sweet Marjerome, but broader and greater, of a russet greene colour, on the top of the branches stand tusts of purple floures, composed of many small ones set together very closely vmbell fashion. The root creepeth in the ground, and is long lasting.

The Place.

These plants do grow wilde in the kingdome of Spaine, Italy, and other of those hot regions. The last of the source doth grow wilde in the borders of fields, and low copies, in most places of England.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in the Sommer moneths, afterward the feed is perfected.

of The Names.

Bastard Marjerome is called in Greeke, on Fine, and that which is suinamed Heracleotics, in the second of divers it is called Cumla in shops, origan um Hispanicum, Spanish Organy our Euglish wilde Marjerome is called in Greeke of Dioscorides, Galen, and Finy Omitis, of some, Agrico, canum, or Sylvestre Origanum in Italian, origano in Spanish Oregano in French, Mariolaine bastisted in English, Organe, bastard Marjerome and that of ours, wilde Marjerome, and group Marjerome

The Temperature.

All the Organies do cut, attenuate, or make thin, dry, and heate, and that in the third degree; and Galen ceacheth that wilde Maijerome is more forceable and of greater strength; notwithstanding Organy of Candy which is brought dry out of Spaine (whereof I haue a plant in my gaiden) is more biting than any of the rest, and of greatest heate.

Organy gruen in wine is a remedy against the bitings, and stingings of venomous beasts, and culteth them that have drunke Opium, or the juice of blacke poppy, or hemlockes, especially if it be gruen with wine and raisons of the sunne.

The decoction of Organy provoketh vrine, bringeth downe the monethly course, and is given B

with good successe to those that have the dropsie.

It is profitably vsed in a looch, or a medicine to be licked, against an old cough and the stuffing of the lungs.

It healeth scabs, itches, and scurumesse, being vsed in bathes, and it taketh away the bad colour D

which commeth of the yellow jaundice.

The weight of a drain taken with meade or honied water, draweth forth by stoole blacke and Efflethy humors, as Dioscorides and Plany write.

The juice mixed with a little milke, being poured into the eares, mirigateth the paines F

thereof.

The same mixed with the oile of *Ireos*, or the rootes of the white Florentine floure de luce, and drawne vp into the nosthrils, draweth downe water and flegme the herbe strowed vpon the ground drineth away serpents.

The decoction looseth the belly, and voideth choler, and drunke with vineger helpeth the infirmities of the spleene, and drunke in wine helpeth against all mortall poisons, and for that cause it

is put into mithridate and treacles prepared for that purpose.

These plants are easie to be taken in potions, and therefore to good purpose they may be vsed and ministred vnto such as cannot brooke their meate, and to such as have a sowie and sqamish and watery stomacke, as also against the swouning of the heart.

† The fecond and third figures were formerly transposed.

CHAP. 219. Of Goates Marjerome, or Organy.

The Description.

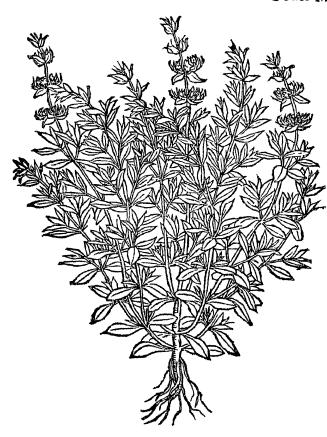
The stalkes of Goates Organy are slender, hard and wooddy, of a blackish colour, whereon are set long leaves, greater than those of the wilde Time, sweete of smell, rough,
and somewhat hairy. The sloures be small, and grow out of little clownes or whatles round about
the top of the stalkes, tending to a purple colour. The root is small and thready.

2 Carolus

† I Tragorizanum Dod.

Goats Marieroine.

† Tragorg mum Lob.





† 2 Tragoriganum Clusij.
Clusius his Goats Marierome.



‡ 3 Tragoriganum Cretense.
Candy Goats Marierome.



growing vp like a small thrub the leaves are longer and more home than wilde Ministone, and also narrower, of a hot biting taile, but of a freet smell, though nor very pleasant. The floures do stand at the top of the stall es in spokie fundles, of a white colour. The root is thicke and wooddy.

‡ 3 This differs little in forme and magnitude from the last described, but the branches are of a blacker colour, with rougher and darker coloured leaves the floures also are lesser, and of a purple colour. Both this and the last described continue alwaics greene, but this last is of a much more fragrant smell. This sloures in March, and was found growing wilde by Classia in the sields of Valentia he calls it Tragoriganum Hispanicum tertium. Peniand Lobel call it Tragoriganum Cretense apud Venetias, that is, the Candy Goats Marierone of the Venetians.‡

The Place.

These plants grow wilde in Spaine, Italy, and other hot countries. The first of these I sound growing in divers barren and chally fields and high-wives necreivate Sittingburne and Rochester in Kent, and also neere into Cobham house and Southsteet in the same country.

‡ Idoubt our Authorwas mistaken, for I have not heard of this growing wilde with vs. ‡

The Time

They floure in the moneth of August. I remember (faith Dodonaus) that I have seene Tragoriganum in the Low-countries, in the gardens of those that apply their whole study to the knowledge
of plants, or as we may say, in the gardens of cunning Heroarists

The Names.

Goats Organie is called in Greeke wife me in Latine likewise Tragoriganum in English, goats Organie, and Goats Marierome.

The Temperature.

Goats Organies are hot and dry in the third degree. They are (faith Galen) of a binding qualitie.

The Vertues.

Traveriganum or Goats Marierome is very good against the wamblings of the stomacke, and the A source belchings of the same, and stayeth the defire to vomit, especially at sea.

These bastaid kindes of Organie or wilde Maiieromes haue the same force and faculties that B the other Organies haue for the diseases mentioned in the same chapter.

† There were formerly two figures in this chapter, the first whereof was of that which is described in the second place title second was of Tragoriganum of Mattholia whereof here is no men ton made. The figure of the Tragoriganum alterium of Label (which as I have formerly stud, Eason e would have all one with that of Dal new) was tormerly vader the name of Thymum Crewem, pag. 4,9 of the former edition.

CHAP. 220. Of Herbe Masticke.

. The Description.

He English and French herbarists at this day do in their vulgar tongues call this herb Masticke or Mastich, taking this name Marum of Maro King of Thrace, though some rather suppose the name corruptly to be derived from this word Amaraca, the one plant being so like the other, that many learned have taken them to be one and the selfe same plant others have taken Marum for Sampsuchus, which doubtiesse is a kinde of Maire ome Some (as Dodonaus) have called this our Marum by the name of Chaopodum, which name rather belongs to another plant than to Masticke. ‡ This growes some foor high, with little longish leaves set by couples, at the tops of the stakes amongst white downie heads come little white floures the whole plant is of a very sweet and pleasing smell. ‡

If any be desirous to search for the true Maru-n, let them be afford that the plant last mentioned is the same. but if any do doubt thereof, for no selt as sake here is presented into your view a plant of the same kinde (which cannot be rese ted) for a special kind thereof, which has most pleasant sent or smell, and in shew resembleth Mariesome and or ganum, constitute of since twigs a foot and more long, the heads tusted like the common Mariesome, but the leases are lesse, and

like Myrtus the root is of a wooddy fub fance, with many firings hanging therent.

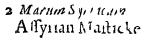
There is another kinde hereof fet forth by Lobel, which I have not as yet feen, nor himfelfe hath well described, which I leave to a better confideration.
Though our Authori knew not how to describe this creeping Marum of Lobel, yet no question, if he had knowne so much, he would have given us the figure thereof as well in this place as marine and place of the next chapter for

370

Of the Historie of Plants.

L18.2.

durier Hallicks.







† 3 Marum Jupinum Lobely.
Creeping Masticke.



for a Penny-Royall; and might as well here as there, and much more fitly have ventured at a defection. But that which is defective in him and Lobel, I will endeauour to supply out of Cesalpanus. This plant hath many creeping branches like to those of wilde Time, but set with whiter and shorter leaves like to those of the smaller Marjerome, but somewhat narrower: the floures grow in rundles amongst the leaves, as in Calamint, and are of a purple colour the whole plant is of a strong and sweet smell, and of an hot and bitter taste. Casalpinus thinkes this to be the Samp-swhum of Diosiorides. and so also do the Authors of the Adversaria. Tabernamontanus calls it Matur repens. ‡

The Place.
The calculates are fet and fowne in the gardens of England, and there maintained with give and diligence from the inturie of our cold clymate.

of The Time.

Tury ho he about August, and somewhat later in cold Sommers

I he Nimis

t italical escalled of the new writers Marum and lone, as Lo land of inthinkers the willer the form of months of the Dodoneus sudges it to be the Claude of the formula of the control of the name of Ariendales to the control of the control of

of The Nurre.

These plants are hot and drie in the third degree.

The I crtues.

Diofior dis writchi, that the herbe is drunke, and lil envise the decoction thereof, against the bi- A tings of venous is beasts, crampes and convulsions, burstings and the stranguric

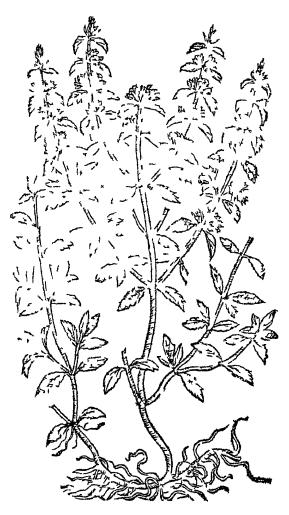
The ice is non boiled in wine till the third part be confuned, and drunke, thoughth the last e in Ptlien that have an ague, and vinto others in water.

t That we note of the bir place was formal rand, figured in the of the cashing Ch, terb the name of Til gran Ang iff filling

CHAP. 221. Of Femile Royall, or pudding yeaffe.

† 2 Pulcqua mes. Vpi., ht Penn e Roy II.



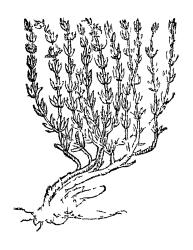


The Description.

Priegram regium vulgatum is so exceedingly well knowne to all our English in needeth no description, being our common Pennie Royall.

2 The second being the male Pennie Royall is like vinto the former, in and smell, and different in that this male kinde groweth vpright of himselse with much like in shew vinto wilde Mariesome.

† 3 Pulcoum angustifolium. Natron leeled Pennic Royall.



The third kinde of Pennie Royall growes like vnto Tyme, and is of a wooddie substance, somewhat like vnto the thinne leased Hystope, of the fauour of common Pennie Royall, ‡ but much stronger and more pleasant the longish narrow leaves stand vpon the stalkes by couples, with little leaves comming forth of their botomes and towards the tops of the branches grow fundles of small purple stories. This grows plentifully about Montpellier, and by the Authors of the Adursaria, who sirst set it forth, it is stilled Putegrum, any ustiful sive cerumum Monspellier sum ‡

The Place.

The first and common Peninc Royall groweth naturally wilde in moist and ouerflown places, as in the Common neere London called Milcs end, about the holes & ponds thereof in fundry places, from whence poore women bring plentie to fell in London markets, and it groweth in sundrie other Commons necre London likewise.

The second groweth in my garden, the third I have not as yet seene.

The 7 me.

They floure from the beginning of Iune to the end of August.

The Names

Pennie Royall is called in Greeke and oftentimes to in Latine, Pulegium, and Pulegium revale, for difference take betweene it and wilde Tyme; which of fome is called Pulegium nontanum in Italian, Pulegio in Spanish, Poleo in Dutch, Poleo in French, Pouliot in English, Pennie Royall, Pudding graffe, Puliall Royall, and of some Organie.

The Nature.

Pennie Royall is hot and drie in the third degree, and of subtill parts, as Galen faith.

The Vertues.

Pennie Royal! boiled in wine and drunken, prouoketh the monthly termes, bringeth forth the fecondine, the dead childe and vinaturall birth—it prouoketh vrine, and breaketh the stone, especially of the kidneies.

Pennie Royall taken with home clenfeth the lungs, and cleereth the breast from all grosse and

thicke humours.

The same taken with honie and Aloes, purgeth by stoole melancholie humours; helpeth the crampe and drawing together of sinewes.

The same taken with water and Vineger asswageth the inordinate desire to vomite, & the pains

of the stomacke.

E. If you have when you are at the sea Pennie Royal in great quantitie drie, and cast it into corrupt water, it helpeth it much, neither will it hurt them that drinke thereof.

A Garland of Pennie royall made and worne about the head is of great force against the swini-

ming in the head, the paines and giddinesse thereof.

The decoction of Pennie Royall is very good against ventositie, windinesse, or such like, and against the hardnes & stopping of the mother being vsed in a bath or stew for the woman to sit ouer.

† It is apparant by the rules and descriptions that our Authors in this chapter followed Lobel but the figures were not agreeable to the historic, for the two first figures were of the Tukgues Angustifolium described in the third place, and the third figure was of the Marum supmum described in the last place of the foregoing Chapter.

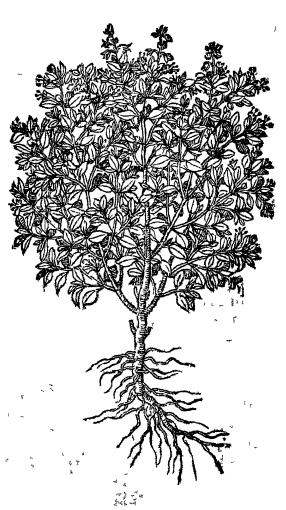
CHAP. 222. Of Bafill.

Arden Basill is of two forts, differing one from another in bignesse. The first hath broad, thicke, and fat leaues, of a pleasant sweet smell, and of which some one here and there are of a black reddish colour, somewhat snipped about the edges, not valike the teaue. French Mercurie The stalke groweth to the height of halfe a cubite, dividing it self into the same of the stalke groweth and base floures sometimes which, and often tending to the stalke whereupon doe stand small and base floures sometimes which, and often tending to the stalke groweth at the approach of Winter.

I Ocimum magnum. Gicat Bafill



3 Ocemum minus Garcophylldtum, Bush Basill.



2 Octmum redium citruism. Citron Basill.



‡ 4 Ocimum Indicum. Indian Basill.



- 2 The middle Bafill is very like vnto the former, but it is altogether leffer The whole plant is of a most odoriferous smell, not valike the smell of a Limon, or Citron, whereof it tooke his sur-
 - 3 Bush Basill, or fine Basill, is a low and base plant, having a threddie root, from which ruse vp many small and tender stalks, branched into divers armes or boughes, whereupon are placed many little leaues, lesser than those of Pennie Royall The whole plant is of a most pleasing sweete fmell
 - This which fome call ocimum Indicum, or rather (as Camerarius faith) Hispanicum, sends wp a stalk a foot or more high, foure square, and of a purple colour, set at each roint with two leaves. and out of their bosomes come little branches the largest leaves are some two inches broad, and fome three long, growing vpon long stalks, and deepely cut in about their edges, being also thickes fat and tutere, and either of a darke purple colour, or else spotted with more or lesse such coloured fpots The tops of the branches end in spokie tufts of white floures with purple veines running alongst them. The seeds is contained in such seed vessels as that of the other Basils, and is round, blacke and large. The plant perishes cuciy yeare as soone as it hath perfected the seed. Clustus calls this Oceanin Indicum 1

The Place.

Basil is sowne in gardens, and in earthen pots. It commeth up quickly, and loueth little moisture except in the middle of the day, otherwise if it be sowne in rainie weather, the seed will puttifie, and grow into a rellie or flime, and come to nothing.

The Time.

Basill floureth in Iune and Iuly, and that by little and little, whereby it is long a flouring, beginning first at the top.

of The Names.

Basill is called in Greeke orms, and more commonly with win the first syllable drum, in Latine, Ocimum. It differeth from Ocymum which fome have called Cereale as we (faith Dodonaus) have thewed in the Historie of Graine The later Gizerians have called it Bandanis. in shops likewise Bifilicum, and Regiun in Spanish, Albahaca in Fiench, Basilic in English, Basill, garden Basill, the greater Basill Royall, the lesser Basill gentle, and bush Basill. of some, Basilscum Garsophyllatum, Cloue Basill.

¶ The Temperature.

Bafill, as Galen teacheth, is hot in the fecond degree, but it hath adjoined with it a supersuous mossiture, by reason whereof he doth not like that it should be taken inwardly, but being applied outwardly, it is good to digeft or distribute, and to concoct.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides saith that if Basil be much eaten, it dulleth the sight, it mollisheth the belly, breedeth winde, prouoketh vrine, drieth vp milke, and is of a hard digestion.

The suice mixed with fine meale of parched Barly, oile of roses and Vineger, is good against inflammations, and the stinging of venomous beasts.

The mice drunke in wine of Chios or strong Sacke, is good against head ache.

The iuice clenseth away the dimmenesse of the eyes, and drieth up the humour that salleth into them.

The seede drunke is a remedie for melancholicke people, for those that are short winded, and them that can hardly make water

If the same be snift up in the nose, it causeth often neesing : also the herbe it selfe doth the same. There be that shunne Basill and will not eat thereof, because that if it be chewed and laid in the Sun, it ingendreth wormes.

They of Africke do also affirme, that they who are stung of the Scorpion and haue eaten of it, shall feele no paine at all.

The Later writers, among whom Simeon Zethy is one, doe teach, that the smell of Basill is good for the heart and for the head. That the feede cureth the infirmities of the heart taketh away forrowfulnessewhich commeth of melancholy, and maketh a man merry and glad.

· CHAP. 223. Of wilde Basill.

The Description.

He wilde Basil or Acytos, called of Pena, Chropodium vulgare hath square hairie stems, before the first little leaves like vnto the small Basil, but much smaller, and more hairie, sharp pointed, and a little snipt towards the end of the lease, with small floures of a purple colour, fashioned like vnto the garden Basill The root is full of hairie threds, and creepeth along the ground, and springeth up yearely anew of it selfe without sowing. ‡ This is the Chropodium alter-in of Mattholiss. ‡

This kinde of wilde Basill called amongst the Gracians amongst by interpretation is Sim semine, or Sterilis, hath caused sundry opinions and great doubts concerning the wolds of Plinie and Theophrastus, affirming that this heibe hath no floures not seeds, which opinions I am sure of mine on ne knowledge to be without reason but to omit controueisses, this plant beareth purple shoures, wharled about square stalkes, sough leaves and hairie, verie like in shape vnto Basil ‡ The stalkes are some cubite and more high, parted into sew branches, and set at certaine spaces with leaves growing by couples. This is the Clinopodium oulgare of Maithiolus, and that of Cordus, Gestaer, and others; it is the Acinos of Libel. ‡

3 Serapio and others have fet forth another wilde Basill under the title of Molochia, and Lobel after the minde of Ioha B. ancion, calleth it Corcoros, which we have Englished, Fish Basill, the seeds whereof the said Brancion received from Spaine, saying that Corcoros Pling hath the leaves of Basil, the stalkes are two handfuls high the floures yellow, growing close to the stalkes, bearing his seed in smallong cods. The root is compact and made of an innumerable companie of strings, creeping far abroad like running I me. ‡ This sigure of Lobels which here we give you is (as Camerarius hath observed) unperfect, for it expresses not the long cods wherein the seed is contained, neither the two little strings or beards that come forth at the setting on of each lease to the stalke. ‡

1 Ocymum syluestre. Wilde Basill.

2 Acynos.
Stone Bafill.





‡ 3 Corchoros. Fish Basill.



‡ 5 Chnopodium Austriacum. Austrian field Basill.



* 6 Clinopodium Alpinum.

Wilde Basill of the Alpes.



It may be our Authour would have described this in the first place, as I conjecture by those words which he vsed in mentioning the place of their growing; and [Clinopodium vulgare groweth in great plentic vpon Longfield downs in Kent;] but to this neither figure nor description did agree, wherefore I will gine you the Historie therof. It sends up many little square stalks fome handful and an halfe high, feldome duuded into branches: at each joint stand two smal greenish leaves, little hairy, and not divided or snipt about the edges, and much like those of the next described, as you see them express in the figure: the little hollow and somewhat hooded floures grow in roundles towards the tops of the stalkes, as in the first described, and they are of a blewish violet colour. The feeds I have not yet observed: the root is fibrous and wooddie, and lasts for many yeares. The whole plant hath a pretty pleafing but weake smell. It floures in July and August. I first observed it Anno 1626, a little on this side Pomfret in Yorkshire, and since by Datford in Kent, and in the Ile of Tenet. I have fometimes feene it brought to Cheapfide market, where the herbe women called it Poley mountaine, some it may bee that have taken it for Polsum montanum minnforming them; Clustus first tooke notice of this plant, and called it Acinos Anglicium, finding it growing in Kent, Anto, 158 rand he thinkes it to

LIB. 2. Of the History of Plants.

be the Access of Diofeorides now the vertues attributed by Diofeor dis to his in the end of the chapter under the letter B.

This which Clustus hath also set forth by the name of Clusters in a constant of the last described, for it hath tender square had stall es like the construction the salt two leaves at each joint, here and there a little shipt (which is omitted in the figure) the floures grow onely at the tops of the stalkes, and these protection of the salt colour (yet they are sometimes sound white) they hang commonly forward, and the remark there with these vpper parts turned downe. The seed vessels are like those of the first described, and contains each of them source little blacke seeds. This shoures in May, and the seed is ripe in such a growes about the bathes of Badon and in diviers places of Austria.

drangular rough branches, of the height of the two former, fet also with two leaves at each joint, and these rough and lightly snipt about the edges, the floures grow thicke together at the tops of the stalkes of a darke red colour, and in shape like those of the mountaine Calaminte. It shoures in the beginning of July, and growes upon mount Baldus in Italy, Posa sets it forth by the

name of Clinopodium Alpinum.

7 To the self thinke sit to adde another, whose description was sent me by M. Goodyer, and I question whether it inay not be the plant which Fabius Columna Phytobasan, pao. 22. sets forth by the name of Acinos Dioscoridis, for he makes his to be endued odore frigrantissimo but to the purpose.

Actaes odorati Bimum.

This heibe hath foure, fine, or more, foure square hard wooddy stalks growing from one root, divided into many branches, covered with a soft white havinesse, two or three soot long or longer, not growing vpright, but trailing upon the ground, the leaves grow on little-short sootstalkes by couples of a light greene colour, somewhat like the leaues of Basill, very like the leaues of Acinos Lo'cly, but smaller, about three quarters of an inch broad, and not fully an inch long, somewhat sharpe pointed, lightly notched about the edges, also couered with a light soft hoary hairmesse, of a very sweete smell, little inferiour to Garden Marjerome, of a hot biting taste out of their bosomes grow other smaller leaves, or else branches; the floures also grow forth of the bosomes of the leaves toward the tops of the stalkes and branches, not in whorles like the faid Acros, but having one little short footstalke growing forth of the bosome of each lease, on which is placed three, foure, or more small floures, gaping open, and divided into source vnequall parts at the top, like the floures of Basill, and very neare of the likenesse and bignesse of the floures of Garden Marjerome, but of a pale blewish colour tending towards a purple. The seed I new r observed by reason it sourced late. This plant I first found growing in the Garden of M. William Valden in Sheere necre Petersfield in Hampshire, Anno 1620. amongst sweete Maijerome, and which by chance they bought with the seedes thereof. It is to be considered whether the seedes of sweete Maijerome degenerate and fend forth this herbe or not. 11. October, 1621. Iohn Goodyer. ‡

The Place.

The wilde kindes doe grow upon grauelly grounds by water fides, and especially I found the three last in the bairen plaine by an house in Kent two miles from Dartsord, called Saint Iones, in a village called Sutton, and Chropodium vulgare groweth in great plentie upon Long field downes in Kent. † Due of the three last of our Authors description is omitted, as you may finde noted at the end of the chapter, yet I cannot be persuaded that ever he found any of the foure he described ever wilde in this kingdome, unlesse the second, which growes plentifully in Autumne almost by every hedge: also the sourch being of my description growes neere Dartsord and in many such dry barren places in sundry parts of the kingdome. ‡

These herbes floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Vnprofitable Basil, or wilde Basill is called by some Chaopodium.

¶ The Nature.

The Time.

The feed of these herbes are of complexion hor and dry.

Wilde Basill pound with wine appealeth the paine of the eyes, and the passing marking the A same and purteth away all obscuring and directle all catarrhes and flowing homeist that fall into the east, being often dropped into the same.

3 7 The 1 1 to society the taken floppethal classes and course and outwardly applied the meet of the conductions.

These plant are ord so all such essential encounter and continuention. 1

The firm that is fire 1 thind place of this chapter was of the Column that is on the four his continuous that it is defined by the fire 1 the deficient of the continuous that it is defined by the fire 1 the continuous the deficient of the continuous that it is the continuous th

Снар. 224. Of Basill Valerica.

of The Description.

He first kinde of ocymastrum, called of Dodonaus, Valcrianaretra, bringeth totth long and bittle stalkes two cubits high, soil of knots of joints, in which place is joint of Woade. At the top of the stalkes do grow very pleasant and long ted sources, of the sussing past, the seedes are carred away with the winde being, sew in number, and little in quantity, so that without great diligence the seed is not to be gathered or presence for my selfe him often indeuoured to see it, and yet have lost my labour. The roote is very thick, and of an excellent sweete sauour.

1 Valeriana rubro Dodonai. Red Valerian.



2 Behen album Sparling poppy



The second is taken for Spumeum papauer, in respect of that kinde of frothy spattle, or spume, which we call Cuckow spittle, that more aboundeth in the boson is of the searce of these plants, in any other plant that is knowne: for which cause Pena calleth it Papaver spumeum, it is or spatling Poppy: his floure doth very little resemble any kinde of Poppy, but onely the cood, or bowle wherein the seede is contained, otherwise it is like the other Oryma-

the floures grow at the top of the stalkes hanging downcwards, of a white coloni, and at it taken generally for Behen album the roote is white, plaine, and long, and very rough and hard to breake.

I The Place.

The first groweth plentifully in my gaiden, being a great ornament to the fam ; and not come

The fecond groweth almost in enery passure.

The Time.

These plants do floure from May to the end of Augus.

Red Valerian hath beene so called of the likenesse of the slouies and spoked fundles with Vale rian, by which name we had rather have it called, than rashly to lay vpon it an unproper name. There are some also who would have it to be a kinde of Rehe of the later Heibarists, naming the same Behen subrain, for difference between it and the other Behin clour, that of some is called Ochrafteun and Paparer formann which I have Englished, Spatling Poppie, and is in truth another plant, much differing from Belien of the Arabians . it is also called Paler i at the Saponarra altera, Struthern Aldro and and Condurdum in English, ed Valerian, and red Cow Basill.

Spatling Poppie is called Behen album, O cyme strum alter im, of some, Polemonium, and Proposer

spumeum in English, Spatling Poppie, stotline Poppie, and white Ben.

ST I Le Nat. re.

These plants are dise in the second degice.

The verines.

The 100r of Behea Allum drunke in wine, is good against the bloudic fluxe and beeing pound & leaves and floures, and laid to, crieth the stingings of Scorpions and such like venomous beasts, intomuch that who so doth hold the same in his hand, can receive no damage or hint by any reno mous beast.

The decoction of the 1001 made 11 water and drunke, prouoketh vrine, it helpeth the strangurie, R and pames about the backe and Huckle bone

† That vi ch was formerly here ferforth in the tim i place by the name of Ocymafinum multiforum at nothing else but the Lychr.ofgl efficiells in this is which I base described amongs the rest of the same kingen the i & Chapter of the books.

CHAP. 225. Of Mints.

The Kindes.

Herebe divers forts of Mints, some of the garden, other wilde, or of the field; and also some of the water.

¶ The Description.

THe first tame organden Mint commeth vp with stalkes source square, of an obscure red colour somewhat hairie, which are coursed with round leaves nicked in the edges like a faw, of a deepe greene colour the floures are little and red, and grow about the stalkes circle-wife, as those of Pennie Royall: the 100te creepeth aslope in the ground, having some strings on it, and now and then in fundry places it buddeth out afress, the whole herbe is of a pleasant finell, and it rather lieth downe than standeth vp.

The second is like to the first in harrie stalkes something sound, in blackish leaves, in creeping roots, and also in sinell, but the floures do not at all compasse the stalke about, but stand up in the tops of the branches being orderly placed in little eares, or rather catkines or aglets.

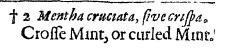
The leaves of Speare-Mint are long like those of the Willow tree, but whiter, softer, and more harrie the floures are orderly placed in the tops of the stalks, and in ears like those of the second. The 100t hereof doth also creepe no otherwise than doth that of the first, vnto which it is like.

There is another fort of Mint which hath long leaves like to the third in stalks, yet in leaves and in roots lesser, but the floures hereof stand not in the tops of the branches, but compasse the stalks about circle-wise as do those of the first, which be of a light purple colour.

5 This hath round leaves broader than the common Mint, rounder also, and as crisp or curled as those described in the second place (of which it seemes but a larger varieue:) the stalkes are

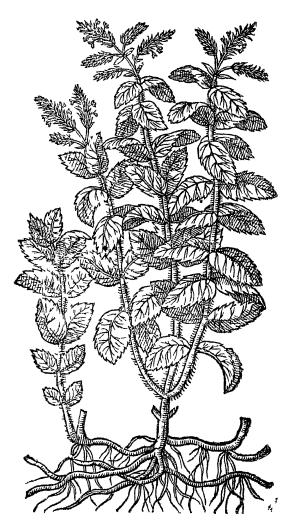
fonte

† I Menthasativarubra. Red Garden Mints.









‡ 4 Mentha Cardiaca. Heart Mint.



‡ 5 Mentha spicata altera. Balfam Mint.



foure square, and the floures gro / in eares or spokie tusts, like those of the second. ‡

The Place.

Most vse to set Mints in Gardens almost euery where.

The Time.

Mints do floure and flourish in Sommer, in Winter the roots onely remaine being once fet they continue long, and remaine fure and fast in the ground.

The Names.

Mint is called in Greeke, surgues and unen the fweet fmell faith Pliny in his 19.booke cap.8. hath changed the name among the Gracians when as otherwise it should be called Mintha, from whence our old writers have derived the name for wer figurateth sweet, and topus smel: The Apothecaries, Italians, and French men, do keepe the Latine name Mentha the Spamiards do call it Yerua buena, and Ortelana in High Dutch, Muntz: in Low Dutch, Munte: in English, Mint.

The first Mint is called in High Dutch. Diement: in Low Dutch, Brugn haplighe: he that would translate it into Latin, must call it Sacranigricans, or the holy blackish mint.in

English, browne Mint, or red Mint

The second is also called in High Dutch Kraulz diement, Kraulz muntz, and Kraulz ballam: that is to fay, Mentha cruciata. in French, Beaume crespu in English, Crosse-

Mint, or curled Mint.

The third is called of divers Mentha Sarratenica, Mentha Romana it is called in High Dutch Ballam muntz, Onser framen muntz, Spitzer muntz, Spitzer ballam: it may be called Mentha angust of olsa that is to say, Mint with the nairow lease and in English, Speare Mint, common garden Mint, our Ladies Mint, browne Mint, and Macrell Mint.

The fourth is called in High Dutch Pertabrant, as though it were to bee named Cardiaca, or Cardiaca Mentha in English, Hart-woort, or Heart-mint + This is the Sisymbrium saterum of Matthiolus, and Mentha hortensis altera of Gisner the Italians call it Sisembrio domestico, and Balsamita; the

Germanes, kakenballam. ‡

I he Temperature.

Mint is hot and drie in the third degree It is faith Galen, somewhat bitter and harsh, and it is inferrour to Calamint. The smell of Mint, saith Pliny doth stir up the minde, and the taste to a greedy desire to meat.

The Vertues.

Mint is maruellous wholesome for the stomacke, it staieth the Hicket, parbraking, vomiting & scowring in the Cholerike passion, if it be taken with the mice of a source pomegranate.

It stoppeth the casting up of bloud, being given with water and vineger, as Galenteacheth. And in broth faith Pling it staieth the floures, and is singular good against the whites, that is to

fay, that Mint which is described in the first place. For it is found by experience, that many have had this kinde of flux stated by the continuall vse of this onely Mint, the same being applied to the forehead, or to the temples, as Pliny teacheth, doth take away the headache.

It is good against watering eies, and all manner of breakings out in the head and a wint the in-D

firmities of the fundament, it is a fure remedie for childrens fore heads.

It is poured into the eares with honie water. It is taken inwardly against Scole enders, Beare- E

wormes, Sea-scorpions and serpents.
It is applied with salt to the bitings of mad dogs. It will not suffer miller condition the story before the strings of mad dogs. macke (Plany addeth to wax source.) therefore it is put in Milke that is dranke for searce that those who have drunke thereof should be strangled.

It is thought that by the same vertue it is an enemy to generative by ouerthickning the seed. Diofeorides Diescontes teacheth, that being applied to the secret part of a woman before the act, it hindresh conception

Garden Mint taken in meat or drinke warmeth and strengtheneth the stomacke, and drieth vp all superfluous humours gathered in the same, and causeth good digestion.

Mints mingled with the leaves of parched Barly, confirmeth tumois and hard swellings.

The water of Mints is of like operation indicers medicines, it cureth the trenching and griping paints of the belly and bowels, it appealeth headach, stateth yexing and vomiting.

It is fingular against the grauell and stone in the kidneses, and against the strangurie, being boiled in wine and drunke

N They lay it to the stinging of waipes and bees with good successe.

† The figures which were formerly in this Chapter were no way agreeable to the descriptions and names taken forth of Dodorant The first was of the Califar the montanavulgans of Lobel & Tab The 2 was of that which is described in the third place, the first was of the Mentha Castana avoightful a described in the hind place of the next Chapter The figure 10 receiving to the 4 description was in the chapter next saucone afore by the title of Ocymordes repens

CHAP. 226. Of Nep,or Cat Mint.

The Description.

At Mint or Nep groweth high, it bringeth forth stalks aboue a cubit long, corneied, chamsered, and full of branches, the leaves are broad, nicked in the edges like those of Bawme, or of Horehound, but longer. The floures are of a whitish coloui, they partly compasse about the uppermost springs, and partly grow on the very top, they are set in a manner like an eare or catkin the root is diversly parted, and ful of strings, and endureth a long time. The whole herbe together with the leaves and stalks is soft, and covered with a white downe, but lesser than Horse-mint, it is of a sharpe smel, and pearceth into the head it hath a hot taste with a certaine bit, trinesse.

‡ 2 Our Authour figured this and described the next in the second place of this Chapter. This hath pretty large square stalks, set at each iointwith two leaves like those of Costmary, but of a gray or overworn colour, the slowes grow at the tops of the stalks in long spokie tusts like those of the last described, and of a whitish colour, the smel is pleasanter than that of the last described. ‡

Mentha Felina, scu Cattaria. Nep or Cat-mint.



2 Mentha Cattaria altera, Great Cat-mint.



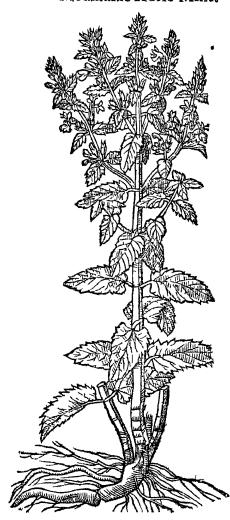
‡ 5 Mentastrum minus Small Horse-Mint.



‡ 7 Mensastrum tuberosa radice Clusis.
Turnep-rooted Horse-Mint.



‡ 6 Mentastrum montanum 1. Clusij. Mountaine Horse-Mint.



wrinkled, hoary and rough both aboue and be low, and lightly snipped about the edges; the floures grow in thicke compact eases at the tops of the stalks, and are like those of common Mint. The whole plant is of a more unpleasant sent than any of the other Mints. It growes in divers wet and moss grounds, and floures in Iune and Iuly This by most writers is called only Menta, strum, without any other attribute.

4 In some of our English gardens (as Pena and Lobel observed) growes another Horse-mint, much lesse, and better smelling than the last mentioned, having the leaves partly greene, and partly milke white; yet sometimes the leaves are some of them wholly white, but more, and more commonly all greene the stalkes, sloutes, and other parts are like those of the sormer, but lesse. This is the Mentastrum nueum Anglicant Lobel, and Mentastrum alterum of Dadonau.

ftalke of a cubit or cubit and halfe high, fet with longish hoary leaves like those of Morie mint; the floures grow in spokie russ at the tops of the stalkes, of a duskie purple colour, and in shape like those of the common Mant: the sinell of this comes neere to the of the water Mint. This is the Mentastrifolia of the water Mint. This is the Mentastrifolia of the bifuta, sine Calaminatha 3. Diosorialis of Lovel: in the hist, Lugd. it is called Mentastripular minus spicatum.

6 The stalke of this is some cubit and halfe high, square, and full of pith the leaves are like in shape to those of Cat-Mint, but not house, but rather greene the tops of the branches are ser with roundles of such white floures as those of the Cats-mint. the smell of this plant is like to that of the Horse-Mint, whence Clusius calls it Mentastrum montanum primum. It floures in August.

and growes in the mountainous places of Austria

The same Author hath also set forth another by the name of Mentastrum tuberosa radice. It hath roughish stalkes like the former, and longish crumpted leaves somewhat snipt about the edges like those of the last described the slower grow in foundles alongst the tops of the branches, and are white of colour, and like those of Cat-Mint. The 100t of this (which, as also the leaves, 15 not well express in the figure) is like a Radish, and blackish on the out side, sending forth many succours like to little Turneps, and also divers fibres these succours taken from the maine root will also take root and grow. It shoures in Iune. Clustus received the seed of it from Spaine. ‡ The Place.

They grow in moist and waterie places, as in medowes neere vinto ditches that have water in them, and by rivers.

The Time.

They floure when the other Mints do, and reusue in the Spring.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Zioupsein in Latine, Sisymbrium in high-Dutch, Rolamuntz, mailleta Mintz: in Irench, Membe fauuage in English, Water Mint, Fish-Mint, Brooke-Mint, and Horse-

The Temperature.

Water Mint is hot and dry as is the Garden Mint, and is of a stronger smell and operation.

The Vertues.

It is commended to have the like vertues that the garden Mint hath, and also to be good against the stinging of Bees and Waspes, if the place be rubbed therewith.

The fauour or finell of the Water-Mint resoyceth the heart of man; for which cause they vie to strew it in chambers and places of recreation, pleasure, and repose, and where feasts and banquets

There is no vie hereof in physicke whilest we have the garden Mint, which is sweeter, and more agreeing to the nature of man.

The figure that was in the first place was of the Horse-Mint, and that in the second place should have beene in the first, as now it is

CHAP. 228. Of Mountaine Mint or Calamint.

The Description.

Ountaine Calamint is a low herbe, seldome aboue a foot high, parted into many branches the stalkes are foure square, and have toynts as it were, our of enery one whereof grow forth leaves something round, lesser than those of Basill, covered with a very thinne hairy downe, as are also the stalkes, somwhat whitish, and of a sweet smell: the tops of the branches are gallantly deckt with floures, somewhat of a purple colour, then groweth the feed which is blacke: the roots are full of strings, and continue.

This most excellent kinde of Calamint hath vpright stalkes a cubit high, couered oner with a woolly mossinesse, beset with rough leaves like a Nettle, somewhat notched about the edges. among the leaves come forth blewish or sky-coloured floures: the root is wooddy, and the whole

plant is of a very good smell.

There is another kinde of Calamint which hath hard square stalks, couered in like manner as the other with a certaine hoary or fine cotton. The leaves be in shape like Basill, but that they are rough, and the floures grow in roundles toward the tops of the branches, sometimes three or

four vpon a stemme, of a purplish colour. The root is threddy, and long lasting.

There is a kinde of strong smelling Calamint that hath also square stalks couered with foir cortion, and almost creeping by the ground, having enermore two leaves standing one against another small and soft, not much value the leaves of Penny-Royall, saving that they are larger and wares the slowes grow about the stalks like wharles or garlands, of a blewish purple colour; the root is small and thready, the whole plant hath the smell of Penny-Royal, whence it hath the addition of the saves.

Relaminthamontana vulgaris.

Calamint, or Mountaine Mint.



† 3 Calaminiha vulgaris Officinarum. Common Calamint.



† 2 Calaminthar ontona prassarrier
The more excellent Calamint,



† 3 Calamintha odore Pulegy. Field Calamint.



The Place.

It delighteth to grow in mountaines, and in the shadowy and gravelly sides thereof it is found in many places of Italy and France, and in other countries it is brought into gardens, where it prospereth maruellous well, and very easily soweth it selfe. I have sound these plants growing vpon the chalkie grounds and highwayes leading from Giauesend vnto Cantuibury, in most places, or almost every where. ‡ I have onely observed the third and fourth to grow wilde with vs in England. ‡

The Time

It flourisheth in Sommer, and almost all the yeare thorow it bringeth forth floures and seed from Iune to Autumne.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Kanapuran, as though you should say, Elegans aut wills Mentha, a gallant or profitable Mint the Latines keepe the name Calamintha Apuleius also nameth it amisse, Mentaftrum, and confoundeth the names one with another. the Apothecaries call it Montana Calamin. tha, Calamentum, and sometime Calamentum montanum in French, Calament in English, Mountain Calamint. ‡ The fourth is certainly the second Calamint of Dioscorides, and the true Nepeta of the Antients. ‡

The Temperature.

This Calamint which groweth in mountaines is of a feruent taste, and biting, hot and of a thin substance, and dry after a fort in the third degree, as Galen faith: it digesteth or wasteth away thin humors, it cutteth, and maketh thicke humors thin.

The Vertues.

Therefore being inwardly taken by it felfe, and also with meade, or honied water, it doth manifestly heate, prouoketh sweat, and consumeth superfluous humors of the body, it taketh away the shuerings of Agues that come by fits.

The fame also is performed by the fallet oyle in which it is boyled, if the body be anointed and

well rubbed and chafed therewith.

The decoction thereof drunke prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the monethly ficknesse, and ex-

pelleth the childe, which also it doth being but onely applied.

It helpeth those that are brussed, such as are troubled with crampes and convulsions, and that cannot breathe vnlesse they hold their necks vpright (that have the wheeling of the lungs, faith Galen) and it is a remedie faith Dioscorides for a cholericke passion, otherwise called the Felony

It is good for them that have the yellow jaundice, for that it removeth the stoppings of the liuer and gall, and withall clenfeth, being taken afore-hand in Wine, it keepeth a man from being poyfoned being inwardly taken, or outwardly applied it cureth them that are bitten of Serpents. being burned or ffrewed it drives ferpents away it takes away black and blew spots that come by blower or dry beatings, making the skin faire and white, but for fuch things (faith Galen) it is better to be laid to greene than dry.

It killethall manner of wormes of the belly, if it be drunk with falt and honey: the myce drop-

ped into the eares doth in like manner kill the wormes thereof.

Pliny faith, that if the suyce be conveyed up into the nosthrils it stancheth the bleeding at the nose, and the root (which Dioscorides writeth to be good for nothing) helpeth the Squincie, if it be gargarised, or the throat washed therewith, being used in Cute, and Myrtle seed withall.

He sapplied to those that have the Sciatica or ache in the huckle bone, for it drawes the humor from the very bottome, and bringeth a comfortable heat to the whole ioynt: Paulus Agmeta faith, that for the paine of the haunches or huckle bones it is to be vied in Clysters.

Beingmuch cau. tern, as Dioforides withesseth. Being much eaten it is good for them that have the leprosie, so that the patient drinks whay af-

Apuleius affirmeth, that if the leaves be often eaten, they are a fure and certaine remedy against the leprofie,

There is made of this an Antidote or composition, which Galen in his fourth booke of the Gouernment of health describes by the name of Deacalamenthos, that doth not onely notably digest or waste away crudities, but also is maruellous good for young maidens that want their courses, if their bodies be first well purged; for in continuance of time it bringeth them downe very gently

The figure which formerly was in the second place belonged to the fourth description, and the figure that belonged thereto was before fally put for the second place of the said that which should have beene put in the south place was put in the first place of the last chapter sauctwo, for the Red Garden

Снаг. 229. Об Ваште.

The Description.

Prastrum, or Melissa, is our common best knowne Baline or Bawme, having many squara stalkes and blackish leaves like to Ballore, or blacke Hore-hound, but larger, of a pleasant smell, drawing neere in smell and sauour vnto a Citron the sloures are of a

Carnation colour the root of a wooddy substance.

The fecond kinde of Bawme was brought into my garden and others, by his feed from the parts of Turky, wherefore we have called it Turky Balme it excelleth the rest of the kinds, if you respect the sweet savour and goodly beauty thereof, and describe a more lively description than my rude pen can describe. This rare plant hath sundry small weake and brittle square stakes and branches, mounting to the height of a cubit and somewhat more, beset with leaves like to Cermander or scordium, indented or toothed very bluntly about the edges, but somewhat sharpe pointed at the top. The sloures grow in small coronets, of a purplish blew colour the root is small and threddy, and dieth at the first approach of Winter, and must be sow nearen in the beginning of May, in good and fertill ground.

1 Melissa.
Bawme.

2 Melissa Turcic 1. Turky Bawme.

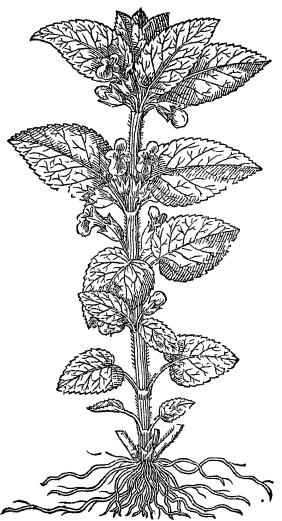




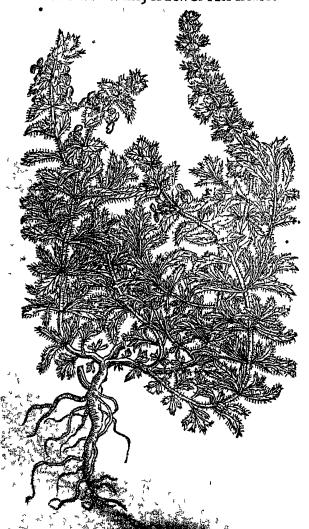
Tuchsius setteth forth a kinde of Bawme hauing a square stalke, with leaves like visto common Bawme, but larger and blacker, and of an euill sauour; the floures white, and much greater than those of the common Bawme; the root hard, and of a wooddy substance. ‡ This varies with the leaves sometimes broader and otherwhiles narrower: also the floures are commonly purple, yet sometimes white, and otherwhiles of due is colours the leaves are also sometimes broader, otherwhiles narrower wherefore I have given you one of the figures of Clusius, and that of Lobel, that you may see the severall expressions of this plant. Clusius, and after him takine, referre it to the Lamium, or Arch-angell: and the former calls it Lamium Fannonicum; and the later, Lamium montanium Melisasolio. ‡

There is a kinde of Bawme called Herba Indaica, which Lobel calles Tetrabit, that leath many

‡ 3 Melissa Fuchsis flore albo.
Bastard Bawme with white floures.



‡ 4. Herba Iudaica Lobely. Smiths Bawme, or Iewes All-heale.



‡ 3 Melissa Fuchsis flore purpus co Bastard Bawme with purple sloures,



weake and tender square harrie branches : fome leaning backward, and others turning inward, dividing themselves into fundry other small armes or twigs, which are befer with long rough leaves dented about, and fmaller than the leaves of Sage. And growing in another foile or clymat, you shal see the leaves like the oken leaf; in other places like Marrubium Creticum, very hoary, which caused Diosiorides to deserbe it with so many shapes, and also the slourcs, which are sometimes blew and purple, and oftentimes white the root is small and crooked. with some hairie strings fastned thereto. All the whole plant draweth to the fauour of Balme, called Melissa. ‡ This might much more fitly have beene put to the rest of the Siderites, but that our Authour had thrust it as by force into this Chapter + \$

There be also two other plants comprehended under the kindes of Balme, the one very like unto the other, although not knowne to many Herbarists, and have been of some called by the title of Cardiaca the first kinde Pena calleth Cardiaca Melica, or Molucca Syriaca, so called for that it was first brought out of Syria; it groweth three

cup tts

cubits high, and yeeldeth many shoots from a wooddy root, full of many whitish strings, the stalkes be round, somewhat thicke, and of a reddish colour, which are hollow within, with certain obscure prints or small surrowes along the stalkes, with equall spaces halfe kneed or knotted, and at enery such knee or rough thand two leaues one against another, tusted like Melissa, but more rough and deeply indented, yet not so deepely as our common Cardiaca, called Mother-wort, nor so sharpe pointed about the knees there come forth small little prickles, with six or eight small open wide bells, having many corners thinne like parchiment, and of the same colour, somewhat stiffe and long, and at the top of the edge of the bell it is cornered and pointed with sharpe prickles, and out of the middle of this prickly bell riseth a floure somewhat purple tending to whitenesses, not visite our Lamium of Cardiaca, which bringeth forth a cornered seed, the bottome flat, and smaller toward the top like a steeple the sauour of the plant draweth toward the sent of Lamium.

The other kinde of Melica, otherwise called Molicea assertion (whereos Penawriteth) differeth from the last before mentioned, in that the cups or bells wherein the floures grow are more prickly than the first, and much sharper, longer, and more in number the stalke of this is source square, lightly hollowed or furiowed, the seed three cornered, sharpe vpward like a wedge; the tunnels of the floures brownish, and not so white as the first.

5 Melissa molucca laus. Smooth Molucca Bawme. 6 Molucia spinosa.
Thomy Molucca Bawme.





The Place.

Bawme is much sowen and set in gardens, and oftentimes it groweth of it selfe in Woods and mountaines, and other wilde places: it is profitably planted in gardens, as Plany writeth, Let. 21.

cap. 12. about places where Bees are kept, because they are delighted with this herbe above others, whereupon it hath beene called Apastrum · for, saith he, when they are strayed away they do finde their way home againe by it, as Pirgulwriteth in his Georgicks:

Huctus Melsphylla, et Cerinibe nobile gramen.

Vie here such helpe as husbandry doth viually prescribe.

Bawme bruised in a mortar, and base Hony-wort beside.

All these I haue in my garden from yeare to yeare.

The Time.

Bawme floureth in Iune, Iuly, and August it withereth in the Winter; but the root iemaineth, which in the beginning of the Spring bringeth forth fresh leaves and stalkes.

The other forts do likewise flourish in Iune, Iuly, and August, but they doe perish when they

have persected their seed.

The Names.

Biwine is called in Greeke unhimpenner by Pling, Melitis in Latine, Melissa, Apiastrum, and Citrago of some, Melissophyllon, and Meliphyllon in Dutch, Confile de greyn: in French, Poucyrade, ou Melisse in Italian, Cedio ulla, and Arantiata in Spanish, Torongil in English, Balme, or

The Temperature.

Bawme is of temperature hot and dry in the second degree, as Aucen faith Galen faith it is like Hosehound in facultie

The Vertues.

Bawme drunke in wine is good against the bitings of venomous beasts, comforts the heart, and A driveth away all melancholy and fadnesse.

Common Bawme 1s good for women which have the strangling of the mother, either being ea-

ten or finelled vnto.

 \mathbf{B}

E

The tuyce thereof glueth together greene wounds, being put into oyle, vnguent, or Balme, for

that purpose, and maketh it of greater efficacie.

The heibe stamped, and infused in Aqua vita, may be vsed vnto the purposes aforesaid (I meane the liquour and nor the herbe) and is a most cordiall liquour against all the discases before spoken of.

The hiues of Bees being rubbed with the leaues of Bawme, causeth the Bees to keep together,

and causeth others to come unto them.

The later age, together with the Aiabians and Mauritanians, affirme Balme to be fingular good F for the heart, and to be a remedie against the infirmities thereof; for Austen in his booke written of the infilmities of the heart, teacheth that Bawme makes the heart merry and joyfull, and strengtheneth the vitall spirits

Serapio assumeth it to be comfortable soi a moist and cold stomacke, to stir vp concoction, to

open the stopping of the biaine, and to drive away forrow and care of the minde.

Dioscorides writeth, That the leaves drunke with wine, or applied outwardly, are good against the stingings of venomous beasts, and the bitings of mad dogs: also it helpeth the tooth-ache, the mouth being washed with the decoction, and is likewise good for those that canot take breath vnlesse they hold their necks vpright. Í

The leaves being mixed with falt (faith the fame Author) helpeth the Kings Euilsor any other

hard fivellings and kernels, and mitigateth the paine of the Gout.

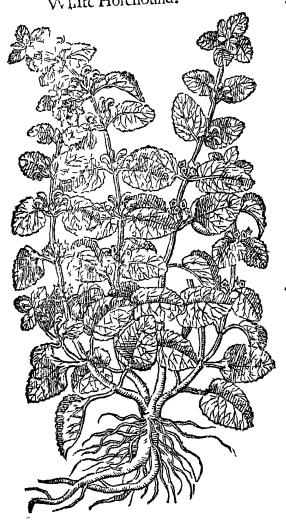
Smiths Bawme or Carpenters Bawme is most fingular to heale vp greene wounds that are cut with iron, it cureth the rupture in short time, it stayeth the whites. Diescorides and Plany have attributed like vertues vnto this kinde of Bawme, which they call Iron-wort. The leaves (fay thev) being applied, close vp wounds without any perill of inflammation. Pling saith that it is of To great vertue, that though it be but tied to his fword that hath given the wound, it stancheth the bloud.

CHAP. 230. Of Horebound.

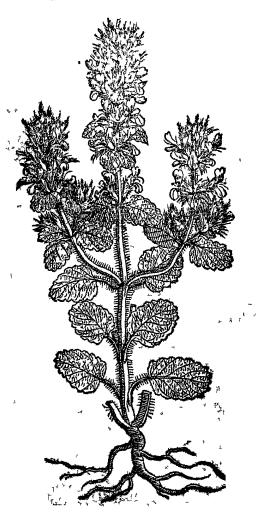
The Description.

Hite Horehound bringeth forth very many stalkes foure square, a cubit high, couered ouer with a thin whitish downinesse. whereupon are placed by couples at certaine distances, thicke whitish leaves somewhat round, wrinkled and nicked on the edges, and couered oues with the like downinesse, from the bosomes of which leaves come forth small floures of a feint purplish colour, set round about the stalke in sound wharles, which turne into sharpe orickly husks after the floures bepast. The whole plant is of a strong sauor, but not vnpleasant the root is threddy

The second kinde of Horehound hath sundry crooked slender stalkes, divided into many mall branches couesed ouer with a white hoarinesse or cottony downe. The leaues are likewise horneand cottony, longer and narrower than the precedent, lightly indented about the edges, and sharply pointed like the Turky Bawme, and of the same bignesse, having small wharles of white floures, 1 Marrubium album V. Litte Horchound.



3 Marrubium Hispanicum. Spanish Horehounds



2 Mm. Juan candidon. Snow white Horchound



4 Marrubium Creticum.
Candy Horehound.



Mun 3

floures, and prickly rundles or feed-veffels fet about the stalks by certaine distances. The root is

3 Spanish Hosehound hath a stiffe hoarie and hairy stalke, dividing it selfe at the bottome into two wings or more armes, and likewise toward the top into two others, whereupon are placed by couples at certaine spaces faire broad leaues, more round than any of the rest, and likewise more woolly and hairy. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, spike fashion, composed of small gaping floures of a purple colour. The whole plant hath the fauor of Stochados

4 Candy Horehound hath a thicke and hard root, with many hairy threds fastned thereunto; from which rife vp immediately rough square stalkes, set consusedly with long scaues of a hoarie colour, of a most pleasant strong smell. The floures grow toward the top of the stalkes in chassie

rundles, of a whitish colour.

The Place.

The first of these Horehounds, being the common kinde, growerly plentifully in all places of England, neere vntoold walls, highwayes, and beaten paths, in vntilled places. It groweth in all other countries likewise, where it altereth according to the scituation and nature of the countries; for commonly that which growes in Candy and in Hungary is much whiter, and of a fweeter finel, and the leaves oftentimes narrower and leffer than that which groweth in England and these Noitherne Regions.

The Time .

They floure in July and August, and that in the second yeare after the sowing of them.

The Names

Horehound is called in Greeke merin in Latine, Marrubium in shops, Prassum, and also Marrubrum. There be certaine bastard names sound in Apulerus, as Melitiena, Labeonia, and I lerraria in Italian, Marrubio in Spanish, Marruuio in Dutch, Marubin in English, Horehound. ‡ Clusius calls the third Ocimastrum V alentinum. ‡

The Temperature.

Horehound (as Galen teacheth) is hot in the fecond degree, and dry in the third and of a bitter taste.

The Vertues.

Common Horehound boyled in water and drunke, openeth the liner and spleene, cleanseth the A brest and lungs, and prevailes greatly against an old cough, the paine of the side, spitting or blond, the ptylicke, and vicerations of the lungs.

The same boyled in wine and drunke, bringeth downe the termes, expelleth the secondine, after birth, or dead childe, and also easeth those that have fore and hard labour in childe-bearing.

Syrrup made of the greene fresh leaves and sugar, is a most singular remedie against the cough and wheeling of the lungs.

The same syrrup dorn wonderfully and aboue credit case such as have hen long sicke of any confumption of the lungs, as hathbeene often proued by the learned Physicions of our London

C

It is likewise good for them that have drunke poyson, or that have beene bitten of Serpents. The leaves are applied with honey to cleanse foule and filthy vicers. It stayeth and keepeth back the pearle or web in the eyes.

The invector of the leaves, and hardned in the Sun, is very good for the same things, especially if it be mixed with a little wine and honey; and dropped into the eyes, it helps them, and elegereth the fight.

Being drawne up into the nofthrils it cleanfeth the yellownesse of the eyes, and slayeth the running and wasering of them.

CHAP. 231. Of wilde Horebound.

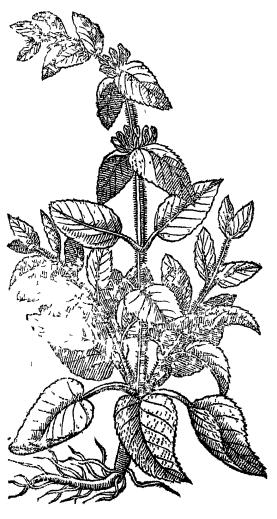
Ild Horehound is also like to common Horehound there riseth from the root hereof a great number of stalkes high and toynted, and out of euery joynt a couple of posite, or set one against another, somewhat hard, a little longer than those of common and whiter, as also the stalkes are set with soft haires, and of a sweet size it is the floures stalke about as those doe of common Horehound, but the root is wooddy and durable. t Stackys. Wilde Hore-hound.



‡ 3 Stachys spinosa Gretica.
Thorny Horehound.



2 'stachys Fuchfy VV de Amking Horehound.



‡ 4 Stachys Lusitanica.
Portugall Wilde Horehound:



‡ 5 Sideritis Scordioides. Germander Ironwoort.



I 6 Sideritis Alpina HysTopifolia. Hystop-leaued Iron-wort,



Besides this there is also another de feribed by Fuchlius the stalkes hereof are thicke, foure square, now and then two or three foot long the leaves be broad, long, hoarie, nicked in the edges, havine as are alfo the stalks, and much broader than those of the common Horchound the floures in the whorles which compasse the stalke about, are of a purple colour, the feeders round and blackish, the root hard & so n-

thing yellow.

This thorny Stachy, hath leaves before it comes to fend forth the flalk, like those of the lesser Sage, but more white & hanse, those that grow upon the stalkes are much narrower the stalks are square some foot high and at the parting of them into branches grow alwaies two leanes one opposit against another the tops of the branches end in long therpe thornie prickles: the floures grow about the toppes of the branches like those of Sage, but of fomewhat a lighter colour. This grows paturally in Candy, about a Towne called Larda, where Honorius Bellus first observed it, there it is called Guidarothymo, or Affes Tyme, though tragicewith Tyme innothing but the place of growth. Chifus fets it forth by the name of Stachys spinosa.

Lobel hath given vs the figure and first description of this by the name of Stachys Lusitanica It hath creeping and downie stalkes some handfull and halfe high, fet with little leaves amongst which in rundles grow final floures like those of the other wilde Horchounds, the whole plant

is of fomewhat a gratefull finell. ‡

There is another wilde Horehound of Mountpelier, called Sideritis Monspelliaca Scordioides, fine Scordy folio being that kind of Sideritis or wilde Horehound which is like vnto scordium, or water Germander, which groweth to the height of a handfull and a halfe, with many small branches rifing vpright, of a wooddre substance, liauing the tops and spokie corpnets of Hysfop, but the leanes do refemble Diofiorides his Scordium, faue that they be somewhat leffer, fuffer, more wrinckled or curled and hairie, than Tetrabit, or the Iudaieall herb: the floures do refemble those of the common Sauorie, in taste bitter, and of an aromaticall fmell.

6 Mountaine Sideritis beeing also of the kindes of Horehound, was first found by Valerandue Donraz, in the mountains of Sauoy, refembling very wel the last described but the loques are much narrower, and like those of Hyssope: the slowes grow in small rough rundlets or tuffes, pale of co-Tour like Marrubium or Tetrahit; the root long and bending, of a wooddie substance, and purple cofour, bitter in taste, but not vnpleasant, whose vertue is yet vnknowne.

The Place. Their berbes are forremers, they grow in rough and barren places, notwithstanding I have them growing in my garden. ‡ My kinde friend Mr. Buckner an Apothecary of London the last yeare, Land Balling

being 1632, found the fecond of these growing wilde in Oxfords trein the field toyning to Witney Parke a mile from the Towne 4

The Time.

They floure in the Sommer moneths, and wither towards winter the root remaineth aline a certaine time.

The Names.

The former is taken for the right Stachys, which is called in Greeke rece it is knowne in shoppes and everywhere we name it in English yellow Horehound, and wilde Horehound. ‡ Lobel calls it

Stachys Lychnetes spures Flandrorum. ‡

The other wilde Horehound, seeing it hath no name, is to be called Stachys spuria for it is not the right, neither is it sphicelus (as most have suspected) of which Theophrastus hath made mention it is called in English puiple Horehound, bastard wild Horehound, & Fuchsius his wild Horehound.

‡ Fabrus Columna proves the second to be the Sideritis Heraclia of Dioscorides and the Antients. ‡

¶ The Temperature.

These herbes are of a biting and bitter taste, and are hot in the third degree according to Galen.

† The Stuckys Frichly and Sideritides seem to be hot and drie in the first degree ‡

The Vertues.

The decostion of the leaves drunk doth draw downe the menses and the secondine, as Dioscori - A des teacheth.

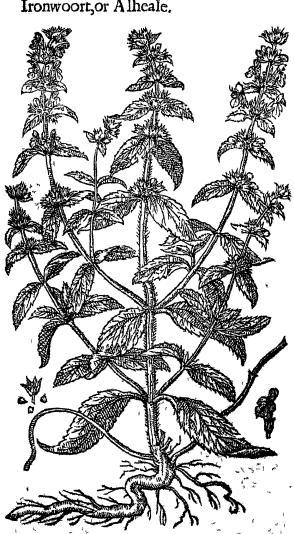
‡ 2 This is of fingular vie (as most of the herbes of this kinde are) to keep wounds from inflammation, and speedily to heale them vp, as also to stay all fluxes and defluctions, having a drying and moderate astrictive facultic.

Aetius and Agineta commend the vse of it in medicines vsed in the cure of the biting of a mad C

Oog.‡

‡ CHAP. 232. Of the fronwoorts or Alheales.

‡ 1 Sideritis vulgaris.
Ironwoort, or Alheale.



‡ 2 Sideritis Angustifolia.
Narrow leaued Alheale.



The Kindes.

Here are many plants that belong to this kindred of the Sideritides, or Ironwoorts, and I some of them are already treated of, though in severall places, & that not verie fitly by our Authour; and one of them is also set forth hereafter by the name of Clownes Alheale these that are formerly handled, and properly belong to this Chapter, are first the Herba Indaica Lobely, being in the fourth place of the 229. Chapter Secondly, the Stachys Tuchsy (being the first Sideritis of Dioscorides) described in the second place of the last chapter. Thirdly, the Sideritis Scordioides set forth in the fift place, and fourthly the Sideritis Alpina Hyssopisolia set forth in the fixt place of the last chapter. Now besides all these, I will in this Chapter give you the Descriptions of some others like to them in sace and Vertues, and all of them may be referred to the first Sideritis of Dioscorides his description.

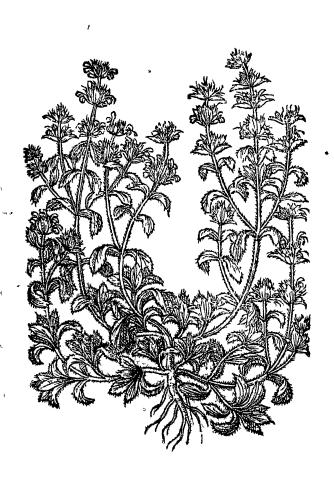
I The Description.

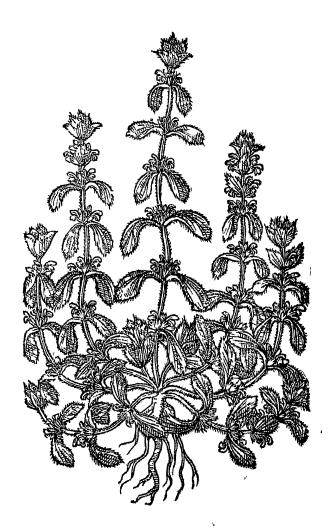
His hath square stalkes some cubite high, rough, and iointed with two leaves at each ioint which are wiinkled and haire, of an indifferent bignesse, sinpt about the edges, of a strong smell, and of a bitterish and somewhat hottish taste almost forth of every ioint grow branches, set with lesser leaves the floures which in roundles incompasse the tops of the stalks end in a spike, being somewhat hooded, whitish, well smelling, and marked on the inside with sanguine spots. The feed is rough and blacke, being contained in sine cornered seed vessels. The root is hard and wooddie, sending forth many stalkes. This is the Sideritis prima of Fuchsius, Cordus, Clusius, and others, it hath a very great affinities with the Panax Coloni, or Clownes. Al-heale of our Authour, and the difference betweene them certainly is very small.

‡ 3 Sideritis procumbens ramosa.

Creeping branched Ironwooit.

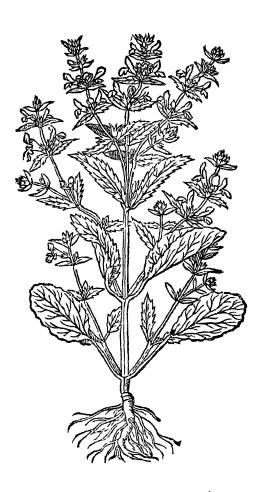
† 3 Sideritis procumbens non ramosa. Not branched Creeping Ironwoort.





The foure square stalke of this plant is not aboue a foot high, and it is presently from the root divided into divers branches; the leaves are long and narrow with some nerves or veines running

1 6 Sideritis latifolia glabra. Smooth broad leaued Alheale.



ning alongst them, being also very hairie, but not inipt about the edges the floures grow alongst the branches, and vpon the main stalk in roundles like those of the first mentioned, but lesser, and of a darke colour, with a yellow-1sh spot on their insides the seed is also contained in fine cornered vessels like as the former. It floures in June and July, and growes amongst the corne in Hungarie and Austria. This is onely fet forth by Chifius, and that vnder the name of Sideritis 6 Pannonica

This hath some branches lying along vpon the ground, slender, quadrangular & hairie, which at certain spaces are set with leages growing by couples, almost like those of the first, but much lesse, and snipt onely from the middle to the end the floures grow after the manner of the former, and (as Clusius thinkes) are like them, as is also the seed Clusius harh this by the name of Sideritis 4.

The same Authour hath also given vs another, which from the top of the root fends footh many branches, partly lying fpred on the ground, and partly standing vpright, being hairy, jointed, and square like those of the former, and fuch also are the leaves, but that they are lesse snipt about the edges: and in their bofomes from the bottome of the stalkes to the top grow roundles of whitish floures shaped like others of this kinde. Clusius calls this Sideritis 5. He had onely the figures of these elegantly drawne by the hand of Inques Plateau,

and so sent him.

This from a small wooddie root sends forth a square hairie stalke some halfe foot high, and fometimes higher, and this stalke most commonly sends forth some foure branches, which subdiuide themselues into smaller ones, all of them sometimes lying vpon the ground, and the stalke standing vpright, the leaves grow by couples at each 10int, from a broader bottome, ending in an obtuse point, the lower leaves being some inch long, and not much lesse in breadth. the floures are whitish, or light purple, small and hooded, engitting the stalkes in roundles, which falling, source longish blacke seeds are contained in flue coincred vessels. I first sound it August 1626 in floure and leed amongst the corne in a field joining to a wood side not far from Greene-hive in Kent, and I at that time, not finding it to be written of by any, called it Sideritis humilis lato obtuso folio, but fince I finde that Buthine hath fet it forth in his Prodromus by the name of Siderius Alfine Triffagi-

6 This (which Tabernamontanus calls Alyssum Germanicum, and whose figure was formerly guien with the sametitle by our Authour in the 118 Chapter of the former Edition, with a Description no waies agreeing therewith) grows vp with square stalkes some cubite high, set with pretty large. and greene smooth leaves snipt about the edges, the floures grow in roundles at the tops of the branches, being hooded, and of a pale yellow colour. This grows in the Corne fields in some plant ces of Germany and Italy and it is the Sideritis 2. of Matthiolus in Bauhines opinion, who cals it six

deruis aruensis latifolia glabra.

There is another plant that growes frequently in the Corne fields of Kent, and by Putflect in Effex which may fitly be ioined to these, for Camerarius calls it Sideritis arvensis flore rebradied in the Historia Lugd. it is named Tetrabit angustifolium, and thought to be Ladanum seguring of Pliny, mentioned lib. 29 .cap 8 and lib. 26. cap. 11. It hath a stalke some soot or better high set with sharp pointed longish leaves, having two or three nickes on their sides, and growing by couples; at the top of the branches, and also the maine stalke it selfe, stand in one or two foundes fairered hooded floures: the root is small and fibrous, dying energy years when it hath perfected the feed. It floures in July and August. This is also sometimes found with a white source.

All theleare fufficiently delivered in the descriptions.

The Temperatures and Vertues

These plants are driewith little or no heat, and are endued with an astrictive faculty. They conduce much to the healing of greene wounds being beaten and applied, or put in vinguents or plai sters made for that purpose.

They are also good for those things that are mentioned in the last chapter, in B, and C.

Clusius faith, the first and second are vied in Stiria in somentations, to bathe the head against the paines oraches thereof, as also against the stiffenesse and wearinesse of the limbs or ionits.

And the same Author affirmes that he hath knowne the decoction vsed with very good successe in curing the inflammations and vicerations of the legs. ‡

CHAP. 233. Of Water Horebound.

1 I Marntinm aquaticum. Water Hoteĥound.



The Description.

Ater" Horehound is very like to blacke and flinking Horehound in stalke and floured cups, which are rough, pricking, & compaffing the stalks round about like garlands. the leaves thereof be also blacke, but longer, harder, more deeply gashed in the edges than those of stin king Horehound, yet not hairieatall, butwrinkled the floures be small and whitish: the root is fastened with many blacke strings.

The Place.

It growes in Brooks on the brinks of water ditches and neere vnto motes, for it requireth store of water, and groweth not in drie places.

The Time.

It flourishes and floures in the Sommer moneths, in Iuly and August.

The Names.

It is called Aquatile, and Palustre Marubium: In English, water Horehound. Matthiolus taketh it to be Species prima Sideritidis; or a kind of Ironwoort, which Diescorides hath described in the first place, but with this doth better agree that which is called Herba Indaica, or Glid woort, it much lesse agreeth with Sideritis fecuada, or the fecond Ironwoort, which opinion also hath his fauourers, for it is like in leafe to none of the Fernes. Some also thinke good to

cal it Herba Agyptia, because they that feine themselues Egyptians (such as many times wander likewagabonds from citie to citie in Germanie and other places) do vie with this licrbe to give themselves a swart colour, such as the Egyptians and the people of Africke are of, for the suice of this herbe doth die euery thing with this kinde of colour, which also holdeth so fast, as that it cannot be wiped or washed away: insomuch as linnen cloth being died herewith, doth alwaies keepe that colour.

The Temperature. It feemeth to be cold, and with all very aftringent or binding.

The Vertues.

There is little vse of the water Horehound in Physicke.

ure that heretofore was in the first place was of the Manubium nigrum described in the next chapter, and the figure and description that were in the By the name of Marsi bium squareium acusium, were of the so much magnified Tanax Coloni or Clowns Al heale of our Author, and therefore here omitted

CHAP. 234. Of blacke or stinking Horehound,

The Description.

Lacke Hosehound is somewhat like vnto the white kinde. The stalkes be also square and hairie. The leaves somewhat larger, of a darke swart or blackish colour, somewhat like the leaves of Nettles, snipt about the edges, of an unpleasant and stinking sauour. The floures grow about the salks in certain spaces, of a purple colour, in shape like those of Aichangell or dead. Nettle. The roote is small and thieddie. ‡ I have sound this also with white floures.

‡ 2 To this may fitly be referred that plant which some have called Parietaria, Sideritis, and Herba ventizivish the additament of Monspeliensum to each of these denominations but Baubine, who I herein follow, calls it Marrubium nigrum longifolium. It is thus described the root is thicke and very fibrous, sending up many square rough stalkes some cubite high, set at certaine spaces with leaves longer and broader than Sage, rough also and snipt about the edges—and out of their bosomes come floures, hooded, and purple of colour, englishing the stalkes as in other plants of this kinde. Some have thought this to be Othomaa of the Antients, because the leaves not falling off in Winter, are either eaten by the Wormes, or wasted by the injurie of the weather to the very nerves or veines that runne over them, so that by this meanes they are all personated, and easily blowne thorow by each blast of winde, which caused some to give it also the name of Herba venti. It grows in the corne fields about Montpelier, ‡

† 1 Marubium mgrum. Stinking Horehound, † 2 Marrubium nigrum Longifilium. Long leaued Horehound.





It is found in gardens amongst por herbes, and often inegation of the bares and rubbish in drie

N but

The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth when the others do.

I The Names.

The Temperature.

Stinking Horehound is hot and dry, and as Paulus Ægineta teacheth, of a sharpe and clensing faculty.

The Vertues.

Being stamped with salt and applied, it cureth the biting of a mad dogge, against which it is of B great esticacy, as Dioscorides writeth

The leaves rosted in hot embers do waste and consume away hard lumpes or knots in or about the fundament. It also clenseth soule and filthy vicers, as the same Author teacheth.

The figure was of Lamum album, or Archangell with the white floure, and the figure that should have been here was in the former Chapter.

CHAP. 235. Of Archangell, or dead Nettle.

† 1 Lamum album. White Archangell. 2 Lamium luteum. Yellow Archangell.





¶ The Description.

Hite Archangell hath foure square stalkes, a cubit high, leaning this way and that way, by reason of the great weight of his ponderous leaves, which are in that way has been strong of Nettles, nicked round about the edges, yet not stinging at all,

but fost, and as it were downy. The floures compasse the stalkes round about at certaine distances, even as those of Horehound doe, whereof doubtlesse this is a kinde, and not of Neitles, as both been generally holden which floures are white of colour, fashioned like to little gaping hoods of helmets. The root is very thready. ‡ There is also a variety of this having ied or puiple floures ‡

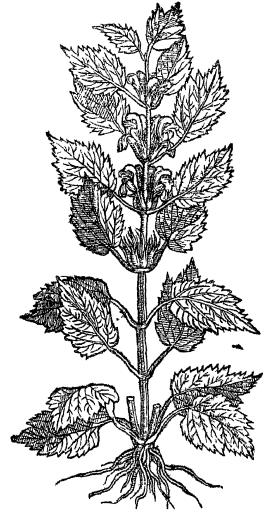
Yellow Archangell hath square stalkes rising from a threddy root, set with leaves by couples, very much cut or hackt about the edges, and sharpe pointed. The vppcimost whereof are oftentimes of a faire purple colour. The floures grow among the same leaves, of a gold yellow colour, sashioned like those of the white Archangell, but greater, and more wider gaping open

Red Archangell being called *Vrtica non mordax*, or dead Nettle, hath many leaues fored wponthe ground among which rife vp stalkes hollow, and square, whereupon do grow rough leaues of an ouer worne colour, among which come forth purple floures, set about in round whatles, or rundles. The root is small, and perisheth at the first approach of winter.

† 3 Lamium rubrum. Red Archangell.







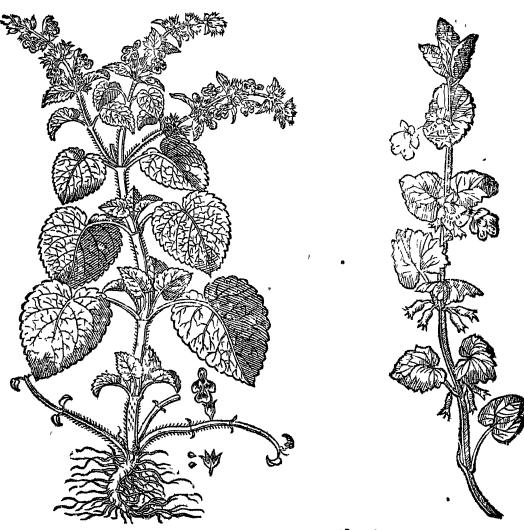
4 Dead Nettle of Hungary hath many large rough leaves very much curled or crumpled like those of the stinging nettle, of a darke greene colour, snipt about the edges like the teeth of sawe, set vpon a foure square stalke by couples, from the bosome of which leaves come forth the shoures close to the stalkes, of a perfect purple colour, in shape like those of the white Archanges, gaping like a dragons mouth, the lower chap whereof is of a bright purple spotted with white which being past, there doth follow seed inclosed in rough huskes, with sine sharpe points sticking out. The root is thicke, tough, consisting of many threes and long strings.

† 5 To this of Clusius, we may sitly refer 2 other plants, the first of which Trague and others call Vriica Heracles, or Hercules, and Clusius sudges it to be the true Galeopsis of Diagonides, as Tragus also thought before him. The root hereof is sibious and creeping lending forth many foure square stalkes, upon which at each joint grow two leaves upon long stalkes very like those of Nettles, but more soft and harry not singing the tops of the branches end as it were in a spike made of severall roundles of slowers like those of Archanges but less and are purple colour spotted with white on their insides; the seedes are contained source in a spike they come to be ripe, It growes about hedges in very many places, and slowers in Iune and Iuly.

‡ 6 This hath roots like those of the last described, sending vp also square stall es a foot high, fet at each some with leaves growing upon 'ong stalkes like those of the small dead Nettle, or rather lil ethose of Alehook out of the bosoms of those ome three or source stalks carrying floures like those of Aleboof, gaping, but without a hood, but with a lip turned vp, which is variegated with blew, white, and purp'c. This historie Clusius (who did not see the plant, but an exact figure thereof in colours) gives vs, and he names it as you finde exprest in the title. ‡

‡ 5 Galeopsis vera. Hedge Nettle.

6 namium Pannonicum 3. Citifi. Hungary Nettle with the variegated floure.



The Place.

These plants are found under hedges, old wals, common wates, among rubbish, in the borders of

steldes, and in earable grounds, oftentimes in gardens ill husbanded.

That with the yellow floure groweth not so common as the others. I have sound it under the hedge on the left hand as you go from the village of Hampsted neere London to the Church, and in the wood thereby, as also in many other copies about Lee in Essex, neere Watford and Bushie in Middlesex, and in the woods belonging to the Lord Cobham in Kent.

The Time.

They floure for the most part all Sommer long, but chiefely in the beginning of May.

¶ The Names. Archangell is called of some Vrtica iners, and Mortua of some, Lamium in English, Archangell, blinde Nettle, and dead Nettle.

The Temperature.

They are hotter and drier than Nettle, approching to the temperature of Horehound. The Vertues.

Archangel [or rather the hedge Nettle] stamped with vineger, and applied in manner of a pultis taketh away Wens and hard swellings, the Kings euill, inflammation of the kernels under the eares and lawes, and also hot fierre inflammations of the kernels of the necke, arme-holes and flanks.

It is good to bati e those parts with the decoction of it, as Dioscorides and Pliny say.

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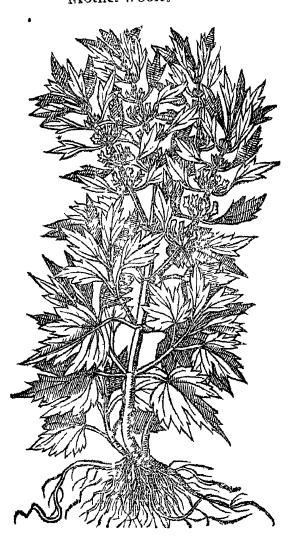
It is good to bati e those parts with the decoction of it, as Dioscorides and Pliny say.

The floures are baked with sugar as roses are, which is called sugar Roset as also the distilled attention, which is vised to make the heart merry, to make a good colour in the face, and to make the vitall spirits more fresh and lively.

† The first figure that was formerly in this Chapter, visof the Gallojfur of Tabern being a kinde of dead Nettle hat hith the loades footted with white & formeshat smaller than the ordinary one the figure that should have been here a use in the last Chapter, the third was the fine with the first chart should have bindiffering onely in colour of floures, and that which should name been in the third place was in the fourth.

CHAP. 236. Of Mother woort.

Cardiaca. Mother-woort.



The Description.

Other woort bringeth forth stalks soure square, thick, hard, two cubites high, of an obscure of onerworned colour the leaues are somewhat black, like those of Mettles, but greater and broader than the leaues of Horehound, deeply indented of cut on the edges. The husks are hard & pricking, which do compasse the stalks about like while, or little crownets, out of which do grow purplish floures, not valike to those of deal Nettle, but lesser. The roote is compact of many small strings, the whole plant is of a very ranke smel and bitter taste.

The Place.

It ioieth among rubbish, in stony and other bairen and rough places, especially about Oxford, it profiteth well in gaidens.

The Time

It flourisheth, floureth, and seedeth from Iune to September the seaues and stalks perish in winter, but the root indureth.

The Names.

It is called in our age Cardiaca in High Dutch, Hertzgesport: in Low Dutch, Hertegespan: in French, Aeripaulme in English, Motherwooit. Somethere be that make it a kinde of Bawme, it seemes that it may be also referred to Sideritis Herculana, or Hercules Isonwoort

I he Temperature.

Motherwoort is hot and dry in the fecond degree, by reason of the clensing and binding quality that it hath.

The Vertus.

Divers commend it against the infirmities of the heart: it is judged to be so so ceable, that it is thought it rooke his name Cardiaca of the effect.

It is also reported to cure convulsions and cramps, and likewise the palsie to open the obtain B

ctions or stoppings of the intrails to kill all kindes of Wormes of the bellie.

The pouder of the herbe given in wine, prouoketh not onely vrine, or the monthly course but C

also is good for them that are in hard travell with childe

Moreouer, the same is commended for greene wounds: it is also a remedie against certain disea- D ses in cattell, as the cough and marreine, and for that cause divers husbandmen of entires much desire it.

CHAP. 237. Of stinging Nettle.

I The Description.

He stalkes of the first be now and then halfe a yard high, round, and hollow within the leaues are broad, sharp pointed, cut round about like a faw, they be rough on both sides, and couered with a stinging downe, which with a light touch onely causeth a great bunning, and raiseth hard knots in the skin like blisters, and sometimes maketh it ied. The seed commeth from the roots of the leaves in round pellets bigger than Peafe, it is slippery, glittering like Line-seed, but yet lesser and rounder. The roote is set with strings

I Vitica Romana. Romane Nettle. 2 Vrisca vrens. Common flugging Nettle.



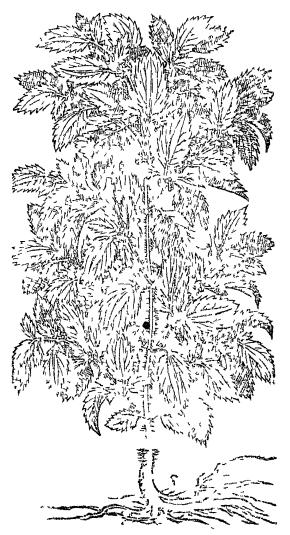


The fecond Nettle beeing our common Nettle is like to the former in leaves and stalkes, but yet now and then higher and more full of branches. it is also coucred with a downe that stingeth and burneth as well as the other the feed hereof is small, and groweth not in round bullets, but on long slender strings, as it were in clusters, as those of the semale Mercury, which grow along the stalkes and branches about the leaves, very many The root is full of strings, of colour something yellow, and creepeth all about. ‡ This hath the stalkes and rootes sometimes a, little reddish, whence Tabernamontanus and our Authour gaue another figure thereof by the name of Vrtica Fabra Red Nettle. ‡

The third is like to the second in stalkes, leaves and seed, that groweth by clusters, but lefand commonly more full of branches of a light greene, more burning and stinging; the root is

final and not without strings

3 Vrtica minor.
Small Nettle.



The Plice.

Nettles grow in untilled places, and the first in thickey oods, and is a stranger in England, notwithstanding it groweth in my garden

The fecond is more common, and groweth of it felfe necre vnto hedges, bushes, brambles, and old walls, almost energy where

The third also commeth up in the same places, which notwithstanding growth in gardens and most earable grounds

I The Time.

They all flourish in Sommer the second suftereth the winters cold the seed is ripe, and may be gathered in July and Augus

The Names

It is called in Greeke Ac Avon in Latine, Frica, ab wrendo, of his burning and stinging qualitie. Whereupon Macer saith,

- ne: immerito nomen fi impsisse videt in, Tacta quod exurar digitos virtua teventis.

Neither without defert his name hee feemes to git,

As that which quickly burnes the fingers touching it

And of diucrs also with, because it stingeth with hurtfull downe in high-Dutch, Messel; in Italian, Octica in Spanish, Hortiga in French, ortice in English, Nettle. The first is called in low Dutch Boomsche Metelen, that is, Romana

lian Nettle, because it is rare, and groweth but in sew places, and the seed is sent from other countries, and sowne in gardens for his veitues it is also called of divers Vricamas and of Dioscortdes, Vrica sylvestris, or wilde Nettle, which he faith is more rough, with broader and longer leaves, and with the seed of flax, but lesser. Pluny maketh the wilde Nettle the male, and in his 21 bookes, that it is milder and gentler it is called in English Romane Nettle, Greeke Nettle, Male Nettle. The second is called Vriva famini, and oftentions Vrica main, that it may disser from the third Nettle in English, Female Nettle, Great Nettle, or common Nettle. The third is named in high-Dutch perter perset in the Brabanders speech, perset in Sealled of the stinging qualitie in English, Small Nettle, Small burning Nettle: but whether this be that or no which Pluny calleth Cania, or rather the first, let the Students consider. There is in the wilde Nettle a more stinging qualitie, which, saith he, is called Cania, with a stalke more stinging, having nicked leaves.

Nettle is of temperature diy, a little hot, scaise in the first degree. it is of thin and subtil parts for it doth not therefore burne and sting by reason it is extreme hot, but because the downe of it is stiffe and hard, piercing like sine little pickles or stings, and entring into the skin for if it be with thered or boyled it stingeth not at all, by reason that the stiffenesse of the downe is fallen away.

Being eaten, as Dioscorides saith, boyled with Perywinkles, it maketh the body soluble doing it A by a kinde of cleansing qualitie: it also prouoketh vrine, and expelleth stones out of the kidneyes: being boyled with barley creame it bringeth vp tough humours that suckein the chest as it is thought.

Being stamped, and the inycepus ve into the nosthrils, it stoppeth the bleeding of the nose the Binyce is good against the instammation of the Vuula.

The feed of Netrle stirreth vp lust, especially drunke with Cute; for as Galen saith) it hath in it a certaine windinesse.

(f the Historie of Planes.

LIE. 2.

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7.

D. Is concert distributed on of the cheft law humois

have the planethe and for the hold the hold then needs up that the hard for the fether that the planethe and for the fick of the indammation of the hings if it be taken in a looch or the hings in the needs against the trouble some cough that children have, called the Chin cough.

A contact that it is a temodic against the venomous qualitic of Hemlocke, Neithernes,

en Ouck-filver

, and notherloss fatch that it a recounter poylon for it above, Scipents, and Scorptons,

A, play wit refleth, the fine buthous liteth, the the ovicos wakes awa, the flinging which

the Nettle it felie make the

the same grossely pointed in the means have wine, is a most singular medicine ig wish the stone either in the bladder of descripts is both beene often properly to the greatesteem constort of those that have been greatestly or corred with that maladie.

It expelleth namell, and can tech io material exarci.

The leaves of any I inde of Protein, or the fields, down the "ike effect, but not with the effect of freedy as the notation and the de

CHAP. 238. Of Hempe.

Male or Steele Hempe,

† 2 carrabis famina.





The Description.

I Empe bringeth sorth round stalkes, straight, hollow, sine or six soot high, sull of branches when it groweth wilde of it selfe, but when it is sowne in sields it hathvery sew or no branches at all. The leaves thereof be haid, tough, somewhat blacke, and if they be bruised they be of a ranke smell, made up of divers little leaves royned together, every particular lease whereof is narrow, long, sharpe pointed, and nicked in the edges, the seeds come forth from the bottomes of the wings and leaves, being round, somewhat haid, full of white substance. The roots have many street.

2 There is another, being the semale Hempe, yet haven and without seed, contrarie viito the

Hature

nature of that fex, which is very like to the other being the male, and one mult be gathered be fore the other be ripe, effect will wither away, and come to no good propose.

I The Place

Hempe as Columella writeth, delighteth to 310W in a fat dunged and waterie forlesor plaine and moist, and deepely digged.

The 1 ime.

Hempe is fowne in March and Aprill, the first is ripe in the end of August, the other in July.

This is named of the Grecians were but also of the Latines Cannibus the Apothecuries keep that name in his h-Durch, Zamer hanff: of the Italians Conape of the Spaniards, Common in French, Chanure of the Brabanders, Lemp: in English, Hempe. The male is called Charle Hempe, and Winter Hempe the semale, Barren Hempe, and Sommer Hempe.

The Timpirature and Vertues

The seed of Hempe, as Galen writeth in his bookes of the faculties of simple medicines, is hard of digertion, I perfull to the stomacke and head, and containeth in it an ill inyce inotwithstanding so he do see to ea e the same parched, sum alys tragematus, with other junkets

Ir consumeth winde, as the said Author saith in his booke of the saculties of medicines, and is I

lo great a drier, as that it drieth vp the feed if too much be eaten of it.

Diofiorides faith, That the suyce of the heibe diopped into the cases affivageth the paine there-

of proceeding (as I take it) of obstruction or stopping, as Gaten addeth.

The inner substance or pulpe of the seed pressed out in some kinds of liquous squen to those that have the yellow jaundice, when the disease first appeares, and often inner with sood sices is if the disease come of obstruction without an ague, for it opened the passage of the observable specific and concostes the choler through the whole body.

Matthiolus faith, that the feed given to hens causeth them to lay egges more plentifully

CHAP. 239. Of wilde Hampe.

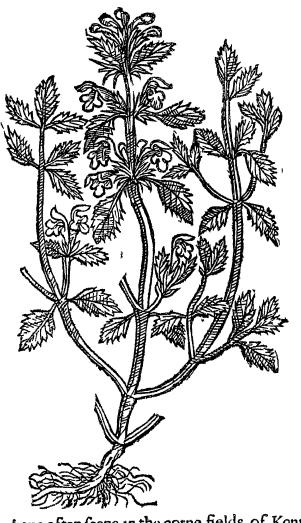
1 Cannabis Spuria. Wilde Heinpe.



‡ 2 Cannibis Spuria altera, Bastaid Hempe.



‡ 3 Cannabus Spuriateriia. Small Baffard Hempe.



The Defer pion

His wilde Hempe, called C van. bes Speria, on Baltard Hempe, hath final flender hoary and har rie flalkes a foot high, befer at euery rovnt with two leaves, finally indented about the edges fomewhat like a Nettle. The floures grow in fundles about the stalkes, of a pur ple colour, and fometimes also white the

root is little and threddy.

2 There is likewise another kind of wild Hempe which hathbairie stalkes and leaues like the former, but the floures are greater, gaping wide open like the floures of Lamium, or dead Nettle, whereof this hath been taken torakinde: but hee that knoweth any thing may easily discerne the sauor of hempe from the smell of dead Nettle The floures are of a cleare and light carnation coloui, declining

There is also another kinde of wilde Hempe like vnto the latt before mentioned, faving that it is fmaller in each respect, and not fo hairy. The leafe is lomewhat founder. the root small and threddy the floure is lat ger, being purple of white, with a yellow spot

in the infide.

The Place.

These kinds of wild or bastard Hempe degrow vpon hills and mountaines, and barren hilly grounds, especially in earable land, as I

have often seene in the corne fields of Kent, as about Giauesend, Southsteet, and mall the tract from thence to Canturbury, and in many places about London.

The Time.

These herbes do sloure from July to the end of August.

The Names.

It shall suffice what hath been set downe in the titles for the Latine names: in English, Wilde Hempe, Nettle Hempe, and Bastard Hempe.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and faculties are referred to the manured Hempe, notwithstanding they are not yied in physicke where the other may be had.

CHAP. 240. · Of Water-Hempe.

The Description.

Ater-Hempe or Water-Agrimony is feldome found in hot regions, for which cause it is called Eupatorium Cannabinum fæmina Septentrionalium, and groweth in the cold Northerne countries in moist places, and in the midst of ponds, slow running rivers, and ditches. The root continueth long, having many long and slender strings, after the nature of water herbes. the stalkes grow a cubit and a halfe high, of a darke purple colour, with many branches standing by distances one from another. The leaves are more indented and lesse hairy than the male kind : the floures grow at the top, of a browne yellow colour, spotted with blacke spots like After atticus; which consisteth of such a substance as is in the midst of the Darsie, or the Tansie floure, and 15 set. about the Rose, which causeth the whole floure to resemble the floure the resemble to favoreth like gum Elemm, Rosine, or Cedar wood when it is burned. The seed is long the closely thrust together, and lightly cleaueth to any woollen garment, that it toucheth

parted into three-parts the first varietie was expired by our Authors figure, and the second is expired by this we give you in the place thereof. ‡

- If here is another wilde Hempe growing in the water, whereof there be two forts more, delighting to grow in the like ground; in thew differing very little. This fprings vp with long round stalkes, and somewhat reddish, about two cubics high, or something higher—they are beset with long greene leaves indented about the edges, whereof you shal see commonly slive or seven of those leaves hanging vpon one stem like the leaves of Hempe, but yet softer. The slowes are little, of a pale reddish colour, consisting of soft round tusts, and stand perting vpon the top of the springes, which at length vanish away into downe—the root underneath is full of thready strings of a mean bignesse.
 - T Eupatorium Cainabinum fumina. Water Hempe, or Water Agrimony.







The Place.

They grow about the brinks of ditches, running waters, and standing pooles, and in watery places almost enery where.

They floure and flourish in July and August. the root continues, but the stalkes and leaves wither away in Winter.

The bastard or wilde Hempes, especially those of the water, are commonly called Hepatorium Cannabinum of divers also Eupatorium, Leonhar. Fuchsius nameth it Eupatorium Adulterinum: of most, Cannabina, of the likenesse it hath with the leaves of Cannabis, Hempe, and Eupatorium Asicenna. It is thought also to be that which Baptista Sardus doth terme Terzola in high-Dutch, seema. It is to say in Latine, Saneta Cuniquida herba, S. Cuniquida herba; in Low-Builtens kenit: in English, Water-Hempe, Bastard and water Agrimonia. It is called Hepatorium, of the facultie, being good for Hepar, the liver. ‡ I have named the second Common Dutch Agrimonia, because it is commonly vsed for Agrimonia in the shops of that country. ‡

The leaves and roots of these herbes are butter also hot and dry in the second degree: they have vertue to scoure and open, to attenuate or make thinne thicke and große humours, and to expell or drive them forth by vrine: they clense and purishe the bloud.

Of the Historic of Plants.

The Terrues which ch efely belong to the lift described.

Ine decostion lescos is profitably such to those that se scabbed and have filthy slinnes an likewife to inch as have their spleen and line stopped or swolne for it taketh away the stopping of both those initials, a idalfo of the gill when foicit is good for them that have the jaundies ofpecially fomowhat after the beginning.

The herbe boyled in wine or water is singular good against tertian Fencis.

The decoction drunke, and the leaues outwardly applied, Jo he ile all wounds both navard and

outward. Fuchsius saith that the second is very effectual avainst poyson. And Gest in his Epistles affirmeth, that he boyled about a pagal of the fibes of the 100t of this plant in wine and drunke it, which an houre after gaue him one stoole, and aftern aids twe luc vomits, whereby he cast vo much flegme fo that it workes (faith he) like white Helle Loi, but much more easily and fifely, and i did me very much good F

C. HAP. 7.41. Of Egrimor.ie.

ASIMOMA. Agumonie.



of The Descriptions.

He Lanes of Agrinonie are long & has ric, greene about, and fomewhat grayith enderne th, pared into anters other finally leanes frape found about the edges, almost 11/10 the leaves of hempe, the stalke is two toot and a halfe long, rough & hauy, whereupon grow mar y finall yellow floures one bone another upwards toward the top · after che floures come the feeds somewhat long and rough, like to fmall burs hanging downwards, which when they be ripe doe catch hold vion peoples gaiments that passe by it The root is gicat, long, and blacke.

The Place.

It growes in barren places by highwayes, inclosures of inclowes, and of corne fields, and oftentimes iii woods and copfes, and elmost enery where.

The Ine

It floureth in Iune and somwhat later, and feedeth after that a great part of Sommer.

The Names

The Grecians call it is and the Larines also Eupatorium Plany, Eupatoria yet there is another Eupatorium in Apuleius, and that is Mar. ub'um, Horehound In like maner the Apothecasses of Germany haue another Hip story in that is there commonly vsed, being described in the last chapter, and may be

named Hepitorium adulierinum. Agrimonie is named Lappainners; and it is so called, because the feeds which are rough like burres do hang downwards of some, Philiath, opes, of the cleaning qualitie of the seeds hanging to mens garments: the Italians and Spaniards call it . gramoina: in high Durch, Dormeng, Butchburtz: in low-Dutch, in French, and in English, Agrimonie, and Egrimone Eupatorium taketh the name of Eupator, the finder of it out : and (faith Plr,19) it hath a royand princely authoritie.

The Temperature.

hot, and doth moderately binde, and is of a temperate dimesse. Cales faith that Assumence dibtill parts, that it cutteth and scoureth therefore, but he, it removes obstructions tof the liver, and doth likewife strengthen it by reason of the binding quality that

The I enues

The a coc. on of the leaves of Egitmony is good for them that have naughty livers, and for A

The feed being drunke in wine (as Pliny affirmeth) doth helpe the bloady flixe.

Dofrendes addeth, that it is a remedy for them that have bad livers, and for fisch as are buten C

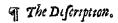
The leaves being stamped with old swines grease, and applied, closeth up vicers that be hardly D

herled, as Diosecrides laith.

Agrimony boiled in wine and drunke, helpes inucreiare hepaticke fluxes in old people. # E

CHAP. 242. Of Saverroort.

T. 2. Serratula purpurea, sine alba.
Saw-woort with purple, or white floures.





'He plant which the new writers I we called suratula differeth from Become that although the Antients have so cilled Becony, It hath large leaves somewhat snipe about the edg s like I faw (whereof it tooke his name) rifing immediately from the root among which come vp stalkes of a cubite high, befer with leaves very deepely cut or jugged cuen to the middle of the rib, not much inlike the male Scabious. The stalkes rowards the top divide themielues into other small branches, at the top whereof they beare flomes fomewhat fealy, like the Knapweed, but not fo great nor hard at the top of the knap commeth forth a bushie or thrummy floure, of a puiple colour. The 100t is tereddy, and thereby increafeth and becommeth of a great quantity.

2 Sawewoort with white floures differeth not from the precedent, but in the colour of the floures: for as the other bringeth forth a bush of purple floures; in a manner this plant bringeth forth floures of the same fashion, but of a snow white colour, wherein consistent the difference.

‡ Our Authour out of Tabernamontanus gaue 'three figures, with as many descriptions of this plant, yet made it onely to vary in the colour of the floures, being either purple, white,

or red; but he did not touch the difference which Tabernamontains by his figures expirit, which was, the first had all the leaves whole, being only super about the edges; the lower leaves of the second were most of them whole, and those vpon the stalkes deepely cut in, or divided, and the third had the leaves both below and about all cut in or deepely divided. The figure which we here give you expresses the first and third varieties, and if you please, the one may be with white, and the other with red or purple floures. ‡

Sawe-woort groweth in woods and shadowie places, and sometimes in medowes. They grow in Hampsted wood: likewise I have seene it growing in great abundance in the wood adjoining to Islington, within halfe a mile from the surther end of the towne, and in sundry places of Essex and Suffolke.

of The Time.

They floure in Iuly and August.

The Names.

The later age doe call them Serratula, and Serratula tinetoria, it differeth as we have faid from Betony, which is also called Serratula other names if it have any we know not it is called in English Sawewoort. † Casalpinus calls it Cerretta and Serretta, and Thalins, Centuro des, or Centurum mains sylvestre German cum. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

A Serratula is wonderfully commended to be most singular for wounds, ruptures, bursings, and such like, and is referred vnto the temperature of Sanicle.

Снар. 243. Of Betony.

The Description.

BEtony groweth vp with long leaves and broad, of a darke givene colour, flightly indented about the edges like a faw. The stalke is slender, four square, somewhat rough, a footehigh more or ressel. It beareth eared floures, of a puiplish coloui, and sometimes reddish, after the floures, commeth in place long coinered seed. The root consisteth of many strings.

E betoniea.
Betony.



2 Betony with white floures is like the precedent in each respect, saving that the flours of this plant are white, and of greater beautie, and the others purple or red, as aforesaid.

The Place.

Betony loues shadowse woods, hedge-rowes, and copies, the borders of pastures, and such like

places

Betony with white floures is feldome seene. I found it in a wood by a village called Hampshead, neere vnto a worshipfull Gentlemans house, one of the Clerkes of the Queenes counsell called Mr. Wade, from whence I brought plants for my garden, where they flourish as in their naturall place of growing.

The Time.

They floure and flourish for the most part in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Betony is called in Greecke wirer in Latine, Betonica of divers Vetonica but unproperly. There is likewise another Betonica, which Paulus Egineta described, and Galen in his first booke of the government of health sheweth that it is called wirer, that is to say, Betonica, Betonie, and also Sarviphagon Dioscorides notwithstanding doth describe another Sarviphagon.

¶ The Temperature.

Betony is hot and dry in the second degree: it hath force to cut, as Galen saith.

The Vertues.

by is good for them that be subject to the falling sickenesse, and for those also that have

the lungs and cheft, it taketh away obstructions or stoppings of the liver, milt, and

to have a good fromack and appetite to his meate it prevaileth against lower belchings:

belchings it maketh a man to pissewell, it mitigateth paine in the kidnies and bladder it breaketh stones in the kidnies, and driueth them forth

It is also good for ruptures, cramps, and convulsions it is a remedie against the bitings of mad dogs and venomous serpents, being drunke, and also applied to the huits, and is most singular against poyson.

It is commended against the paine of the Sciatica, or ache of the huckle bone

There is a Conserve made of the floures and sugar good for many things, and especially for the F head-ache. A dram weight of the root of Betonie dried, and taken with meade or honied water, procureth vomit, and bringeth forth grosse and tough humors, as divers of our age do report.

The pouder of the dried leaves drunke in wine is good for them that spit or pisse bloud, and cu-

reth all inward wounds, especially the greene leaues boyled in wine and given

The ponder taken with meate loofeth the belly very gently, and helpeth them that have the fal-

ling ficknesse with madnesse and head-ache

It is singular against all paines of the head it killeth womes in the belly; helpeth the Aguet it cleanseth the mother, and hath great vertue to heale the body, being hurt within by bruising or such like

CHAP. 2:4. Of Water-Betony.

The Description.

A ter Betony hath great square hollow and brown stalks, whereon are set very broad leaves notched about the edges like vnto those of Nettles, of a swart greene colour, growing for the most part by two and two as it were from one toynt, opposite, or standing one right against an other. The sources grow at the top of the branches, of a darke purple colour, in shape like to little helmets. The seed is small, contained in round bullets or buttons. The root is compact of many and infinite strings.

Betonica aquatica. Water Betony.



The Place.

It groweth by brookes and tunning waters, by ditch fides, and by the brinks of tuers, and is feldome found in dry places.

The Time.

It floureth in Tuly and August, and from that time the seed waxeth ripe.

I The Names.

Water Betonie is called in Latine Betonica agratica fome have thought it Dioscorides his Clymenam others, his Gileopsis it is Scrophuluia altera of Dodonaus of Turner, Clymenon: of some, Sesamoides minus, but not properly of others, Sespentaria in Dutch, S. Antonies crupt: in English, Water Betonie and by some, Browne-wort in Yorke-shire, Bishopsileaues.

The Temperature.

VVates Betony is hot and dry.

The Vertues.

The leaves of VV ater Betony are of a leave. A ring or cleanling qualitie, and is very good to mundifie foule and flinking vicers, dipecially the tuyce boyled with honey.

It is reported, if the face bewashed with B the juyce thereof, it taketh away the rednesse and deformation it.

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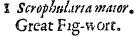
CHAP.

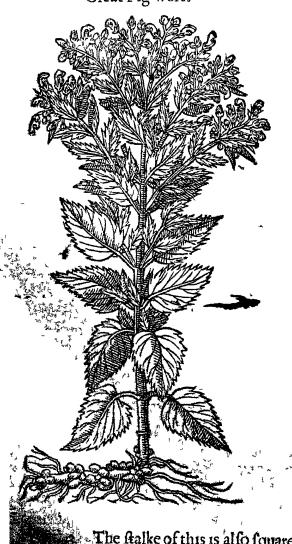
CHAP. 245. Of Great Figge-wort, or Brownewort.

The Description.

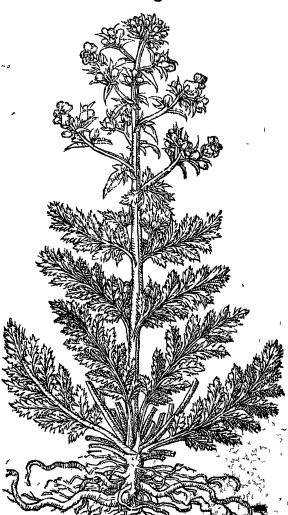
He great Fig-wort springeth vp with stalkes source square, two cubits high, of a darke purple colour, and hollow within the leaues grow alwayes by couples, as it were from one toynt, opposite, or standing one right against another, broad, sharpe pointed, single ped round about the edges like the leaues of the greater Nettle, but bigger, blacker, and nothing at all stinging when they be touched: the floures in the tops of the branches are of a darke purple colour, very like in forme to little helmets then commeth vp little small seed in pretty round buttons, but sharpe at the end the toot is whitish, beset with little knobs and bunches as it were knots and kernels.

There is another Figge-wort called Scrophularia Indica, that hath many and great branches trailing here and there upon the ground, full of leaues, in fashion like the wilde or common Thissele, but altogether without prickes among the leaues appeare the floures in fashion like a hood, on the out side of a feint colour, and within intermixt with purple, which being fallen and withered, there come in place small knops very hard to breake, and sharpe at the point as a bodking which containeth a small seed like unto Time. The whole plant perisheth at the first approach of Winter, and must be sowen agains in Aprill, in good and fertile ground. ‡ This is the Scrophularia Cretica 1. of Clusius. ‡





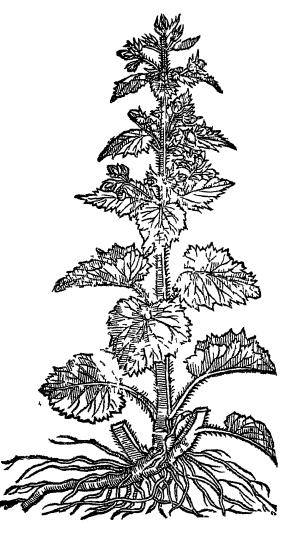
‡ 2 Scrophularia Indica. Indian Fig-wort.



The stalke of this is also square, and some yard high, set with leaves like those of the little, but somewhat larger and thicker, and a little deeper cut in cout of the bosomes of the little rough foot-stalkes some inch or two long, carrying some source or sine holds a greenish yellow colour, with some threds in them, being open at the top, againes: the seeds are blacke, and contained in vessels like those of the

fish described the root is like that of the Nettle, and lives riany cares it flowers in May, and the fleds are ripe in Iune. I have not found nor heard of the lower with about some flowershing in the garden of my kinde friend M. Ioha Parku son. Clistic all it is made to mean the evolution and Bauhine hath set it forth by the name of Scrope clarage of the himself solicw. †

‡ 3 Scrophularia flore luteo. Yellow floured Fig-wort.



I Tle Place.

The great Scrophular i growth plentifully in shadowie VVoods, and sometimes in moist medowes, especially in greatest aboundance in a wood as you go from London to Harnefey, and also in Stow wood and Shotouer neere Oxford.

The strange Indian figure was sent me from Paris by Iohn Robin the Kings Herbanist, and it now grow oth in many town.

They ilem in June and 11, ... They wares

Fig 1 or or keinel-vort is called in Launi Scroph, I. Man also, that it might differ from the lefter Celandine, which is additional conthe lefter at its called of forme Millemorbia, and Cafferngula in English, great Fig-wort, or Kernel-wort, but most viually Brown-wort.

The Vertues.

Fig-wort is good against the hardkernells. A which the Grecians call with the Latines, Strumas, and commonly Scrophulus, that is, the Kings Euill and it is report a robe a remedy against those diffices whereout tooke his name, as also the paineful piles and swelling of the hamothoides.

Divers do rashly teach, that if it be hanged B about the necke, or else carried about one, it keepeth a man in health.

Some do stampe the root with butter, and set it in a moist shadow is place fifteene dayes together. then they do boyle it, straine it, and keepe it, wherewith they anoint the hard kernels, and the harmorrhoide veines, or the piles which are in the sundament, and that with good successe. They rest is leaved brushed a boyloom axungia or odo a root of the like out more good tokened at sends of stable a lapry alther. Darly for

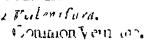
CHAP. 246. Of Veruaine.

The Description.

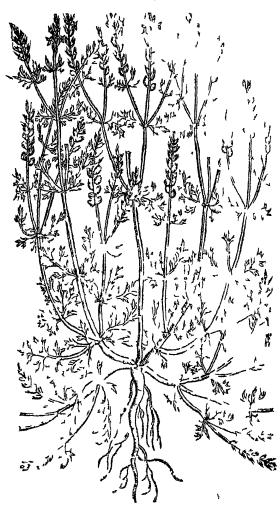
He dalke of vpright Veruaine rufeth from the root fingle, cornered, a foot high, feldome about a cubite, and afterwards divided into many branches. The leaves are long, greater than those of the Oke, but with bigger cuts and deeper: the floures along the sprigs are little, blew, or white, orderly placed: the root is long, with strings growing ou it.

Creeping Veruaine sendeth forth stalkes like vnto the former, now and then a cubit long, cornered, more slender, for the most part lying upon the ground. The leaues are like the former, but with deeper cuts, and more in number. The floures at the tops of the sprigs are blew, and purple withall, very small as those of the last described, and placed after the same manner and order. The root groweth straight downe, being slender and long, as is also the root of the former.

Terbeca communis.
Common Veruaine.







The Place.

Both of them grow in intilled places neere vinto hedges, high-wayes, and commonly by ditches almost enery where. ‡ I have not seene the second, and doubt it is not to be found wilde in England. ‡

The Tim?.

The Vervaines floure in July and August.

I The Names.

Exapera of some, Mancalis, and Hiera lorane of others, I cruena, and Sacra herba Verbena are herbes, that were taken from the Altar, or from some holy place, which because the Consult or Pretor did cut up, they were likewise called Symus, which of tentimes are mentioned in Lawy to be grassic herbes cut up in the Capitoll. Plung also in his two and twentieth booke, and eleuenth Chapter witnesser, That Verbena and Sagmina be all one, and this is manifest by that which were reade in Andras in Terence. France vertains him symus, Take herbes here from the Altar, in which place Terence did not come Vertaine to be taken from the Altar, but some certaine herbes: for in Menander, out of whom this one stewas translated, is read profine of Myrtle, as Donatus saith. In Spanish it is called Vrgebaom in Italian, Verminacula in Dutch, Is cruist: in French, Vernusse in English, Iuno's teares, Mercuries most bloud, Holy-herbe, and of some, Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, because Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eat thereof, as Apuleum writeth.

The Temperature.

Both the Veruaines are of temperature very dry, and do meanly binde and coole.

The leanes of Verusine pownd with oile of Roses or hogs grease, doth mitigate and appeale the paines of the mother, being applied thereto

of sques of Vername and Roses stamped with a little ner hogs grease, and emplaissed after of a pultesse, doth cease the inflammation and grecous paines of wounds, and suffereth the to corruption: and the greene leaves stamped with hogs grease takes away the land impossimposiumes and tumors, and cleans the corrupt and rotten vicers

reular force against the Tertian and Quartane Feuers: but you must

observe mother Bembies rules, to take just so many knots or sprigs, and no more, lest it fall out so that it do you no good, if you catch no haim by it Many odde old wives fables are written of Veruaine tending to witcheraft and forcerie, which you may read elsewhere, for I am not willing to trouble your eares with reporting such trifles, as honest eares abhorre to heare

Archigenes maketh a garland of Veruaine for the head-ache, when the cause of the infirmitie D

proceedeth of heat.

The herbe stamped with oile of roses and Vineger, or the decostion of it mide in oile of roses, E keepeth the haires from falling, being bathed or annointed therewith.

It is a remedie against putrified vicers, it healeth vp wounds, and perfectly cureth Fistulaes, it F

wasteth away old swellings, and taketh away the heat of inflammations.

The decoction of the roots and leaves swageth the tooth-ache, and fasteneth them, and healeth G the vicers of the mouth.

They report faith Pliny, that if the dining 100me be sprinckled withwater in which the herbe

hath beene steeped, the guests will be the merrier, which also Dioscorides mentioneth.

Most of the latter Physicions do give the inice or decodion hercot to them that hath the plague I but these men are deceived, not only in that they looke so, some truth from the father of falshood and leasings, but also because in stead of a good and sure remedie they minister no remedy at all for it is reported, that the Diuell did reneale it as a secret and dinne medicine.

CHAP. 247. Of Scabious.

† I Scabiofamaior vulgaria. Common Scabious.

† 2 Scabiosamnor, siue Columbaria. The finall common Scabious.



He first kinde of Scabious being the most common and best known, hath leaves long and broad, of a grayish hoary, and hairy colour for dathoad upon the ground, among which rise up round and rough stems, beset was all y tagged leaves, in fashion like.

great Valenan, which we call Setwall. At the top of the italks grow blew floures in thicle tufts or buttons. The root is white and fingle.

The second is like vinco the former, fauing that his leaves are much cut or ragged, in d the

whole plant is altogether lesser, scarcely growing to the height of a foot.

The third kinde of Scabious is in all things like vnto the fecond, fungillar the kings in head doth not dilate it felfe so abroad, and is not so thicke or closely thrush together, and are lo est leaves are not so deepely cut or tagged, but the upper are much smaller, and also deepely cut or tagged, but the upper are much smaller, and also deepely cut or tagged.

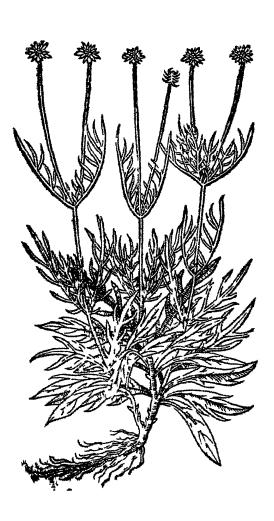
The fourth grow eth with large stalkes, having two leaves one set right against another very much tagged, almost like vito common service, or rather Ash and at the top of the stall service grow larger floures, like vito the first, but greater, and the roote is also like it and it directions.

from the first described, but onely by reason of the soile.

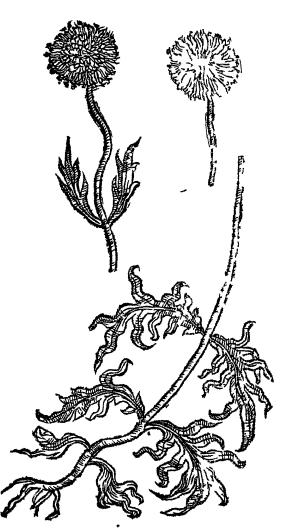
If your in the edges, in forme like those of Sow thistle, rough likewise and hairie, the floures a tent the top of the stalks, composed of an innumerable fort of purple thiums—after which come less thaps like those of Iace to knaps ed, wherein is the feed. The root is small and this done

- The first fort of Scabious hath stalks some cubice high, found, and set with learning cut and tagged almost to the middle rib, as in the former, yet somewhat rough and bout the edge, and of a tight greene colour, among twhich tise vp rough stalke, or the representation of do grow faire red floures consisting of a bundle of thiummes. The root is long, to any brows. ‡
- The seventh kinde of Scabious hath sundrie great, rough and round scannes, high is tall man, beset with leases like size fill Scabious, but far greater. The flowers grow at it is quote the stakes like into the orders. I set of a faint yellow colour, which fall as soone as it is touched with the hand, where the migrations caseth, notwithstanding the roote endureth for many yeares, and grow ceth to be a onderful great and in my garden it did grow to the bignesse of body.

† 3 Scabrofamedia.
Middle Scabious



4 Scibiosa campestin, si os alla Corne Scabious.



5 Scabiosa flore purpureo.
Purple floured Scabious.



† 7 Scabiosa montana maxima.

' Mountaine Scabious.



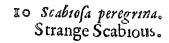
† 6 Scabiosco 12. 1 A oftensee Red Scalious of Austrich.

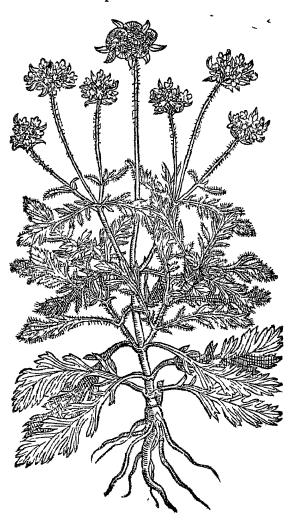


† 8 Scabiosa montanaalba. White mountaine Scabious?



6 Scabiosamaior Hispanica.
Spanish Scabious





† 11 Scabiosa omnium minima. Sheepes Scabious.





‡ 8 The white mountaine Scabious hath broad leaues fored upon the ground, like those of the field Primrose, but greater. Amongst which riseth up a great stiffe stalke smooth and plain, garnished with leaues not like those next the ground, but lesser, much more divided, and of a greener colour & harder. The floures are like those of the common Scabious, but white of colour the root of this perishes every yeare after the persecting of the seed. ‡

o The ninth kinde of Scabious is like vito the mountaine Scabious, but lower and smaller, having fundry large and broad leaves next the ground, snipt confusedly and our of order at the edges like the Oken lease, among which riseth vp a stem two cubites high, dividing it selfe into sundry other branches. The sloures are set at the top of the na-

ked stalkes, of awhitesh colour, which being past, the seed appeareth like a tust of small bucklers, round, and somewhat hollow within, and made as it were of parchment, very strange to behold: and the needle in a diall, running upon the point of a needle. The plant dieth at the beginning of winter, and must be sowne in Aprilling odd and servile ground.

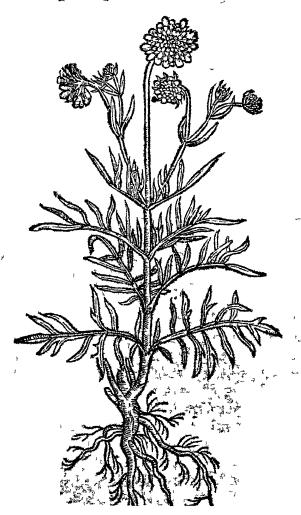
The tenth is like vnio the fail beforementioned, in stalkes, root, and sources, and different that this plant hath leaves altogether without any cuts or tagges about the edges, but is smooth and plane like the leaves of Marigolds, or Divels bit, and the sloves are like vnto those of the last described.

grow small leanes very finely tagged or minced even almost to the middle ribbe, of an overworne colour. The floures grow at the top of a blewish colour, consisting of much thrum is matter, hard thrust together like a button: the root is small, and creepeth in the ground.

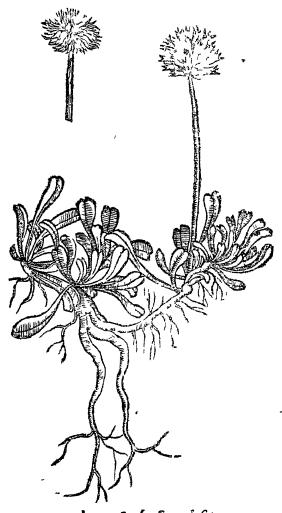
12 Scabiosa minima hirsuta. Hairie Sheepes Scabious



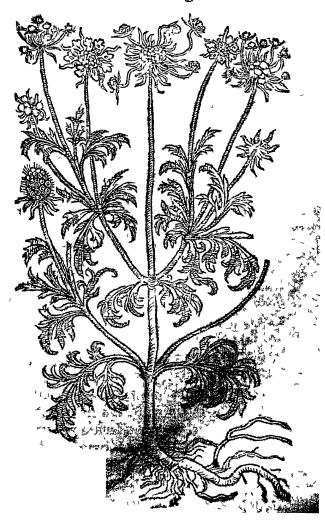
‡ 14 Scabiofa flore pallido.
Yellow Scabious.



‡ 13 Scabiosamirima Bellid, so'ic.
Dansie leaned Scabione.



‡ 25 Scabiosa prolifera.
Childing Scabious.

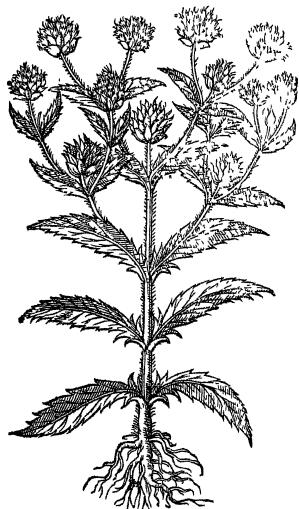


- The other Sheeps Scabious of our Author (a cording to the figure) is greater than the described, growing some foot or better high, with slender rough branches for with leaves not to chili uded but onely nicked about the edges the floures are in colour and thape his those of ast described, or of the blew darsie, the root is single, and like that of a Rampion, where each columns (the feed and milkie juice inducing him) liath refer'd this to the Kampions, calling Rupuntium monanum capitatum leptophyllon Lobell calls it Scabiofamedia and Dodonans, Scillifa
- 13 To these little plants we may fitly adde another small one refer d by Cinsus to this Classis, and called Scabiofa. 10 fine repens yet Banhine refers it to the Daifies, and termes it Bellis carule i mo tana frutescers, but it matters not to which we referre it the description is thus, The root is haid, blacke, and creeping, so that it spreds much vpon the surface of the ground, sending forth many thicke, smooth, gielne leaues, like those of the blew Daisie, nor sharpe pointed, but ending as we vulgarly figure an heart, having a certaine grassie but not unpleasant smell, and somewhat a bitter and hot taffe out of the middest of these leaves grow slender naked stalks some hand high, hatting round floures on their tops, like those of Directls bit, and of the same colour, yet sometimes of i lighter blew. It growes in the mountaines of Hungary and Austria. It floures in Aprill and May, and ripens the feed in July and August.

‡ 16 Scabiosarrbra Indica Red Indian Scabious.

1 17 Scalitofa aftivalis Clufj. Sommer Scabious.





This (which is the fenenth Scabious of Clussus, and which he termes in the which is the fenenth Scabious of Clussus, and which he termes in the which is the fenenth Scabious of Clussus, and which he termes in the which is the fenenth Scabious of Clussus, and which he termes in the which is the fenenth Scabious of Clussus, and which he termes in the which is the fenenth Scabious of Clussus, and which he termes in the which is the fenenth Scabious of Clussus, and which he termes in the which is the second of the which is the secon tish yellow colour of the floure) hath round, slender, stiffe, and greene stalkes set at each joint with two large and much divided leaves of a whitish greene colour: those leaves that come from the root before the stalke grow vp are broader, and lesse divided; vpon the tops of the branches and stalkes grow floures like those of the common Scabious, being white or rather (before they be throughly open) of a whitish yellow colour, which fading, there follow seedes like as in the ordinary kinde. This floures in Iune and Iuly, and growes very plentifully in all the hilly grounds and dry Meades of Austria and Morauia.

There is also a kinde of Scabious having the leaves much cut and divided, and the stalkes and floures like to the common fort, of a blewish purple colour, but differing in this, that at alle hold of the foure it puts forth little stalkes, bearing smaller fromes, as is seene in some other plants, as in Datties and Marigolds, which therefore a child termed in Latine Profes or Child

Line flus growes onely in Gardens, and floures at the same time with the for ner.

the stalkes of the red Scabious grow some cubit or more in height, and are deuted into many very slender pranches, which at the tops carry floures composed after the men of of the other sorts of Scabious, that is, of many little floures divided into five parts at the tops of these are of a perfect red colour, and have small thirds with pendants at them company in the of the midle of each of these little floures, which are of a whitish colour, and make a pretty thom. The leaves are greene, and ery much divided or cut in The starry steeds grow in long in it harry heads handsomely set together. This is an annually and perishes as soone as it both sold too the feed. Chairs makes it his not Scabious, and calls it Scabios section. It should in his part of the cardens of our princ Heil arists.

The fame Author harhalfo given is the figure and description of another sections, which I ndeep a talke form three cubits of more night fet at certaine spaces with level large and first about their edges, and a little cut in neere their stalkes. The stakes are districtly others, which it is ere tops carry blewish stoures in long scaly heads y hick are succeeded by long whitish seed. The roote is whitish and subjected the energy years. This is the 30 1.0/1 9. I see

afterules of Clufters \$

The Pluc.

The extrades of Seations do grow in pattures, medo, es, come fields, and barrin fandy grounds almost every where.

The Itrange forts do grow many garden, yet are they Itrangers in England.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in the Sommer moneths.

The Nums

Scabious is commonly called So liv, divers thinke it is named fire, which figurifieth a scabbe, and a certaine heibe so cited by it is I do not know, faith Himmolaus Barbarus, whether it be Scabious which detire deth call 160 of the smoake of which being burnt doth kill cankers of little wormes. The Author of the Panacets doth interpret Scabiosa to be Dioscordes his stabe. Dioscordes describeth Stabe by no markes at all, being commonly knowne in his time, and Calen in his first booke of Antidotes saith thus. There is found amongst vs a certaine shrubby herbe, hot very sharpe and biting, having a little kind of aromaticall or spicy smell, which the inhabitants do call Colymb ide, and Stabe singular good to keepe and preserve wine but it seemeth that this Stabe doth differ from that of which he hath made mention in his booke of the faculties of niedicines, which agreeth with that of Dioscoride. for he writeth that this is of a binding quality without bring, so that it cannot be very sharpe.

The Temperature.

Scabious is hot and dry in the later end of the second degree, or accrehand in the third, and of thin and subtile pairs it cutteth, attenuateth, or maketh thin, and throughly concosteth tough and grosse humours.

of The Vertuce.

Scabious scoureth the chest and lungs; it is good against an old cough, shortnesse of breath, A paine in the sides, and such like infirmities of the chest

The fame prouoketh trine, and purgeth now and then rotten matter by the bladder, which happeneth when an impostume hath somewhere lien within the body.

It is reported that it cureth scabs, if the decostion thereof be drunke certain daies, and the juice C

The later Herbarists doe also affirme that it is a remedy against the bitings of Serpents and D stringings of venomous beasts, being outwardly applied or inwardly taken.

The juice being drunke procureth iweat, especially with Treacle; and it speedily consumeth E plague sores, if it be given in time, and forthwith at the beginning; but it must be vied often.

It is thought to be forceable, and that against all pestilent seuers.

[†] Formerl, the 1 3, 3, 11 figures were all nothing elic than the varieties of one Plant, being of the 1 2, 3, 4. Seabufa innur of Talem. then shifts energy in the more o left, cut ng or quadang of the leaves I have of these onely referred the third, and in other places purifich figures as are agreeable to the cities. The figure that was in the fixe place was of the ordinary first described Seabsons and the figure that should have beene there was in the eighth place, and that which was in the fewenth place belongs to the plant described by me in the fourteenth place.

CHAP. 242. Of Dinels bit.

1110. sus Diaboli.
Diuels bit



I he Deforman.

I tuels bit hath small vpright round stalks of a cubitchigh, beset with long leaves somewhat broad, very little or nothing shipt about the edges, somewhat hairie and even. The shows also are of a darke purple colour, sathroned like the shows of Scabious, which being ripe are carried away with the winde. The root is blacke, thicke, hard and short, with many threddic strings saftened thereto. The great part of the root seemeth to be bitten away, old santasticke chainers report, that the directled did bite it so entire, because

The Place.

is fo beneficiall to mankinde

it is an herbe that hath fo many good vertues, and

Directs bit groweth in drie medows and woods, and about wares fides. I have found great flore of it growing in Hampficad wood neere London, it Lee in Effex, and at Raleigh in Effex, in a wood called Hammerell, and fundric other places.

The Time.

It floureth in August, and is hard to be knowne from Scabious, sauing when it floureth.

The Names.

It is commonly called Morfus Diaboli, of Diuele bit, of the root (as it feemeth) that is bitten off for the superstitious people hold opinion, that the diuell for enuie that he beareth to mankinde bit it off, because it would be otherwise good for many vses it is called of Fuchsius, Succifa in High Durch Censtels abbitatin Low Dutch, Dupuelles heet in French Mors du Diable in English, Diuels bit, and Forebit. ‡ Fabius Columna indgeth it to bee

the Pycnocomon of Dioscoviles, described by him lib. 4.cap. 176.+

I he Temperature.

Diuels bit is something bitter, and of a hot and drie temperature, and that in the later end of the second degree.

There is no better thing against old swellings of the Almonds, and upper parts of the throat that

be hardly ripened.

It clenfeth away flumie flegme that sticketh in the lawes it digesteth and consumeth it: and it quickely taketh away the swellings in those parts, if the decoction thereof be often held in the mouth and gargarized, especially if a little quantitie of Mel Rosarum, or home of Roses be put into it.

It is reported to be good for the infirmities that Scabious serueth for, and to be of no lesse force against the stingings of venomous beasts, poisons, and pestilent diseases, and to consume and waste away plague fores, being stamped and laid upon them.

And also to mitigate the paines of the matrix or mother, and to drive forth winde, if the decoction thereof he drunke.

CHAP. 249. Of Matfellon or Knapweed.

The Description.

Atfellon or blacke Knapweed is doubtlesse a kinde of Scabious, as all the others are, intituled with the name of Iacea, yet for distinction I have thought good to set them downe in a severall Chapter, beginning with that kinde which is called in English Knapweed and Matfellon, or Mater filon. It hath long and narrow leaves, of a blackish green colour, in shape like Divels bit, but longer, set vpon stalks two cubits high, somewhat bluntly cut or snipt about the edges the floures do grow at the top of the stalks, being first small scaly knops, like to the knops of Corne floure, or blew bottles, but greater, out of the midst thereof groweth a purple thrumm is or threddie floure. The root is thicke and short.

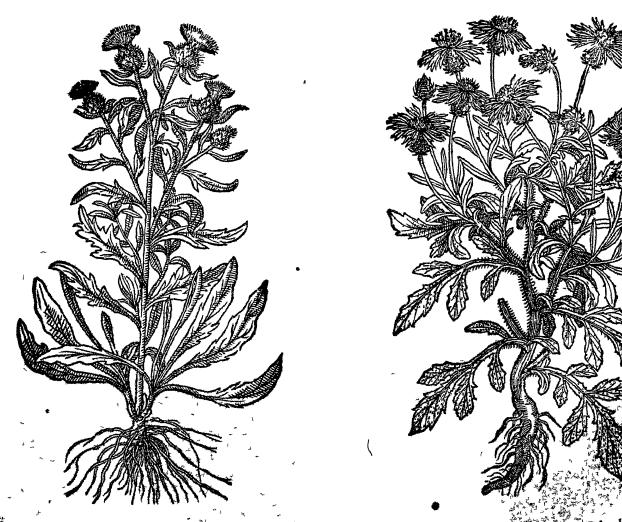
2 The great Knapweed is very like vnto the former, but that the whole plant is much greater, the leaves bigger, and more deeply cut, even to the middle rib the floures come forth of such like

scaly heads, of an excellent faire purple colour, and much greater.

3 The third kinde of Matfellon, or Knapweed is very like vnto the former great Knapweed last before mentioned, sauing that the floures of this plant are of an excellent faire yellow colour, proceeding forth of a scaly head or knop, beset with most sharppricks, not to be touched without hurt: the floure is of a pleasing smel, and very sweet, the root is long and lasting, and creepeth far abroad, by means whereof it greatly increaseth.

1 Iaceanigra.
Blacke Matfellon.

† 2 Iaceamaior. Great Matfellon.



The mountaine Knapweede of Narbone in France, bath a strong stem of two cill its high, and is very plentifull about Couentrie among the hedges and bushes, the scales are very much lagged in forme of Lonchitis, or Spleenewoort; the floures are like the reflect the Knapweeds, of a purple colour.

Prove

3 Iacea maior lutea. Yellow Knapweed.



5 Iasea flore albo.
White floured Knapweed.



4 Iaceamontana Mountaine Knapweed.



6 Iacea tuberofa. Knobbed Knapweed.



‡ 7 Iacea Austriaca villos i. Rough headed Knapweed.



‡ 5 The white floured Knapweed hath creeping roots, which fend up pretty large whitish greene leaves, much divided or cut in almost to the middle iib, from the midst of which rises up a stalke some two soot high, fet allowith the like divided leaves. but lesser the houres are like those of the common fort, but of a pleasing white colour. I first found this growing wildein a field nigh Martine Abbey in Suitey, and fince in the Isle Tenet. 7

6 The tuberous or knobbie Knapweed being fet forth by Tabernam. which and is a stranger in these parts, hath many leaves fpred vpon the ground, rough, deeply gaint or hackt about the edges, like those of Sowthiftle. among which rifeth up a straight stalke, dunding it selfe into other branches, whereon do grow the like leaves, but finaller the knappie flowes stand on the top of the branches, of a bright red colour, in shape like the other Knapweeds The root is great, thicke and tuberous, confifting of many cloggie pircels, like those of the Asphodill.

This (faith Clufius) is a comely plant, hauing broad and long leaves white, fost, and lightly snipt about the edges: the taste is gummy, & not a little bitter. it fends up many crefted stalks from one root, fome cubit high or more. at the toppes of them grow the heads fome two or three together, confifting of many scales, whose

ends are hairy, and they are fet fo orderly, that by this meanes the heads feeme as they were inclosed in little nets. the floures are purple, and like those of the first described; the seede is small and long, and of an ash colour. This clustus walls Iacea 4. Austriaca villoso capite.

Iacea capitulis hir futis Boely.

This hath many small cornered straked harrie trailing branches growing from the root, and those again divided into many other branches, trailing or spreading upon the ground three or source foot long, imploying or couering a good plot of ground, whereon grow hairy leaves divided or lagged into many parts, like the leaves of Iacea maior, or Rocke, of a very bitter take. at the top of each branch groweth one scaly head, each scale ending with five, six, or feven little weake prickles growing orderly like halfe the rowell of a spurre, but farre lesser: the floures grow forth of the heads of a light purple colour, confifting of many smal floures, like those of the common I uea, the bordering floures, being bigger and larger than those of the middle of the floure, each small floure; being divided into five small parts or leaves, not much valike those of Cyanus the seed is small and inclosed in downe. The root perisheth when the seed is ripe.

This plant hath not been hitherto written of that I can find. Seeds of it I received from M. ham Coys, with whom affo I observed the plant, October 10. 1621 he received it from Boeling Low countrey man. Iobn Goodyer. ‡

The Place. The two first grow commonly in enery sertile pasture: the rest grow in my garden. The Time.

They floure in Iune and July

Paris . The Names. The later age doth call it I acea nigra, putting nigra for a difference between trand the Heartseale of Pancie, which is likewise called sacra: it is called also Materilla, and Materillen in Enwith Marfellon, Bulweed, and Knapweed. PPP

The Temperature and Vertues.

A These plants are of the nature of Scabious, whereof they be kindes, therefore their faculties are like, although not so proper to Physickes vie.

They be commended against the swellings of the Vvula, as is Diuels bit, but of lesse force and

vertue.

† The figure that was formerly in the fecond place was of the Tacea terms of Tabers which differs from that our Author meant and deferibed, whole figure we have given yourn the place thereof

CHAP. 250. Of Silver Knapweed.

The Description.

He great Siluer Knapweed hath at his first comming up divers leaves spred upon the ground, of a deepe greene colour, cut and tagged as are the other Knapweeds, straked here and there with some silver lines downe the same, whereof it tooke his surname, Argentea among which leaves riseth up a straight stalke, of the height of two or three cubits, somwhat tough and brittle, dividing it selfe toward the top into other twiggie branches on the tops whereof do grow floures set in scaly heads or knaps like the other Matsellons, of a gallant purple colour, consisting of a number of threds or thrums thicke thrust together after which the seedes appeare, slipperie, smooth at one end, and bear ded with blacke haires at the other end, which maketh it to leap and skip away when a man doth but lightly touch it. The root is small, single, and perisheth when the seed is ripe. ‡ This is not streaked with any lines, as our Author imagined, not called Argentea by any but himselfe, and that very unfitly. ‡

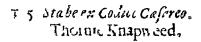
† 1 Stabe argentea major.
Great Silver Knapweed.

† 2 Stabe argenteaminor.
Little filuer Knapweed.



ged, and the first or strakes are greater, and more in number, wherein consistent the diffe-

7 4 Stæbe Rosmarını folio. Narrow leased Knapweed.







rence. ‡ The leaves of this are very much divided and hoarie, the falkes some two cubites high, fet also with much divided leaves, that end in soft harmlesse pickles, at the tops of the branches stand the heads composed as it were of silver scales (whence Lobel and others have called this plant Stebe argents) and out of these silver heads come flowers lile those of the blew bottles, but of a light purple colour, the seed is small, blackith, and have at the tops ±

‡ 3 There is another like this in each respect, but that the heads have not so white a shining filuer colour and this I have also seene growing with Master Ionn Tradescant at South Lani-

beth.‡

‡ 4 To these may be added that plant which Pona hath set forth by the name of Stube capit 2ta Rosmarin folio. It hath a whitish wooddy root, show whence arise divers branches set with long narrow leaves somewhat like those of Rosemary, but liker those of the Pine, of a greenish colour above, and whitish below at the tops of the branches grow such heads as in the first described Stebe, with sloves of somewhat a deeper purple colour the seed is like that of Caribamus, but blackish. The root is not annuall, but lasts many yeares. ‡

‡ 5 Though these plants have of late been sulgarly set forth by the name of Stabe's, yet are they not sudged to bee the true Stabe of Dioscoridis and the Antients, but rather another, whose figure which we here give was by Dodonaus taken sorth of a manuscript in the Emperous Library, and he saith, Paladanus brought home some of the same out of Cyprus and Mosea, as he returned from his journey out of Syria: the bottome leaves are said to be much divided; those on the stakes long, and onely snipt about the edges, and white the floures white, and contained in scaly heads like the Blew-bottles, and the tops of the branches end in sharpe prickles. ‡

The Place.

These doe grow of themselves in fields neere common high waies, and in untilled places, but they are strangers in England, neuerthelesse I have them in my garden.

of The Time.

They spring up in April, they floure in August, and the seed is ripe in September.

The Names.

Silver Knapweed is called of Lobel, Stabe Salamanica of Dodonaus, Aphyllanthes, that is, without leaves, for the flowes confift onely of a number of thieds without any leaves at all in English, Silver Knapweed, or Silver Scabious, whereof doubtlesse they be kindes

The Temperature and Vertues.

The faculties of these Matsellons are not as yet found out, neither are they vied for meat or medicine.

The faculties of Stabe out of Dioscorides

The feed and leaves are aftringent, wherefore the decoction of them is cast up in Dysenteires, and into purulent earcs, and the scaues applied in manner of a pultus are good to hinder the blacknesses of the erest occasioned by a blow, and stop the flowing of bloud. ‡

The figures were formerly transposed.

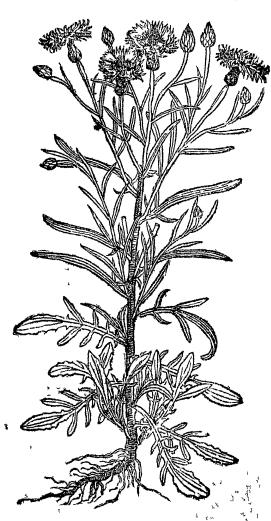
CHAP. 251. Of Blew Bottle, or Corne Floure.

Cyanus maior. Great blew Bottle

2 Cyanus vulgaris.

Common blew Bottle.





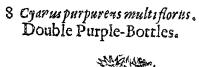
The Description.

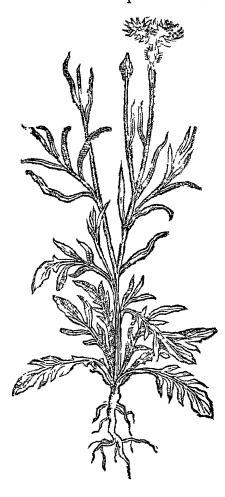
He great biew Bottle hath long leaues, smooth, soft, downie, and sharpe pointed: among the leaues rise vp crooked, and prettie thicke branches, chamsered, surrowed, and garnified with such leaues as are next the ground: on the toppes whereof stand faire blew floures tending to purple, consisting of divers little floures, set in a scaly huske or knap like those of the Knapweeds. the seed is rough or bearded at one end, smooth at the other, and shining. The root is stough, and long lasting (contrary to the rest of the Corne floures) and groweth yearely into new shoots and springs, whereby it greatly increaseth.

7 Cyanus cæruleus multiflorus. Double Blew-Bottles.

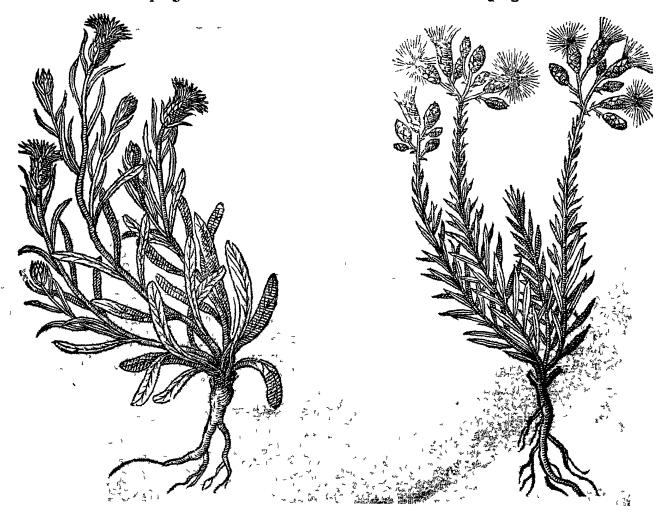


‡ 9 Cyanus repens latifolius. Broad leafed creeping Blew-Bottle.





‡ 10 Cyanus repens angustifelius. Small creeping Blew-Bottle.



2 The common Corne-floure hath leaves spred upon the ground, of a whitish greene colour, somewhat hack tor cut in the edges like those of Corne Scabious among which riseth vp a stalke divided into divers small branches, whereon do grow long leaves of an overworne greene colour, with few cuts or none at all The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a blew colour, confisting of many small floures set in a scaly or chassie head like those of the Knapweeds the seed is smooth, bright thining, and wrapped in a woolly or flocky matter. The root is small and single, and perisheth when it hath perfected his feed

This Bottle is like the last described in each respect, sauing in the colour of the sloures,

which are purple, wherein confisteth the difference.

4 The fourth Bottle is also like the precedent, not differing many point but in the floures & for as the last before mentioned are of a purple colour, contrariwise these are of a milke white colour, which fetteth forth the difference.

The Violet-coloured Bottle or Corne-floure is like the precedent, in stalkes, leaves, seeds, and roots the onely difference is, that this bringeth floures of a violet colour, and the others

6 Variable Corne-floure is so like the others in stalks, leaves, and proportion, that it cannot be distinguished with words, onely the floures hereof are of two colours mixed together, that is, purple and white, wherein it differeth from the rest.

There is no difference to be found in the leaves, stalkes, seed, or rootes of this Cornefloure from the other, but onely that the floures hereof are of a faire blew colour, and very

double.

- 8 The eighth Corne-floure is like vnto the precedent, without any difference at all, fairing in the colour of the floures, the which are of a bright purple colour, that fetteth forth the diffe-
- This from a small root sends up divers creeping branches some foot long, set with long hoary narrow leaves at the tops of the stalkes stand the sloures in scaly heads, like as the other Blew-Bottles, but of a darke purple colour. The whole plant is very bitter and vngratefull to the tase Lobel calls this Cyanus repens.

This is like the last described, but that the leaves are much smaller or narrower, also the scaly heads of this are of a finer white silver colour. and this plant is not possessed with such bitternesse as the former. Lobel calls this Cyanus minimus repens. ‡

The Place.

The first groweth in my garden, and in the gardens of Herbarists, but not wilde that I know of. The others grow in come fields among wheat, Rie, Barley, and other graine it is sowne in gardens, which by cunning to looking doth oft times become of other colours, and some also double, which hath beene touched in their feuerall descriptions. ‡ The two last grow wilde about Montpellier in France. ‡

I The Time. They bring forth their floures from the beginning of May vnto the end of haruest.

The Names.

The old Herbarists called it Cyanus flos, of the blew colourwhich it naturally hath: most of the later fort following the common Germane name, call it Flos frumentorum, for the Germans name it Coan blumen : in low-Dutch, Coan bloemen : in French, Blaucole, and Bluet : in Italian, Fior campefe, and Bladiferis, 1. Seris bladi, and Battifecula, or Baptifecula, as though it should be called Blaptisecula, because it hindereth and annoyeth the Reapers, by dulling and turning the edges of their fickles in reaping of corne: in English it is called Blew-Bottle, Blew-Blow, Corne-floure, & hurr-Sickle. # Fabim Columna would have it to be the Papaner spumeum, or Heracleum of the Antients, #

The Temperature and Vertues.

The faculties of these floures are not yet sufficiently knowne. Sith there is no vse of them in physicke, we will leave the rest that might be said to a further consideration: notwithstanding forme have thought the common Blew-Borrle to be of temperature something cold, and therefore good against the inflammation of the eyes, as some thinke.

CHAP. 252. Of Goats Beard, or Go to bed at noone.

The Description.

Y Oats-beard, or Go to bed at noone both hollow stalks, smooth, and of a whitish green colour, whereupon do grow long leanes crested downe the middle with a swelling rib, sharpe pointed, yeelding a milky mycewhen it is broken, in shape like those of Garlick, from the bosome of which leaves thrust forth sinall tender stalks set with the like leaves but lesser the floures grow at the top of the stalkes, consisting of a number of purple leaves, dasht ouer as it were with a little yellow dust, set about with nine or ten sharpe pointed greene leaues. the whole floure resembles a starre when it is spred abroad, for it shutteth it selfe at twelve of the clocke, and theweth not his face open untill the next dayes Sun doth make it floure anew, whereupon it was called Go to bed at noon 'when these floures be come to their full maturitie and ripenesse, they grow into a downy Blow-ball like those of Dandelion, which is carried away with the winde. The feed is long, having at the end one piece of that downie matter hanging at it. The root is long and fingle, with fome few threds thereto anexed, which peritheth when it hath perfected his feed, yeelding much quantitie of a milky juyce when it is cut or broken, as doth all the rest of the plant

The yellow Goats beard hath the like leaves, stalkes, root, seed, and down to blow-balls that the other hath, and also yeeldeth the like quantitie of milke, insomuch that if the pilling while it is greene be pulled from the stalkes, the milky myce followeth but when it hath there remained a little while waxeth yellow. The floures hereof are of a gold yellow colour, and have not such long green seaues to garnish it withall, wherein consistent the difference.

I Tragopogon purpus euin. Purple Goats-beard.

2 Tragopogon lutcum. Yellow Goats-beard.



There is another small fort of Goats-beard or Go to bed at noone which that is a thicke toot of a milky sap, from which rise vp many leaves spred upon the ground with long, narrow, thin, like unto those of grasse, but thicker and grosser: among which rise vp tender stalkes, on the thereof do stand faire double yellow floures like the precedent, but lesser. The whole plant

yeeldetha milkie sap or inyce as the others do it perisheth like as the other when it hath perse ded his seed. This may be called Tragopogon minus angustifolium, Little narrow leaved Goatsbeard.

The Place .

The first growes not wild in England that I could ever see or heare of except in Lancashire vpon the banks of the river Chalder, neere to my Lady Heskubs house, two miles from Whawley it is sowen in gardens for the beauty of the floures almost every where The others grow in medows and fertil pastures in most places of England. It growes plentifully in most of the fields about London, as at Islangton, in the medowes by Redrisse, Detford, and Putney, and in divers other places.

The Time

They floure and floursh from the beginning of Iune to the end of August.

The Names.

Goats-beard is called in Greeke [2000] in Latine, Barbahires, and also Coma in high-Dutch, **Boschaert:** in low-Dutch, **Josephes bloemen:** in French, Barba de boue, and Sassify in Italian Sassefrica in Spanish, Barba Cabiuna in English, Goats-beard, Iosephs flouie, Star of Icrusalem. Noone-tide, and Go to bed at noone.

The Temperature.

These herbes are temperate betweene heate and mousture

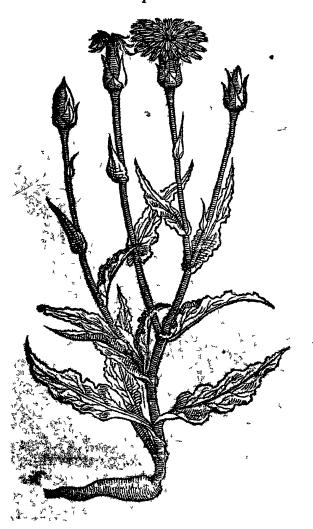
The Vertues.

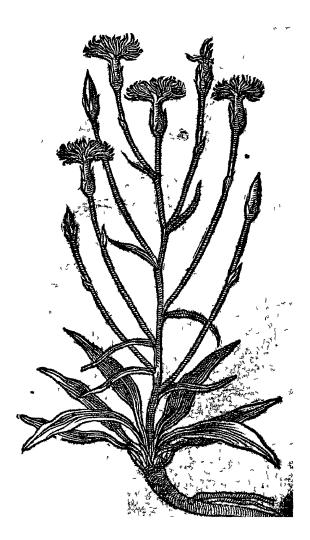
- A The roots of Goats beard boyled in wine and drunke affwageth the paine and pricking flitches of the fides.
- The same boyled in water untill they be tender, and buttered as parseneps and carrots, are a most pleasant and wholsome meate, in delicate taste same surpassing either Paisenep of Carrot, which meate procures appetite, waimeth the stomacke, prevaileth greatly in consumptions, and strength neth those that have been sicke of a long linguing disease.

CHAP. 253. Of Vipers-Grasse.

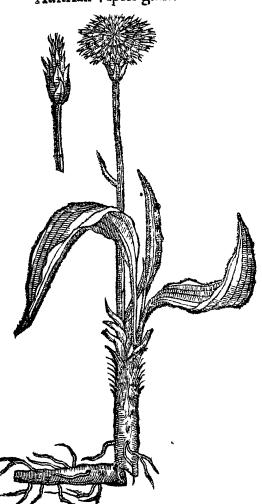
i Viperaria, siue Scorzonera Hispanica. Common Vipers Grasse.

2 Viperaria humilis.
Dwarfe Vipers Grasse.

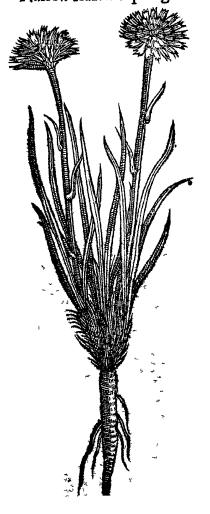




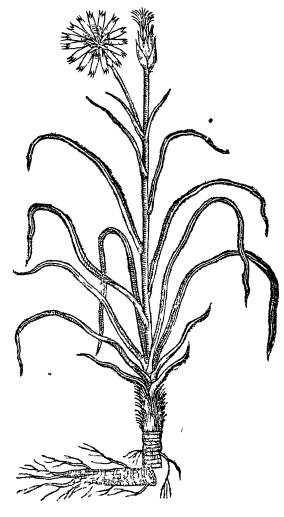
† 3 Viperaria Pannonica. Austrian Vipers grasse.



5 Viperaria Pannonita angustifolia. Narrow leafed Vipers grasse.



‡ 4 Viperaria angustifol-a elatior. Hungary Vipers grasse.



The Description.

broad leaues, fat, or ful bodied, vneuen about the edges, sharpe pointed, with a high swolne ribbe downe the middle, and of an ouerworne colour, tending to the colour of Woade among which riseth vp a staffe stalke, smooth and plaine, of two cubits high, whereon do grow such leaues as those next the ground. The shours stand on the top of the stalkes, consisting of many small yellow leaues thicke thrust together, very double, as are those of Goates beard, whereof it is a kinde, as are all the rest that doe follow in this present chapter the root is long, thicke, very brittle, continuing many yeeres, yeelding great increase of roots, blacke without, white within, and yeelding a milkie juice, as doe the leaues also, like vinto the Goates beard.

The dwarfe Vipers graffe different not from the precedent, fauing that it is also ether leffer, wherein especially consistent the ciffe.

† 3 The broad leafed Auftrian Vipers graffe hath broad leaves that produce the release of a blewiff greet colour; the stalke fifeth up to the height where sellow floures, very double, greater in the self-colour than any of the rest of

of a resonable good smell. The seed followeth, long and sharpe, like vnto those of Goates-beards

The root is thicke, long, and full of a milkie juice, as are the leaves also.

4 The narrow leaved Hungary Vipeis-graffe hath long leaves like to those of Goates beard, but longer and narrower, among which is feth vp a slender hollow stalke, stiffe and smooth, on the top whereof do stand same double floures of a faire blew colour tending to purple, in snape like the other of his kinde, of a pleasant sweet smell, like the smell of sweet balls made of Binzoin. The feed is conteined in small cups like those of Goates beard, wrapped in a downse matter, that is carried away with the winde The root is not so thicke nor long as the others, very single, bearded at the top, with certain hairy thiums yeelding a milkie juice of a refinous tafte, and fornewhat shaipe withall. It endureth the winter even as the others do.

This (whose figure was by our Authori put to the last description) hath leaves like † 5 This (whose figure was by our Authori put to the last description) hath scaues like those of Goates-beard, but stiffer and shorter, among st which there growes up a short hollow stalke some handfull high, set with a few short leaves, bearing a yellow slowe at the top, almost like that of the last saue one, but lesse, the seed is conteined in such cups as the common Vipeis grasse, and being ripe is carred away with the least winde. The root is black, with a wrinkled barle, and full of milke, having the head harry, as also the last described hath. This by (luftus is called Scorfo-

nera humilis argustifolia Pannonica. ‡

The Place and Time.

Most of these are strangers in England The two first described do grow in my garden. The rest are touched in their seuerall titles.

They floure and flourish from May to the end of July.

The N imis
Vipers-giaffe is called of the Spanialds Scorzo, cra, which foundeth in Latine Viperaria, or Vipe rina, oi Serpentari, fo called because it is accounted to be of force and efficacy against the possons of Vipers and serpents, for I spera or a viper is cilled in Spanish Scurzo it hard no name cither in the high or low Dutch, nor in any other, more than hath been faid, that I can reade: in English we may call it Scoizonei, after the Spanish name, or Vipers-grasse

The Temperature.

They are hot and morst as are the Goates-beards.

The Vertues.

It is reported by those of great sudgement, that Vipers-grasse is most excellent against the infections of the plague, and all poisons of venomous beasts, and especially to cure the bitings of vipers, (of which there be very many in Spaine and other hot countries, yet haue I heard that they haue been seen in England) if the juice or herbe be drunke.

It helpeth the infirmities of the heart, and fuch as vse to swoune much: it cureth also them that

haue the falling sickenesse, and such as are troubled with giddinesse in the head

The root being eaten, either rosted in embers, sodden, or raw, doth make a man merry, and remoueth all forrow.

The root condited with sugar, as are the 100ts of Eringos and such like, worke the like effects. but more familiarly, being thus dreffed.

† Formerly there were he figures in this chapter, whereof the first and fourth were both of one plant, and the fifth which was of the Scorfenera Roemes of Mustrales did not much differ from them, if it differ at all In the title and history of the third there flouid have been put Pannones in stead of Histories, as now it is

CHAP. 254. Of Marigolds.

The Description.

The greatest double Marigold hath many large, fat, broad leaves, springing immediately from a sibrous or threddy root; the vpper sides of the leaves are of a deepe greene, and the lower side of a more light and shining greene: among which rise vp stalkes somewhat harrie, and also somewhat jointed, and full of a spungious pith. The floures in the top are beautifull, round, very large and double, something sweet, with a certaine strong smell, of a light saffron colour, or like pure gold: from the which follow a number of long crooked feeds, especially the outmost, or those that stand about the edges of the floure; which being sowne commonly bring forth fingle floures, whereas contrariwise those seeds in the middle are lesser, and for the most part bring forth such floures as that was from whence it was taken.

2 The common double Marigold hath many fat, thicke, crumpled leaves fet vpon a groffe and Lyungious stalke.whereupon do grow faire double yellow floures, having for the most part in the die a bunch of threddes thicke thrust together : which being past there succeed such crooked leeds as the first described. The root is thickeand hard, with some threds annexed thereto.

3 The

7. 2. Culendule in 110° polyantho..
I negreater double Marigold.



6 Calendula simplici flore. Single Marigold.



A. Calordulus rulto flo. co. b cucc 2. Double globe Mangold.



7 Criendule prolifera Fruitfull Marigold.



3 The smaller of finer leasted double Marigold growith vpright, having for the most part one stem or fat spongeous stalke, garnished with smooth and fat leaves consusedly. The floures grow at the top of the small branches, very double, but lesser than the other, confishing of more fine tag-

gednesse, and of a faire yellow gold colour. The root is like the precedent.

The Globe-flouring Marigold hath many large broad leaves rifing immediately forth of the ground, among which rifeth vp a stalke of the height of a cubit, dividing it selfe toward the top into other smaller branches, set or gainished with the like leaves, but consusedly, or without order. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, very double, the small leaves whereof are set in comely order by certaine rankes or rowes, as sundry lines are in a Globe, traversing the whole compasse of the same, whereupon it tooke the name or biculata.

The fifth fort of double Marigold differeth not from the last described, suring in the colour of the floures, for this plant bringeth soith floures of a straw or light yellow colour, and the others

not fo, wherein confisteth the difference.

‡ All these five here described, and which formerly had so many figures, differ nothing but in the bignesse and littlenesse of the plants and floures, and in the intenscribes and remissesse of their colour, which is either orange, yellow, or of a straw colour. ‡

6 The Marigold with fingle floures differeth not from those with double floures, but in that it consistes of fewer leaves, which we therefore terms Single, in comparison of the rest, and that

maketh the difference.

This fruitfull or much bearing Marigold is likewise called of the vulgar fort of women, lacke-an-apes on horsebacke it hath leaves, stalkes, and roots like the common fort of Marigold, differing in the shape of his floures, for this plant doth bring forth at the top of the stalke one floure like the other Marigolds, from the which start forth sundry other small floures yellow list wise, and of the same fashion as the first, which is I be not deceived commeth to passe per accident, or by chance, as Nature oftentimes like the play with other floures, or as children are borne with two thumbes on one hand, and such like, which living to be men, do get children like vinto others, even so is the seed of this Marigold, which is it be sowen, it brings forth not one floure in a thou-sand like the plant from whence it was taken.

8 The other fruitfull Marigold is doubtlesse a degenerate kind, comming by chance from the seed of the double Marigold, whereas for the most part the other commeth of the seed of the single floures, wherein consistent the difference. ‡ The floure of this (wherein the onely difference

confifts) you shall finde exprest at the bottome of the fourth figure. ‡

9 Calendala Alpena.
Mountaine Marigold.

The Alpish or mountaine Marigold, which Lobelius setteth downe for Nardus Celtica, or Plantago Alpina, is called by Tabernamontanus, Caliha, or Calendula Alpina. and because I see it rather resembles a Marigold, than any other plant, I have not thought it amisse, to insert it in this place, leaving the consideration thereof vnto the friendly Reader, or to a further confideration, because it is a plant that I am not well acquainted withall, yet I doe reade that it hath a thicke root, growing allope under the upper crust of the earth, of an aromaticall of spicie taste, and somewhat biting, with many threddy strings annexed thereto: from which rise vp broad thicke and rough leaves of an overworn green colour, not vnlike to those of Plantaine mong which there riseth vp a rough and tender stalke set with the like leaves, on the top wherof commeth forth a fingle yellow floure, paled about the edges with small featies of a light yellow, rending to a straw colour, the middle of the floure is composed of a bundle of threds, thicke thrust together, such as is in the middle of the field Dailie, of a deepe yellow colour.

‡ This Plant is all one with the two defcribed in the next Chaste stiley vary one

thus, the stalkes and leaves are sometimes harry, otherwhiles smooth, the sloure is yellow, or else blew. I having three figures ready cut, thinke it not amisse to give you one to expresse each varietie ‡

10 The wilde Marigold is like vnto the fingle garden Marigold, but altogether leffer, and the whole plant perisheth at the first approch of Winter, and reconcreth it selfe againe by falling of

the feed.

The Place.

These Marigolds, with double floures especially, are set and sowen in gardens . the rest, their titles do set forth their naturall being.

The Time.

The Marigold floureth from Aprill or May even vntill Winter, and in Winter also, if it be warme.

¶ The Names.

The Marigold is called Calendula it is to be seene in floure in the Calends almost of everie moneth it is also called Chrysanthemum, of his golden colour: of some, Caltha, and Caltha Poetarum whereof Columella and Virgil doewrite, saying, That Caltha is a floure of a yellow colour: whereof Virgil in his Bucolickes, the second Ecloge, writeth thus;

> Tum Casia atque alys intexens suambus herbis Mollia Luteola pingit vaccinia Caltha.

And then shee'l Spike and such sweet herbes infold, And paint the Iacinth with the Marigold.

Columella also in his tenth booke of Gardens hath these words;

Candida Lencoia & flauentia Lumina Caltha.

Stock-Gillofloures exceeding white, And Marigolds most yellow bright.

It is thought to be Gromphena Pliny in low-Dutch it is called Goudt bloemen: in high-Dutch, Bingleblumen: in French, Soufij & Goude. in Italian, Fior d'ogm mese in English, Marigolds, and Ruddes.

The Temperature and Vertues. The floure of the Marigold is of temperature hot, almost in the second degree, especially when A it is dry it is thought to strengthen and comfort the heart very much, and also to withstand poyson, as also to be good against pestilent Agues, being taken any way. Fuchsius hath written, That being drunke with wine it bringeth downe the termes, and that the fume thereof expelleth the fecondine or after-birth

But the leaves of the herbe are hotter; for there is in them a certain biting, but by reason of the B moisture 10 yned with it, it doth not by and by shew it selfe; by meanes of which moisture they mollifie the belly, and procure solublenesse if it be vsed as a pot-herbe.

Fuchfius writeth, That if the mouth be washed with the suyce it helpeth the tooth-ache.

The floures and leaves of Marigolds being distilled, and the water dropped into red and watery D eyes, ceaseth the inflammation, and taketh away the paine.

Conserve made of the floures and sugar taken in the morning fasting, cureth the trembling of

the heart, and is also given in time of plague or pestilence, or corruption of the aire.

The yellow leaves of the floures are dried and kept throughout Dutchland against Winter, to put into broths, in physicall potions, and for diners other purposes, in such quantity, that in some Grocers or Spice-fellers houses are to be found barrels filled with them, and retailed by the penalty and more or lesse, insomuch that no broths are well made without dried Marigolds.

GHAP. 255. Of Germane Marigolds.

I Olden Marigold with the broad leafe doth forthwith bring tour the root long leaves
I fixed upon the ground, broad greene formathing rough to be upper part, underneath
import, and of a light greene colour lamons who have up flender stalks a cubit

high, something hoarie, having three or foure joynts, out of every one who cof grow two leaves, set one right against another, and oftentimes little slender stems, on the tops whereof stand broad round floures like those of Ox-eye, or the corne Marigold, having a round ball in the middle (such as is in the middle of those of Camomil) bordered about with a pale of bright yellow leaves. The whole floure turneth into downe that is carried away with the winde; among which down is found long blackish seed. The root consistent of threddy strings.

The lesser south ath source or since leaves spred upon the ground like unto those of the last described, but altogether lesser and shorter among which riseth up a slender stalke two hands high; on the top whereof stand such floures as the precedent, but not so large, and of a blew co-

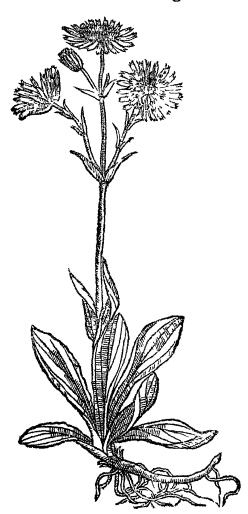
lour.

† These two here described, and that described in the ninth place of the foregoing Chapter, are all but the varieties of one and the same plant, differing as I have shewed in the foregoing Chapter. ‡

i Chrysanthemum latifolium. Golden Marigold with the broad leafe.



2 Chrysanthemum latifolium minus. The lesser Dutch Marigold.



They be found enerywhere in vntilled places of Germanie, and inwoods, but are strangers in England.

They are to be seene with their floures in Iune, in the gardens of the Low-countries.

The Names.

Golden Marigold is called in high-Dutch maldiblume. There are that would have it to be A-lisma Dioscoridus; which is also called Damasonium, but unproperly; therefore we must rather call it Chrysant hemum latifolium, than rashly artribute unto it the name of Alisma. ‡ This plant indeed is a Doronicum, and the figure in the precedent chapter by Clusius is set forth by the name of Doronicum 6. Pannonicum • Matthiolus calls this plant Alisma • Gesner, Caltha Alpina Dodoneus, Chrysan themum latifolium • Pena and Lobel, Nardus Celtica altera. Now in the Historia Lugd. it is set forth in in source severall places by three of the sormer names; and pag. 1169. by the name of Ptarmica montana Daleschampy.

It is horand dry in the second degree being greene, but in the trute being ory.



The Vertues.

The women that line about the Alps wonderfully commend the root of this plant against the suffocation of the mother, the stoppings of the courses, and the green sicknesse and such like affects in maids. Histor. Luga. ‡

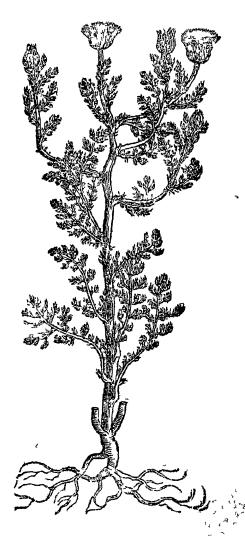
CHAP. 256. Of Corne-Marigold.

¶ The Description.

Orne Marigold or golden Corne floure hath a fost stalke, hollow, and of a greene colour, wherupon do grow great leaues, much hackt and cut into divers sections, and placed consusedly or out of order vpon the top of the branches stand faire starlike floures, yellow in the middle, and such likewise is the pale or border of leaues that compasseth the soft bal in the middle, like that in the middle of Camomill floures, of a reasonable pleasant smel. The roots are full of strings.

† 1 Chryfanthemum segetum. Corne Marigold. 2 Chrysanthemum Valentiaum. Corne Marigold of Valentia





The golden floure of Valentia hath a thicke fat stalk, rough, vneuen, and somewhat crooked, whereupon do grow long leaves, consisting of a long middle rib, with divers little fetherske leaves det thereon without order. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, composed of a yellow thrummie matter, such as in the middle of the Camomill floures, and is altogether like the Corne Manygold last described, saving it doth want that border or pale of little leaves that do compasse the ball or head the root is thicke, toughtend disperseth it selfe far abroad.

half or head the root is thicke, tough and disperseth it selfe far abroad.

To these may be added divers other, as the Chrysant hema. Alpina of Chassa, & his Chrysant hema. Alpina of Chassa, & his Chrysant hema. Alpina of Chassa, & his description hath senses like those of white Wormewood, but greener and thicker, the stalks grow some handfull lighter with sew and much divided leaves, and at the tops, as in any or bell, they carry some do-

zen floures more or lesse, not much vnlike in shape, colour, and smell, to those of the common sacobea, or Ragwoort The root is somewhat thicke, and puts forth many long white shies. It sloures in July and August, and growes upon the Alpes of Stiria. Cluster calls it Chrysanthemum Alpe-

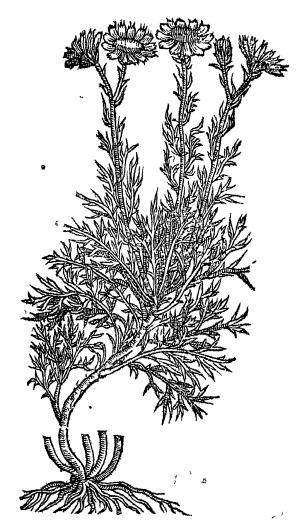
The second of his description hath many leaves at the root, like to the seaves of the male Sothernwood, but of a lighter and brighter greene, and of no unpleasant smell, though the taste be bitterish and ungiatefull. In the middest of the seaves grow up stalkes some toothigh, divided at their tops into sunding branches, which carry each of them two or three floures bigger than, yet like those of the common Cammomill, but without smel, and wholly yellow the root; sibrou, biackish, and much spreading. It floures in August, and growes in the like places as the former. But hime indges this to be the Achilleamontana Artemisia tenuifolia facie of the Aduers and the Agentium forulaceum in the Hist. Lugd. But I cannot be of that opinion, yet I judge the Achilleamontais, and Agenatum ferulaceum to be but of the same plant. But different from this, & that chiefely in that it hath many more, and those much lesse floures than those of the plant here figured and described.

5 Now should I have given you the historie of the Chrysanthemum Creticum of the same Authour, but that my friend Mr. Goodyer hath saved me the labour, by sending an exact description thereof, together with one or two others of this kinde, which I thinke sit here to give you.

‡ 3 Chrysanthemum Alpinum 1.Clus.
Small mountaine Marigold.

‡ 4 Chryfanthemum Alpmum 2. Clus.
The other Alpine Mangold.

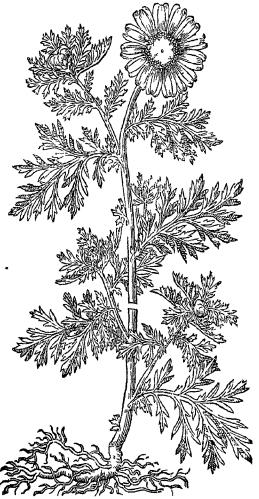




Chrysanthemum Creticum primum Clusy, pag. 334.

The stalkes are round, straked, branched, hard, of a whit is greene, with a very little pith within; neere three foot high: the leaves grow out of order, divided into many parts, and those again snipt or divided, of the colour of the stalkes: at the tops of the stalkes and branches grow great sloures, for than any of the rest of the Corne-sloures, forth of scaly heads, consisting of twelve or more leaves apeece, notched at the top, of a shining golden colour at the sirst, which after turne to the tish, or very light yellow, and grow round about a large yellow ball, of smell somewhat ourses past, there commeth abundance of sceed closely compast of thrust together, and whoth ends, straked, of a salve colour, somewhat stat, we of a reasonable bigues. The

4 5 Chrysanthemum Cretican. Candy Corne Marigold.



with many threds hanging thereat, and perishethwhen the seede is ripe, and at the Spring groweth up agains by the falling of the seed.

Chrysiathenum Betieum Boelg iesersptum.

The stalks are round, straked, reddish brown, dinided into branches, containing a spungious white pith within, a cubite high the leaves grow out of order, without foothaller, shout three inches long, and an inch broad, i otched about the edges, not at all dinided, of a dail e greene colour the floures grow at the tops of the stalkes and branches, forth of great say heads, containing twentie leanes a pi ce or more, notched at the top, of a thining yellow colout, growing about a round yellow ball of a reasonable good smell, very like those of t'e common Chrysanthemum signum the seede groweth like the other and is very finall, long, . round, crooked and whitish the 100t is small, whitish, threddie, and perisheth also when the feed is ripe.

Chrysanthemum tenuifolium Beticum Boelg.

The stalks are round, small, straked, reddish, somewhat harrie, branched, a cubit high or higher, the leaves are small, much divided, tagged, and very like the leaves of Gove a feeted at the sloures are yellow, shining like gold, composed of thirteene or sourceene leaves a piece,

notched at the top, set about a yellow ball, also like the common Chrysauthemum segetum the seed groweth amongst white flattish scales, which are closely compacted in a round head together, and are small, flat, grayish, and broad at the top: the root is small, whitish, with a few thirds, and dyeth when the seed is ripe luly 28 1621. Iohn Goodyer. ‡

The Place.

The first grow eth among corne, and where corne hath been growing it is found in some places with leaves more tagged, and in others lesse.

The second is a stranger in England.

The Time.

They floure in Iuly and August.

The Names.

These plants are called by one name in Greeke, of the golden glittering colour, in High Dutch, Sant Johang blum: in Low Dutch, Unkelaer: in English, Corne Marigold, yellow Corne floure, and golden Corne floure.

Corne floure, and golden Corne floure.

There be discuss other floures called Chrysanthemum also, as Batrachion, a kinde of yellow Crow-foot, Heliochryson, but these golden floures differ from them.

The Temperature.

They are thought to be of a meane temperature betweene heat and morsture.

The Vertues.

The stalks and seaues of Corne Marigold, as Dioscorides saith, are eaten as other pot herbes are.

The floures mixed with wax, oile, rosine; and frankinsence, and made up into a sease cloth, wa-B
steth away cold and hard swellings.

The herbe it felfe drunke, after the comming forth of the bath of them the the yellow C sundife, doth in thort time make them well coloured.

The figure that was in the first place was of the Confembration of Manhielm, which is afternoon with want the figure of energy but larger than that of Fenerica, and wholly relieve.

CHAPE

CHAP. 257. Of Oxe-Eie.

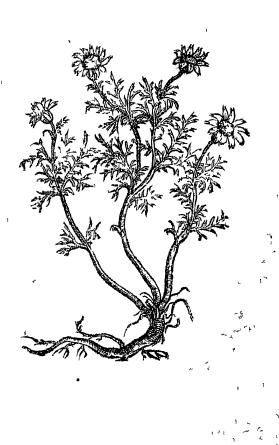
The Description.

- He plant which were have called Buphthaloum, or Oxe-eie, hath flender stalks growing from the roots, three, foure, or mote, a foot high, or higher, about which be green leaves sinely tagged like to the leaves of Fenell, but much lesser the floures in the tops of the stalks are great, much like to Marigolds, of a light yellow colour, with yellow threes in the middle, after which commeth vp a little head or knap like to that of red Mathes before described, called Adonts, consisting of many seeds set together. The roots are slender, and nothing but strings, like to the roots of blacke Ellebor, whereof it hath beene taken to be a kinde.
- The Oxe-eie which is generally holden to be the true Bupht halmum hath many leaves fpredvpon the ground, of a light greene colour, laied far abroad like wings, confifting of very many fine
 iags, fet vpon a tender middle rib among which fpring vp divers stalks, stiffe and brittle, vpon the
 top whereof do grow faire yellow leaves, fet about a head or ball of thrummie matter, such as in the
 middle of Cammomill, like a border or pale. The root is tough and thicke, with certaine strings
 fastned thereto
- The white Oxe-eie hath small vpi ight stalks of a foot high, whereon do grow long leaves, composed of divers small leaves, and those snipt about the edges like the teeth of a saw. The showes grow on the tops of the stalks, in shape like those of the other Oxe-eie, the middle part whereof is likewise made of a yellow substance, but the pale or boider of little leaves, are exceeding white, like those of great Dasie, called Consolida media vulnerariorum. The root is long, creeping alongst vinder the vpper crust of the earth, whereby it greatly increasesh. ‡ This by the common consent of all writers that have delivered the historie thereof, hath not the pale or out leaves of the floure white, as our Author assumes, but of a bright and perfect yellow colour. And this is the Buphthalmum, of Tragus, Matthiolus, Lobel, Clusius and others. ‡

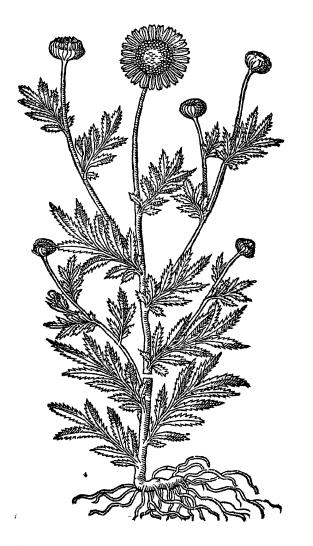
1 Buphthalmum sive Helleborus niger ferulaceus.
Oxe-eie.

2 Buphthalmum verum. The right Oxe-eie.





3 Buphthalmum vulgare. White Oxe-eie.



The Place.

The two first growe of themselues in Germany, Bohemia, and in the Gardens of the Low-countries, of the first I have a plant in my garden. The last groweth in barren pastures and fields almost every where.

‡ The last is also a stranger with vs for any thing that I know or can learne, neither can I coniecture what our Aurhour meant here first in that he said the floures of this were white, and secondly in that it grew in barren pastures and fields almost cuery where. ‡

The Time.

They floure in May and Iune. The last in August.

The Names.

Touching the naming of the first of those plants the late-writers are of divers opinions some would have it to be a kind of Veratrum augrum, blacke Hellebor other some Consilization Bearesoot, and againe, others, Sesamoides, and some, Elleborastrum: But there be found two kindes of blacke Ellebor among the old writers, one with a lease like vnto Laurel, with the fruit of Sesamum: the other with a lease like that of the Plane tree, with the seed of Carthamus or Bastard Sassron. But it is most evident, that this Buphthalmum, in English, Oxe-eie,

which in this Chapter we in the first place have described, doth agree with neither of these what form Consiligo is of, we finde not among the old writers. Pliny 26 cap. 7. faith, That in his time it was found amongst the Marsi, and was a present remedy for the infirmitie of the lungs of swine, and of all kinde of cattell, though it were but drawne thorow the eare. Columella in his 6. booke, Chap. 5. doth also say, that in the mountaines called Marsi there is very great store thereof, and that it is very helpfull to all kind of cattel, and he telleth how and in what manner it must be put into the eare; the roots also of our Oxe-eie are said to cure certain infirmities of cattel, if they be put into the slit or bored eare, but it followeth not that for the same reason it should be Consiligo; and it is an ordinary thing to find out plants that are of a like force and qualitie. for Plany doth testifie in his 25 booke,5 chapter, That the roots also of blacke Ellebor can do the same it cureth (saith he) the cough in cattel, if it be drawn thorow the eare, and taken out again the next day at the same houre: which is likewise most certaine by experiments of the countrey men of our age, who do cure the diseases of their cattell with the roots of common black Ellebor. The roots of white Ellebor also do the like, as Absgrew, and after him Hierocles doth write: who notwithstanding do not thrust the roots of white Ellebor into the eare, but vnder the skin of the brest called the dewlap. after which manner also Vegetius Renatus doth vsc Confiligo, in his first booke of the curing of cattell, chapter 12 intituled, Of the cure of the infirmities vnder the skin : although in his 3. booke, 2 Chapter, de Mais leo, he writeth, that they also must be fastned thorow the eare which things do sufficiently declares that fundry plants have often times like faculties and that it doth not at all follow by the famerea son, that our Oxe eie is Consiligo, because it doth cure diseases in Cattel as well as Consiligo doih But if we must consecture by the faculties, Consiligo then should bee White Ellebors for Ferting leth Consiligo in the very same maner that Absortes and Hierocles do vie white Ellebors. This informance is made the greater, because it is thought that Vegeties hath taken this manner of craine from the Grecians; for which cause also most doe take Confiligo to be nothing else but white Elsebor: the Which if it be so, then shall this present Oxe-cie much differ from Constitute a forth is nothing at all like to white Ellebor.

And that the same is not Sesamoides, either the first or the second, it is petter knowne, than need -

This same also is unproperly called Helleborastrum, for that may aptly bee called Helleborastrum which hath the forme and likenesse of Hellebor and this Oxe eie is nothing at all like to Ellebore. For all which causes it seemeth that none of these names agree with this plant, but only the name Buphthalmum, with whose description which is extant in Dioscorides this plant doth most aptly agree We take it to be the right Oxe eie, for Ove eie bringeth forth slender soft stalks, and hath leaves of the likenesse or similitude of Fennell leaves the floure is yellow, bigger than that of Canimomill, even such an one is this present plant, which doth so exquisitly expresse that form or likenesse of Fennell leaues, both in slendernesse and manifold raggednesse of the leaues, as no other little leased heib can do better, so that without all doubt this plant seemeth to be the true and right Oxe eie Oxe eie is called Cachla, or rather Caliba, but Calth i is Calendula, or Marigold, which we faid that our Oxe eie in floure did neerest icpresent. There are some that would have Buphthal mum or Oxe eie to be Chry funthemum, yellow Cammomil, & fay that Diofiorides hath in fundry places, and by divers names intreated of this herbe, but if those men had somewhat more diligently weighed Dioscorides his words, they would have bin of another minde . for although descriptions of either of them do in many things agree, yet there is no property wanting that may shew the plants to differ. The leaves of Chry (anthemum are faid to be divided and cut into many fine rags and the leanes of Buphthalmum to be like the leanes of Fennell for all things that be finely tagged and cut into many parts have not the likenesse of the leaves of Fennell. Moreover, Dioscorides faith, that Chryfanthemum doth bring forth a floure much glittering, but he telleth not that the floure of Buphthalmum, or Oxe eie is much glittering, neither doth the floure of that which we have fet downe glitter, so that it can or ought not to be faid to glitter much. Do not these things declare a manifest difference between e Buphthalmum and Chryfan hemum, and confirme that which we have fet down to be the true and right Oxe eie > We are of that minde, let others thinke as they will and they that would have Chryfanthemum to be Buphthalmum, let them fecke out another, if they denie this to bee Oxe eie for that which we and others have described for 'Chrysanthemum cannot be the true Buphthalmum or Oxe eie, for the leaves of it are not like Fennell, such as those of the true Buphthalmum ought to be.

The Temperature. But concerning the faculties Matthiolus faith, that all the Physitions and Apothecaries in Bohemia, vie the roots of this Oxe eie in stead of those of blacke Ellebor, namely for diseases in cattel: but he doth not affirme that the roots hereof in medicines are substitutes, or quid pro quo, for, saith he I do remember that I once saw the 100ts hereof in a sufficient big quantitie put by certain Phyfitions into decoctions which were made to purge by fiege, but they purged no more than if they had not been put in at all. which thing maketh it most plaine, that it cannot be any of the Ellebors, although it hath been yied to be fastned through the eares of cattell for certaine diseases, and doth cure them as Ellebor doth. The roots of Gentian do mightily open the orifices of Fistulaes, which be too narrow, so do the roots of Aristolochia, or Birthwoort, or Brionie, or pieces of spunges, which notwithstanding do much differ one from another in other operations: wherefore though the roots of Oxe eie can do something like vnto blacke Ellebor, yet for all that they cannot perform all those things that the same can. We know that thornes, stings, splinters of wood, and such like, bring pain, cause inflammations, draw vnto them humors from the parts neere adjoining, if they be fastned in any part of the bodie, no part of the bodie is hurt without pain, the which is increased if any thing be thrust through, or put into the wound peraduenture also if any other thing beside be put into the slit or bored eare, the same effect would follow which hapned by the root of this plant thrust in; noty ith standing we here affirme nothing, we onely make way for curious men to make more diligent fearch touching the operations hereof. ‡ Clusius affirmes that when hee came to Vienna in Austria, this was vulgarly bought, sold, and vsed for the true blacke Ellebor, the ignorance of the Physitions and Apothecaries in the knowledge of simples was such to make vse of this so far diffe rent plant, when as they had the true blacke Hellebor growing plentifully wilde within feuen miles of the citie, the which afterward vpon his admonition, they made vse of. ‡

Dioscorides saith, that the floures of Oxe eie made up in a seare-cloth doe asswage and waste away cold hard swellings, and it is reported that if they be drunk by and by after bathing, they make them in short time well coloured that have been troubled with the yellow saundice.

CHAP. 258. Of French Marigold, or African Marigold.

The Description.

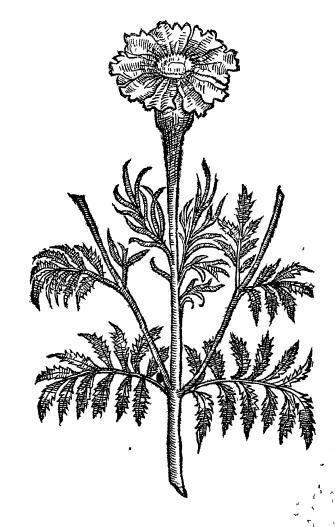
The great double African Marigold hath a great long browne reddish stalke, crested, furrowed and somewhat knobby, dividing it selfe toward the top into other branches; whereupon do grow leaves composed of many small leaves set upon a middle rib by couples, much like unto the leaves of wilde Valerian, bearing at the top very faire and beautifull double yellow floures, greater and more double than the greatest Damaske Rose, of a strong small but not unpleasant. The floures being past, there succeedeth long blacke flat seed. the whole plant perisheth at the first approach of winter.

There is little difference betweene this and the precedent, or last described, sauing that this plant is much lesser, and bringeth forth more store of floures, which maketh the difference. ‡ And we may therefore call it Flos Aphricanus minor multissories, The small double Africane Marigold. ‡

The great African double Marigold.

3 Flos Aphricaniu maior (implici flore. The great fingle French Marigold.





The single great Africane Marigold hath a thicke root, with some fibres annexed thereto; from which riseth vp a thicke stalke chamsered and surrowed, of the height of two cubits, divided into other small branches; whereupon are set long leaves, compact or composed of many little leaves like those or the Ash tree, of a strong smell, yet not very unpleasant. on the top of the branches do grow yellow single slowes, composed in the middle of a bundle of yellow the number had thrust together, paled about the edges with a border of yellow leaves; after which comments long blacke seed. The whole plant perisheth with the first frost, and must be sowne very as the other losts must be

Orts must be.

The common Africane or as they vulgarly terme it French Many and hath small weake and the prounds the branches trailing upon the ground, recluing and leaning this divided that way, beset with the confusting of many particular leanes, indented about the edge, which being held up against the index or to the light, are seene to be full of holes like a first oren as those of Saint Johns works.

woort The floures stand at the top of the springse branches forth of long cups or hust confi fing reight of ten small le mes, yellow indemeath, on the upper side of a deeper yellow tending to to colour of a darke cumson veluet, as also soft in handling but to describe the colour in words, it is not possible, but this way, lay upon paper with a pensill a yellow colour called Massicot, which being diy, lay the same oner with a little saffion steeped in water or wine, which setterh forth most lively the colour. The whole plant is of a most ranke and vin holesome smell, and perish, that the first fiost.

4 Flos Aphincanus minor simplici flere. The small French Marigold.



The Place.

They are cherished and sowne in guidens euery yeare they grow euery where almost in Africke of themselves, from whence we first had them, and that was when Charles the fifth Emperour of Rome made a famous conquest of Tunis, whereupon it was called Flus Aphilcanus, or Flos Tunctanus.

The Time.
They are to be fowne in the beginning of Aprillat the feafon fall out to be warne, otherwife they must be sowne in a bed of dung, as shall be shewed in the chapter of Cucumbers. They bring forth their pleasant flomes very late, and therefore there is the more diligence to be vied to fow them very earely, be cause they shall not be outstaken with the fiosi before then feed beripe.

The Names.

The Africane or Trench Mangold is called in Dutch, Thunes bloemen : in high Dutch, Indiantch negelin, that is, the floute of Gil-Iofloure of India: in Latine, Carrophillus Indicus; whereupon the French mencall it Oulleiz d'Inde. Cordus calleth it Tanaceium Peruvianum, of the likenesse the leaves have with Tansie, and of Peiu a Prouince of America, from whence hee thought, it may be, it was first brought into Europe. Gesner calleth it Caliba

Aphricana, and faith that it is called in the Carthagenian tongue, Pedua fome would have it to be Petilius flos Pliny, but not properly: for Petilius flos is an Autumne floure growing among buers and brambles. Andreas Lacuna calleth it Othonna, which is a certaine herbe of the Troglodytes, growing in that part of Arabia which lieth toward Ægypt, having leaves full of holes as though they were eaten with mothes. Galen in his first booke of the faculties of Simple medicines, maketh mention of an herbe called Lycspersicum, the juice whereof a certain Centurion did cary out of Barbarie all Ægypt ouer with so rancke a smell, and so lothsome, as Galen himselfe duist not so much as taste of it, but conjectured it to be deadly; yet that Centurion did vie it against the extreme pames of the joints, and it seemeth to the patients themselves, to be of a very cold temperature; but doubtlesse of a poisonsome quality, very neere to that of hemlockes.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The unpleasant smell, especiall that common fort with single floures (that stuffeth the head like to that of Hemlocke, tuch as the juice of Lycopersium had) doth shew that is of a possonsome and cooling qualitie; and also the same is manifested by divers experiments: for I remember, saith Dodonaus, that I did see a boy whose lippes and mouth when he began to chew the floures did fwell extremely; as it hath often happened vnto them, that playing or piping with quils or kexes ef.Hemlockes, do hold them a while between their lippes: likewise he faith, we gaue to a car the while the died; also mice that have eaten of the seed thereof have been found dead. All which things do designe that this herbe is of a venomous and poisonsome facultie; and that they are are most renominant full of porson, and therefore not to be to creef or similarly morning left, and therefore not to be to creef or similarly morning left, and therefore not to be to creef or similarly morning left, and therefore not to be to creef or similarly morning left, and therefore not to be to creef or similarly morning.

CHAP. 259. Of the floure of the Sun, or the Nangold of Peru.

The Description.

I-ic Indian Sun or the golden houre of Porussa plant of such stature and talnosse that in one Sommer being sowne of a seede in Aprillat hath intensp to the local toffourteche toot in my garden, where one floure, as in weight thice pound and two ounces, and crosse ouerthware the floure by measure in trene meres broad. The flottes are spright and straight, of the bignesse of a strong mans aime, beset with luge scauce er n to the top, -like into the great Clot Bur at the top of the stalke commeth south so the most part one floure, yet many times there iping out sucking buds, which come to no perfection this great floate is in shape like to the Cammomil floure before round about with a pale or boider of goodly, ellow leaves, in shape like the leaves of the floures of white Lillies the middle part whereof is nade as it were of vn shorn veluct, or some curious cloth wrought with the needle, which biauc worke; if you do thorowly view and marke well, it feemeth to be an innumerable foir or finall floures, refembling the nofe or nozell of a candlesticke, broken from the soot thereof. from which small nozell sweateth rouch excellent fine and cleere Turpentine in fight, substance, sauour and taste. The whole plant in like manner being booken, smelleth of Turpentine when the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie, the floures sale and the plant groweth to maturitie groweth gro a vay, in place whereor appeareth the feed blacke, and large, much like the feed of Gourds, fet as though a cunning worken and ad of purpose placed them in very good order, much like the homecombes of Bees the root is white, compact of many flyings, which perish at the first approch of winter, and must be set in most persect dunged ground: the manner how, shall be shewed when vpon the like occasion I shall speake of Cucumbers and Melons.

I Flos Solis major.
The greater Sun floure.



2 Flos Solis minor.
The leffer Sunne floure.



Rrr 2

2 The other golden floure of Penn is like the former, fauing that it is altogether lower, and the

leaves more ragged, and very few in number.

3 The male House of the Sun of the smaller sort hath a thicker out, hard, and of a wooddy substance, with many thieddic strings anne and thereto, from which riseth vp a gray or russet stalke, to the height of fluc or fix cubits, of the bignesse of ones arme, whereupon are set great broad leaves with long foot-stalkes, very fragill or easie to breake, of an overworne greene colour, sharp pointed, and somewhat cut or hackt about the edges like a saw. the slowe groweth at the top of the stalks, bordered about with a pale of yellow leaves the thrummed middle part is blacker than that of the last described. The whole slowe is compassed about likewise with divers such suffer leaves as those are that do grow lower upon the stalks, but lesser and nanower. The plant and enery part therof dorh smell of Turpentine, and the slowe yeelderh forth most cleere Turpentine, as my selfe have noted Junes yeares. The feed is also long and blacke, with certaine lines of strakes of white junning alongst the same. The 100te and enery part thereof perisheth when it hath perseded his

The famale of Mangold Sun floure both a thicke and wooddie 100t, from which rifeth vp a Praight stem, duriding it selfe into one or more branches, set with smooth leaves sharpe pointed fleightly indented about the edges. The floures grow at the top of the branches, of a faint yellow colour, the middle part is of a deeper yellow tending to blacknesses, of the forme and shape of a single Marigold, whereupon I have named it the Sunne Marigold. The feed as yet I have not obser-

These plants do grow of themselves without setting or sowing, in Peru, and in divers other proumces of America, from whence the feeds have beene brought into these parts of Europe There hath been feen in Spaine and other hot regions a plant fowne and nourified up from feed, to attain to the height of 24. foot in one yeare.

The Time.

The feed must be set or sowne in the beginning of Aprill if the weather be temperate, in the most fertile ground that may be, and where the Sun hath most power the whole day.

The Names.

The floure of the Sun is called in Latine Flos Solis, taking that name from those that have reported it to turne with the Sun, the which I could neuer obserue, although I have endeuoied to findeout the truth of it, but I rather thinke it was so called because it doth resemble the radiant beames of the Sun, whereupon some haue called it Corona Solus, and Sol Indianus, the Indian Sunne floure others have called it Chrysanthemum Peruutanum, or the golden floure of Peru. in English, the floure of the Sun floure.

The Temperature.

They are thought to be hot and dry of complexion.

The Vertues.

There hath not any thing been set downe either of the antient or later writers concerning the vertues of these plants, notwithstanding we have found by triall, that the buds before they be floured, boiled and eaten with butter, vineger, and pepper, after the manner of Artichokes, are exceeding pleasant meat, surpassing the Artichoke far in procuring bodily lust.

The same buds with the stalks neere vnto the top (the hairinesse being taken away) broiled vpon

a gridiron, and afterward eaten with oile, vineger, and pepper, haue the like property.

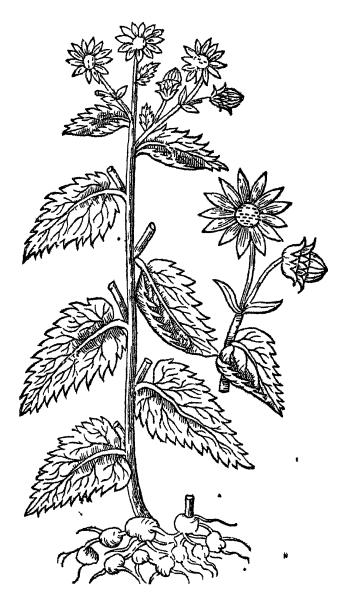
CHAP. 260. Of Ferusalem Artichoke.

Ne may well by the English name of this plant perceive that those that vulgarly impose names pon plants have little either judgement or knowledge of them. For this plant hath no similitude in leafe, stalke, root or manner of growing with an Artichoke, but onely a little similitude of taste in the dressed root; neither came it from Ierusalem or out of Asia, but out of America, whence Fabrus Columna one of the first setters of it forth fitly uames it Aster Peruvianus tuberosus, and Flos solu Farne sianus, because it io much resembles the Flos solu, and for that he first observed it graving in the garden of Cardinall Farnesius, who had procured roots thereof from the West In-diese Fallarrius calls this Heliotropium Indicumtuberosum; and Baubinus in his Prodromus sets this forth by the name of Chry fanthemum latifolium Brafilianum; but in his Pinax he hath it by the name

of Helianthemum Indicum tuberosum. Also our Countreyman Mr. Parkirson hath exactly delivered the history of this by the name of Battatas de Canada, Englishing it Potatoes of Canada. now all these that have written and mentioned it, bring it from America, but from far different places as from Peru, Brasil, and Canada. but this is not much material, seeing it now grows so wel & plentifully in so many places of England. I will now deliuer you the Hillour, as I have received it fro n my oft mentioned friend M. Goodyer, who, as you may see by the date, rook is pic sently upon the first arriuall into England.

The Description.

‡ Flos Solus Pyramidalis. Ierusalem Artichoke.



Flos folis Pyramidalis, parvo flore, tuberofarad ce. Heliotropium Indicum quorundam.

His wonderfull increasing plant hath growing up from one root, one, sometimes two, three or more sound green rough hairy straked stalls, commonly about twelve foot high, fometimes fixteene foot high or higher, as big as a childs arme, full of white spungious pith within. The leaves grow all alongst the stalkes out of order, of a light green color, lough, tharp pointed, about eight inches broad, and ten or eleven inches long, deeply notched or indented about the edges, very like the leaves of the common flos folis Peruarus, but nothing crompled, and not fo broad. The stalkes divide themselves into many long branches even from the roots to their very tops, bearing leaves smaller and smaller toward the tops, making the herbe appeare like a little tree, narrow er and slenderer toward the top, in fashion of a steeple or Pyramide. The floures with vs grow onely at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, like those of the said flos solis, but no bigger than our common single Marigold, consisting of twelue or thirteene straked sharpe pointed bright yellow bordering leaues, growing fooith of a scaly small hairie head, with a fmall yellow thrummie matter within. These floures by reason of their late flouring, which is commonly two or three weeks after Michaelmas, neuer bring their feed to perfection, & it maketh shew of abundance of finall heads neere the tops of the stalkes and branches forth of the bosomes of the

leaves, which never open and floure with vs, by reason they are destroyed with the srosts, which atherwise it seemes would be a goodly spectacle. The stalke sendes foorth many small creeping roots, whereby it is sed or nourished, full of hairie threddes even from the vpper part of the earth, spreading farre abroad: amongst which from the maine root grow forth many tuberous roots, elustering together, sometimes fastened to the great root it selse, sometimes growing on long strings a foot or more from the root, raising or heaving up the earth about them, and sometimes appearing about the earth, producing from the increase of one root, thirty, forty, or fifty in number, or more, making in all viually about a pecke, many times neere halfe a bushell, if the soile be good. These tuberous roots are of a reddish colour without, of a soft white substance within, bunched or bumped our many wates, sometimes as big as a mans fift, or not so big, with white noses or peaks where they will sprout or grow the next yeare. The stalkes bowed downe, and some part of them concred bud with earth, fend forth smal creeping threddieroots, and also tuberous roots like the former, which I have found by experience. These tuberous roots will abide alive in the earth all winter,

Rrr 3

though the flalke, and 100tes by the which they were nourthed atterly for and perith an ey and will beginne to fpring up agains at the beginning of May, soldome sooner

The Place.

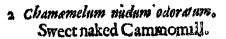
Where this plant groweth naturally I know not, in Anno 1617 I received two small roots thereof from Master Franqueuil of London, no bigger than hens egges the one I planted, and the other I gaue to a friend, mine brought mee a pecke of roots, wherewith I stored Hamp shire.

The Vertues.

These rootes are diessed divers water, some boile them in water, and after stew them with sacke and butter, adding a little Ginger others bake them in pics, portring Marrow, Dates, Ginger, Raisons of the Sun, Sacke, &c. Others some other way, as they are led by their skill in Cookerie. But in my judgement, which way soener they be dress and eaten they stirre and cause a filthire loath-some stinking window within the bodie, thereby causing the belly to bee pained and commented, and are a mear more sit for swine, than men yet some say they have vsually eaten them and since found no such windie qualitie in them. 17.080b.1621. In sondyer ‡

CHAP. 261. Of Cammomill.

Chamamelum.
Cainmomill.







The Description.

O distinguish the kindes of Cammomils with sundry descriptions would be tur to enlarge the volume, and small profit would thereby redound to the Reader, considering they are so well knowne to all notwithstanding it shall not be amisse to say something of them, to keepe the order and method of the booke, hitherto observed. The common Cammomill hath many weake and feeble branches trailing upon the ground tilling hold upon the top of the earth, as it runneth, whereby it greatly encreaseth. The leanes are very sine, and much tagged or deepely cut, of a strong sweet smell: among which come forth the slowes like vaco the field Daisse, bordered about the edge with a pale of white leaves, the middle part is yellogen composed of such thrums close thrust together, as is that of the Daisse. The root is very small and threddy

The second kinde of Cammo nill heth leaves, roots, stalks, and creeping branches like he precedent the floures grow at the tops of small tender stems, which are nothing else but successful thrummie matter as is in the midst of the rest of the Cammomils, without any pale or border of white floures, as the others have, the whole plant is of a pleasing sweet smell; whereupon so ne

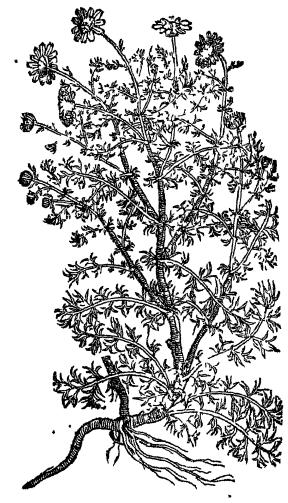
haue given it this adoition, o deratum.

3 This third Cammomil differeth not from the former, fauing that the leaves hereof are very much doubled with white leaves, info nuch that the yellow thrum in the middle is but little feen, and the other very fingle, wherein confifted the difference,

3 Chamamelum Anglicum flore multiplici.
Double floured Cammomill.



A Chamamelum Rom inum. Romane Cammomil.



4 Romane Cammomill hath many flender stalkes, yet stiffer and stronger than any of the others, by reason whereof it standeth more vpright, and doth not creepe vpon the earth as the others doe. The leaves are of a more whitish colour, tending to the colour of the leaves of Wood. The sloures be likewise yellow in the middle, and paled about with a border of small white sloures.

These plants are set in gardens both for pleasure and also profit.

The Time.

They floure most part of all the Sommer.

F

The Names.

Cammomill is called Chamamelum of some, Anthemy, and Leucanthemy, and also Leucanthe. mon, especially that double floured Cammomill which Greeke name is taken from the whiteness of his floure in English, Cammomill. it is called Cammomil, because the floures have the smel of man, anapple, which is plainly perceived in common Cammomill. The Temperature.

Cammomill, faith Galen, is hot and dry in the first degree, and is of thinne parts it is of force to digest, slacken, and rarise, also it is thought to be like the Rose in thinnesse of pairs, comning to the operation of oyle in heate, which are to man familiar and temperate wherefore it is a speciall helpe against wearisomenesse, it easeth and mitigateth paine, it mollisheth and suppleth, and all these operations are in our vulgar Cammomill, as common experience teacheth, for it heateth moderately, and direth little.

The Vertues.

Cammomill is good against the collicke and stone, it provoketh viine, and is most singular in Clyfters which are made against the foresaid diseases

Oile of Camniomill is exceeding good against all manner of achie and paine, bruisings, shin-B

king of finewes, hardnesse, and cold swellings.

The decoction of Cammomill made in wine and drunke, is good against coldnesse in the stomacke, foure belchings, voideth winde, and mightily bringeth downe the monethly courles.

D The Egyptians have vsed it for a temedie against all cold agues; and they did therefore consecrate it (as Galen faith) to their Deities.

The decoction made in white wine and drunk, expelleth the dead child, and secondine or after E birth, speedily, and clenseth those parts.

The herbe boyled in posset Ale, and guien to drinke, easeth the paine of the chest comming

of winde, and expelleth tough and clammy flegme, and helpeth children of the Ague.

The herbe vsed in baths prouoketh sweat, rarisieth the skinne, and openeth the poies : briefely, it mitigateth gripings and gnawings of the belly, it alayeth the paines of the fides, mollifies haid fwellings, and wasteth away raw and undigested humors.

The oyle compounded of the floures performeth the same, and is a remedie against all wearifomenesse, and is with good successe mixed with all those things that are applied to miligate

Снар. 262. Of May-weed, or wilde Cammomill.

The Kindes.

Here be three kindes of wilde Cammomill, which are generally called in Latine Cotula; one stanking, and two other not stanking . the one hath his floure all white throughout the compasse, and also in the middle, and the other yellow. Besides these there is another with verie faire double floures voyd of smell, which a Kentish Gentleman called M. Bartholmen Lane found growing wilde in a field in the Isle of Thanet, neere vnto a house called Queakes, sometime the house of Sir Henry Crispe. Likewise M. Hesketh, before remembred, found it in the gaiden of his Inneat Barnet, if my memorie faile me not, at the figne of the red Lyon, or necre vnto it, and in a poore womans garden as he was riding into Lancashire.

The double floured May-weed, the last yeare, being 1632. I (being in company with Mi. William Broad, Mr. Iames Clarke, and some other London Apothecaries in the Isle of Thanet) found it growing wild upon the cliffe side, close by the towne of Margate, and in some other places of the

Island. #

The Description.

Ay-weed bringeth forth round stalkes, greene, brittle, and full of suyce, parted into many branches thicker and higher than those of Cammomil, the leaues in like maner are broader, and of a blackish greene colour. The floures are like in forme and colout, a minor plant of a blackfing feelie colour. The floures are like in forme and when the plant flower flower is wooddy, and perifficit when the plant flower flower, and grueth a ranke finell. ‡ This † This herbe varies, in that it is found fometimes with narrower, and otherwhiles with broader leaves, as also with a strong unpleasant smell, or without any smell at all the floures also are single, or else (which is seldome found) very double. ‡

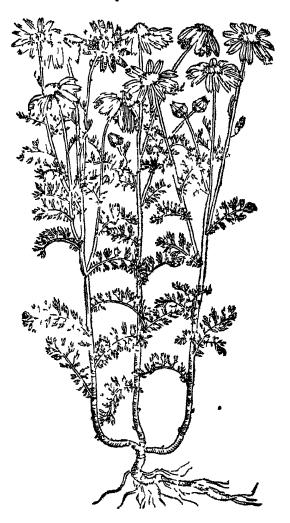
The yellow May-weed hath a small and tender root, from which riseth vp a feeble stalke diuiding it selfe into many other branches, whereupon do grow leaves not vnlike to Cammomill, but thinner, and sewer in number. The sloures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a gold yellow colour, ‡ This I take to be no other than the Buphthalmun verum of our Author, formerly described

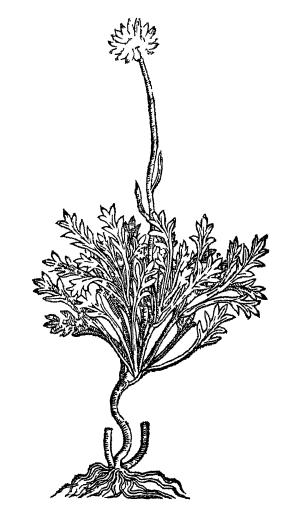
in the second place of the 257. chapter.

1 B. 2.

This mountaine Cammomill hath leaves fomewhat deepely cut in almost to the middle rib, thicke also and suycie, of a bitterish taste, and of no pleasant smell—the stalkes are weake, and some foot high, carrying at their tops single floures, bigger, yet like those of Cammomill, yellow in the middle, with a border of twenty or more long white leaves, encompassing it. It increases much, as Cammomill doth, and hath creeping roots. It is found upon the Stirian Alpes, and floureth in July and August. Clusius hath set this forth by the name of Leucanthemum Alpinum. ‡

I Cotula fætida. May-weed. ‡ 3 Leucanthemum Alpinum Clusij. Wilde Mountaine Cammomili.





Itia

The Place.
They grow in Corne fields neere vnto path wayes, and in the borders of fields.

The Time.

Thee floure in July and August.

The Names.

May-weed is called in shops Cotula fætida · of Loonhartus Fuchsius, Parthenium, and Virginea, but not truly of others, knowspite in high-Dutch, krotendill: in low-Dutch, apaddebloemen; in French, Espargoutte in English, May-weed, wilde Cammomill, and stinking Mathes.

May-weed is not vsed for meate nor medicine, and therefore the faculties are vnknowne; yet all of them are thought to be hot and dry, and like after a fort in operation to Cammomill, but nothing at all agreeing with mans nature; notwithstanding it is commended against the infirmities of the mother, seeing all stinking things are good against those diseases.

It is an unprofitable weed among corne, and taileth blifters upon the hands of the weeders and respects.

CHAP. 263. Of Pellitorie of Spaine.

The Description.

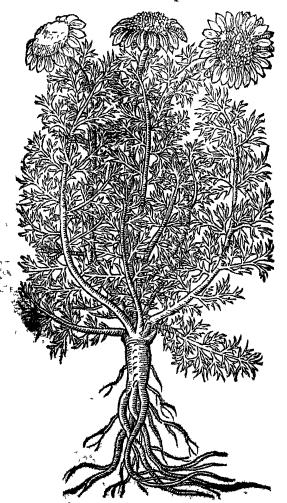
rethrum, in English, Pellitoric of Spaine (by the name whereof some doe viproperly call another plant, which is indeed the true Imperatoria, or Master-wort, and not Pellitoric) hath great and fat leaves like vnto Fennell, traising upon the ground amongst which, immediately from the root insethup a fat great stem, bearing at the top a goodly floure, fashioned like the great single white Daisse, whose bunch or knob in the midst is yellow like that of the Daisse, and bordered about with a pale of small leaves, exceeding white on the upper side, and under of a faire purple colour the root is long, of the bignesse of a singer, very hot, and of a burning taste

burning tafle

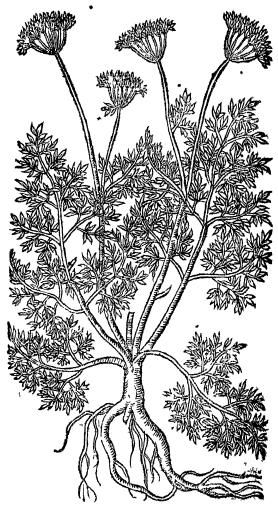
2 The wilde Pellitoric groweth vp like vnto wilde Cheruile, refembling the leaves of Caucalis, of a quicke and nipping tafte, like the leaves of Dittander, or Pepper-wort, the floures grow
at the top of flender stalkes, in small tusts or spoky vmbels, of a white colour: the root is tough,
and of the bignesse of a little singer, with some thirds thereto belonging, and of a quicke biting

taite.

1 Pyrethrum of sicinarum. Pellitorie of Spaine



2 Pyrethrum fyluestre. Wilde Pellitorie.



weith in my garden very plentifully.

ad feedeth in July and August.

Is called in Greeke minder, by reason of his hot and sierie taste: in shops alsalanaris: in Italian, Pyrethra: in Spanish, Pelitre: in French, Pued Alexandre, that is to fay, Pes Alexandrinus, or Alexanders foot in high and low Dutch, Bittim: in English, Pellitorie of Spaine, and of some, Beitrim, after the Dutch name and this is the right Pyrethrum, or Pellitorie of Spaine, for that which divers here in England take to be the right, is not so, as I have before noted.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The root of Pellitorie of Spaine is very hot and burning, by reason whereof it tal eth away the A cold shiuering of Agues, that have been of long continuance, and is good for those that are taken with a dead palsie, as Dioscorides writeth.

The same is with good successe mixed with Antidotes or counterpoysons which serve against B the megrim or continuall paine of the head, the dizzinesse called Virigo, the apoplexie, the falling sicknesse, the trembling of the sinewes, and palsies, for it is a singular good and effectuall remedy for all cold and continuall infirmities of the head and sinewes.

Pyrethrum taken with honey is good against all cold diseases of the braine.

The root chewed in the mouth draweth forth great store of rheume, slime, and filthy waterish bumors, and easeth the paine of the teeth, especially if it be stamped with a little Staues-acre, and tied in a small bag, and put into the mouth, and there suffered to remaine a certaine space.

If it be boyled in Vineger, and kept warme in the mouth it hath the same effect.

The oyle wherein Pellitorie hath been boyled is good to anoint the body to procure fweating, and is excellent good to anoint any part that is bruised and blacke, although the member be declining to mortification: it is good also for such as are stricken with the palsie.

It is most singular for the Surgeons of the Hospitals to put into their vnstions contra Neapolita- C

num morbum, and such other diseases that be cousin germanes thereunto.

CHAP. 264. Of Leopards bane.

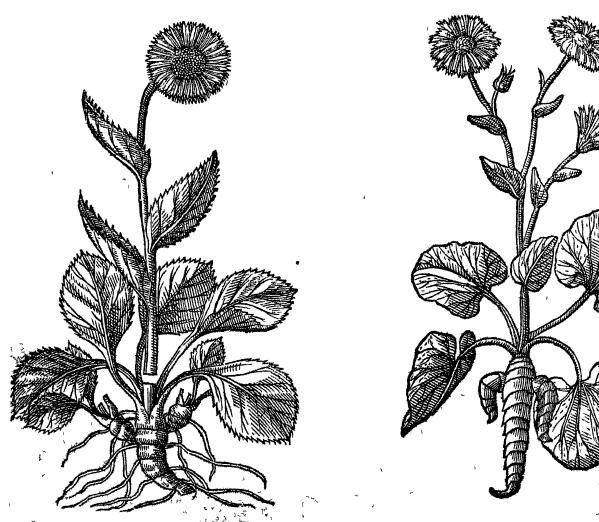
† 1 Doronicum minus officinarum. Small Leopards bane. † 2 Doronscum masus Officinarum. Great Leopards bane.



F this Plant Deronicum there be fundry kindes, whereas Their onely touch foure - Dodoneur unproperly callech it Acoustum pardaline the state hat hapned through the

negligence of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, who in describing Doronicum, have not onely omitted the floures thereof, but have committed that negligence in many and diners other plants, leaving out in many plants which they have described, the special accidents, which hath not a little troubled the study and determination of the best herbarists of late yeares, not knowing certainely what to determine and fet downe in so ambiguous a matter, some taking it one way, and some another, and some esteeming it to be Aconitum. But for the better understanding hereof, know that this word Acontum, as it is a name attributed to divers plants, so it is to be considered, that all plants called by this name are malignant and venomous, as with the ruyce and 100t whereof fuch is hunted afterwilde and noyfome beafts were wont to embrue and dip their arrowes, the fooner and more furely to dispatch and slay the beast in chase. But for the proofe of the goodnesse of this Doronscum and the rest of his kind, know also, That Lobel writeth of one called John de Vroede, who are very many of the roots at fundry times, and found them very pleafant in tast, and very comfortable. But to leave controversies, circumstances, and objections which here might be brought in and alledged, assure your selves that this plant Doronicum minus of sicinarum (whose roots Pena reporteth to have found plentifully growing vpon the Pede-mountaine hills and certaine high places in France) hath many leaves spred vpon the ground, somewhat like Plantaine among which rise vp many tender hairy stalks some handfull and an halfe high, bearing at the top certain single yellow. floures, which when they fade change into downe, and are carried away with the winde. The roots are thicke and many, very crookedly croffing and tangling one within another, refembling a Scorpion, and in some yeares do grow in our English gardens into infinite numbers.

3 Doronicum radice repente. Cray-fish Wolfes bane. 4 Doronzeum bracheata reduce. Winged Wolles bane.



The second kinde of Derquirum hath larger leaves than the former, but round, and broader, almost like the small leaves of the Clot or Burre, among which riseth vp a stalke scarse acubit the state of the former; the root is longer and bigger than the former, barred over the light banks, in colour white, and shining like white marble, having on each side one; and is sweet in taste.

**Darantum*, growing naturally in great aboundance in the mountain.

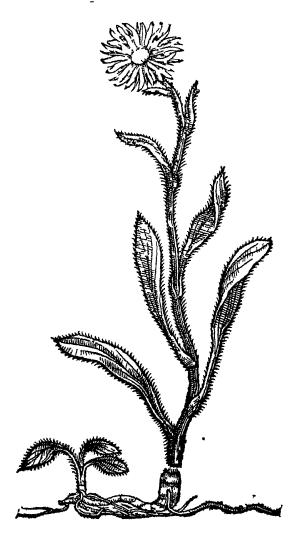
of France, is also brought into and acquainted with our English grounds, bearing very lerge leaves of a light yellowish greene, and harry like Pilosella, or Cui, mis agress. The stalks are a cubit high, having at the top yellow floures like Buphthalroom, or Cui solid a media vincer minima all the root is barred and welted our with scales like the taile of a Scorpion, white of color, and in taste sweet, with some bitternesse, yeelding forth much clammings the which is very astringent.

4 The fourth kinde hereof is found in the wooddy mount times about Turm and Sauo/, very like vnto the former, fauing that the leaues are fomwhat rougher, the floures quester, and the flalks higher. But to be short, each of these kindes are so like one another, that in show, taste, smell, and manner of growing they seeme to be as it were all one therefore it were superfluous to stand upon their varietie of names, Pardalianches, Myostonum, Thelyphonum, Camo, um, and such like, of Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, or any of the new Writers, which names they have given unto Doronizum; for by the opinion of the most skilfull in plants, they are but Synonimies of one kinde of plant. And though these old writers speake of the hurtfull qualities of these plants, yet experience teacheth vs that they have written what they have heard and read, and not what they have knowne and proved; for it is apparant, that Doronicum (by the consent of the old and new writers) is vsed as an antidote or certaine treacle, as well in the consections de Gemmus Mesue, as in Electration Aromatum. And though Matthiolus disclaimeth against the vse thereof, and calleth it Pardalianaches, that is, Wolfes bane, yet let the Learned know, that quantitus, non qualitus, nocet for though Saffron be comfortable to the heart, yet if you give thereof, or of muske, or any such cordial thing, too great a quantitie, it killeth the party which receiveth it.

\$ 5 Doronicum angustifolium Austriacum.
Narrow leaved Wolfes bane.

† 6 Doroncum Stiriacum flore amplo.

Large floured Wolfes bane.





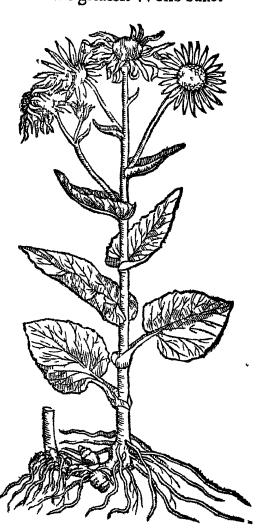
To these foure formerly intended by our Author, may we fitly adde some others out of Clusius. The first of these hath a stalke some foot high, soft, rough, and crested: the leanes are few, thicke, narrow, long, very greene and shining, yet hairy on their vpper sides, but smooth on the wer sides, and of a lighter greene; yet those that adorne the stalke are narrower: there groweth shamonly at the top of the stalke one single floure of the shape and bignesse of the common Domicum described in the second place, but of a brighter yellow: the seed is little and blackish, and tried away with the winde: the root is small, blackish, and to yited, having somewhat thicke

white fit ies and an atomaticke tafte. This floures in July and August, and growes in tooking ces sponthe Lightest Alpes. Clusius (the first and outly described thereof) calls it Docomeron successful augustiacum t.

6 This glowes fomewhat higher than the last described, and hath much broader and round leaves, and those full of veines, and snipt about the edges. The knots and off-sets of the roots decend not down, but run on the surface of the ground, and so send forth sibres on each side, to sake them and attract nourithment. The floure is like that of the sounce, but much 'arrea this groweth in the high mountainous places of Stilla, and floures at the same time as the sounce. Clusse, calls this Doronicum 4. Stillacum.

7 This is the largest of all the rest, and hath a stalke two cubits or more high of the thickness of ones little singer, crested, rough, and towards the top druided into study branches. The 'caue next to the root are round, wrinkled, hairy, and fastined to a long stall enthose towards the top of the stalke are longer and narrower, and ingirt the stalke at their setting on. The sources are large and yellow, like to the other plants of this kinde: the seed also is carried away with the winde, an is longish, and of a greenish colour the root is knotty or soynted like to a little Shiming, and of whitish greene colour. This shoures in Iune or Iuly, and growes upon the like places as the seemer. Clusius calls this Doronicum 7. Austriacum 3.

‡ 7 Deronicum maximum. The greatest Wolfe-bane.



The Place.

The place is sufficiently set forth in the defeription, yet you shall understand, that have the two sirst in my onder, the second hath beene found and gathered in the colinountaines of Northumberland, by D. Penn lately of London deceased, a man of much experience and knowledge in Simples, whose death my selfe and many others do greatly be waile.

The Time.

They floure in the months of Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Concerning their names I have already fpoken; yet fith I would be glad that our English wo non may know how to call it, they may terme *Doronzeum* by this name, Cray-fish Pissea-bed, because the floure is like Dandelion, which is called Pisse a bed.

‡ Our Author certainly at the beginning of this chapter did not well understand what he said, when he affirmes, That the reason of the not wel knowing the Doronium of the Authors and Theophrass who in describing Doronium, &c] Now it is manifest, that neither of these Authors, nor any o' the antient Greekes ever so much as named Doronium but that which he should have said, was, That the wait of exact describing the constum thelyphonon in Theophrass and Aconstum Pardalianches in Di-

ofcorides, (which are judged to be the same plant and all one with our Doron cum) hath beene the cause, that the controuersie which Mathiolius and others have of late raised cannot be fully determined; which is, VV hether that the vulgar Doronicum, vsed in shops, and described in this chapter, be the Acontrum Pardalianches? Matthiolius affirmes it is, and much and vehemently exclaimes against the vse thereof in cordial Electuaries, as that which is of a most permitious and deadly qualitie, because that (as he affirmes) it will kill dogs: now Dodonaus also seems to incline to his opinion; but others (and not without good reason) deny it, as Gesner in his Epistles, who made often the state of it upon himselfe; part of his words are set downe hereafter by our Author (being translated that and and some part also you shall sinde added in the end of the vertues: and these are

Continuollo modo esse venenatum homini. Cambiss actembers en esse un esse en confolum si drachmarum 4 (Astions successor pondere sumant. And before he said, qualition al am lea cambis sint venera, que hor i subto a sunt, vi de asparago seriur. Of the same opinio invita is firet in Pentand Lobel, who, i wis penent declaring against the vier thereof. Now briefly my opinion is this That the nominum here mentioned is not that mentioned and written of by Suraposi de the Arabians, neither is it the Aconstum Parlalia sches of Diosco ides, nor of so malignant a qualitie as Mulhiolus would have it, for I my selfe also have often eaten of it, and that in a pictry quantitie, without the leat offence. F

The Nature and Verines.

I have fufficiently spoken of that for which I have warrant to write, both touching their natures of and vertues, for the matter hath continued so ambiguous and so doubtfull, yea, and so ful of controversies, that I dare not commit that to the world which I have read these stimes therefore shall suffice for this present, the rest which might be said I referre to the great and learned Do stors, and to your owne consideration.

These herbes are mixed with compound medicines that mitigate the paine of the eyes, and by B reason of his cold qualitie, being fresh and greene, it helpeth the instammation or fierie heate of

the eyes.

It is reported and affirmed, that it killeth Panthers, Swine, Wolues, and all 1 indes of wilde beafts, being given them with flesh. Theophrafius saith, That it killeth Cattell, Sheepe, Oven, and all soure-stooted beafts, within the compasse of one day, not by taking it inwardly onely, but if the herbe or root be tied vnto their privy parts. Yet he writeth surfer, That the 100t being drunke is a remedie against the stinging of Scorpions; which sheweth, that this herbe or the 100t thereof is not deadly to man, but to divers beafts onely which thing also is found out by trial and manifest experience, for Conrade Gesner (a man in our time singularly learned, and a most diligent searcher of many things) in a certaine Epistle written to Adolphus Occo, sheweth, That he himselfe hath oftentimes inwardly taken the root hereof greene, dry, whole, presented with honey, and also beaten to pouder, and that even the very same day in which hee wrote these things, hee had drunke with warmewater two drams of the roots made into sine pouder, neither self he any hurt thereby and that he oftentimes also had given the same to his sicke Patients, both by it selfe, and also mixed with other things, and that very luckily. Moreover, the Apothecaues in stead of Doroncum doe vse (though amisse) the roots thereof without any manifest danger.

That this Acon to killeth dogs, it is very certaine, and found out by triall: which thing Matthio- D lus could hardly belowe, but that at length he found it out to be true by a manifest example, as he

confesseth in his Commentaries.

† I have (faith Gefaer) oft with very good successe prescribed it to my Patients, both alone, as also mixed with other medicines, especially in the Vertigo and falling sicknesse: somtimes also I mix therewith Gentian the pouder of Misle-toe, and Astronia thus it workes admirable effects in the Epilepsie, if the vie thereof be continued for some time. ‡

Formerly the figure that was in the first place should have beenein the second, and the first and second were confounded in the description.

CHAP. 265. Of Sage.

The Description.

Frings

He great Sage is very full of stalkes, foure square, of a wooddy substance, parted into branches, about the which grow broad leaues, long, winckled, rough, whilish, verie like to the leaues of wilde Mullein, but rougher, and not so white, like in roughnesse towoollen cloath thread-bare the floures stand soiked in the tops of the branches like those of dead Nettle, or of Clarie, of a purple blew colour, in the place of which doth grow little blackish seeds, in small huskes. The root is hard and wooddy, sending forth a number of little strings

The lesser Sage is also a shrubby plant, spred into branches like to the former, but lesser. It shalkes hereof are tenderer: the leaves be long, lesser, narrower, but not lesse rough, to which are do grow in the place wherein they are fixed to the stalke, two little leaves standing on either one right against another, somewhat after the manner of sinces or little eates: the floures are

Sff 2

cared blew like those of the former . the root also is wooddy both of them are of a certaine strong

smell, but nothing at all offensive; and that which is the lesses is the better

This Indian Sage hath divers branches of a wooddy substance, whereon doe grow small leaues, long, rough, and narrow, of an ouerworne colour, and of a most sweet and stagrant smell The floures grow alongst the top of the branches, of awhite colour, in some like the precedent. The root is rough and wooddy.

I Salutamator. Great Sage.

2 Salriaminor. Small Sage.





The Mountaine Sage hath an vpright stalke smooth and plaine, whereupon do grow broad tough and rugged leaues, leightly nicked, and vneuenly indented about the edges, of an hoarie colour, sharpe pointed, and of a ranke smell the floures grow alongst the top of the stalke, in thapelike those of Rosemarie, of awhitish red colour. The root is likewise wooddy.

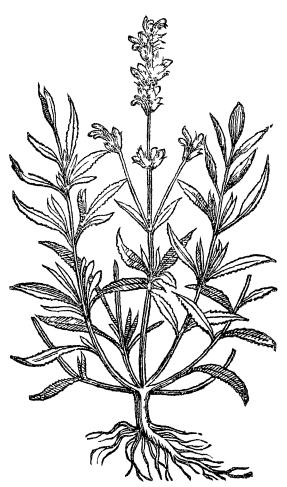
We have in our gardens a kinde of Sage, the leaves whereof are reddish, part of those red leaues are striped with white, others mixed with white, greene, and red, euen as Nature list to play with such plants. This is an elegant varietie, and is called Salma variegata elegans, Variegated or

painted Sage.

6 We have also another, the leaves whereof are for the most part white, somewhat mixed with greene, often one leafe white, and another greene, even as Nature list, as we have said. This is not so rare as the former, nor neere so beautifull, wherefore it may be termed Salura variegata vulgaru, Common painted Sage

There is kept in some of our chiefe gardens a fine Sage, which in shape and manner of growing resembles the smaller Sage, but in smell and taste hath some affinity with Wormwood; whence it may be termed Salma Absimbines, or Wormewood Sage. Banbine onely hath mentioned and that in the fourth place in his Pinax, pag. 237. by the name of Saluraminor altera. and hee Has, odore & sapore est Absinthy, floreque rubente . That is, This hath the finell and taste of segod, and a red floure: but ours (if my memorie faile me not) bath a whitish floure : it stelde and must be carefully preserved from the extremitie of Winter. I first saw to Sagewin and by him it was communicated to some others.

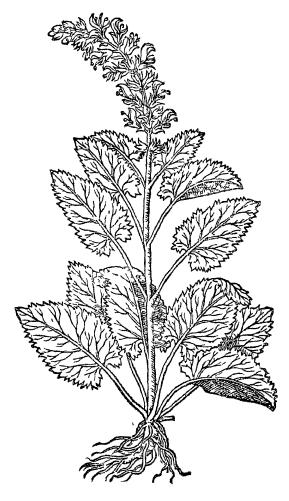
3 Salvin Indica. Indian Sage.



‡ 8 Salusa Cretica pomifera. Apple-bearing Sage of Candy.



4 Salma Alpina. Mountaine Sage,



‡ 8 Sal. 14 Cretica non porcifera Candy Sagewithout Apples.



8 This which we here give you hath pretty large leaves, and those also very hairy on the if der side, but rough on the vpper side like as the ordinarie Sage. The stalkes are rough and hairie, foure square below, and round at their tops. The showes in their growing and shape are like those of the ordinarie, but of a whitish purple colour, and fading, they are each of them succeeded by three or some seeds, which are larger than in other Sages, and so fill their seed-ressels, that they show like berries. The smell of the whole plant is somewhat more vehement than that of the ordinaries the leaves also have sometimes little cares or appendices, as in the smaller or Pig Sage and in Candy (the natural place of the growth) it beares excressences, or Apples (if we may so terme them) of the bignesse of large Gails, or Oke-Apples whence clustum hath given you two sigures by the same titles as I here present the same to your view. Mattholas, Dodonaus, and others also have made mention hereof. ‡

The Place

These kindes of Sage grow not wilde in England I have them all in my garden most of them are very com non

† The fine or elegant painted Sage was first found in a countrey gaiden, by M^t. 10hn Tradestant, and by him imparted to other louers of plants ‡

The Time

These Sages floure in Iune and Iuly, or later they are fitly removed and planted in March.

The Names

Sage is called in Greeke and open the Apothecaises, the Italians, and the Spaniards keepe the Latine name salura in high-Dutch, Salben: in Fiench, Sauge in low-Dutch, Sauge: in English, Sage.

The Temperature.

Sage is manifeltly hot and dry in the beginning of the third degree, or in the later end of the fecond; it hath adioyned no little aftriction or binding

The Vertues.

A Agrippa and likewise Aetius have called it the Holy-herbe, because women with childe if they be like to come before their time, and are troubled with abortments, do eate thereof to their great good for it closeth the matrix, and maketh them fruitfull, it retaineth the birth, and giver hit life, and if the woman about the fourth day of her going abroad after her childing, shall drink nine ounces of the myce of Sage with a little salt, and then we the companie of her husband, the shall without doubt conceive and bring forth store of children, which are the blessing of God. Thus far Agrippa.

Sage is singular good for the head and braine, it quickneth the sences and memory, strengthneth the sinewes, restoreth health to those that have the palsie upon a most cause, takes away shaking or trembling of the members; and being put up into the nosthrils, it draweth thin slegme out

of the head.

·【字影/。

It is likewise commended against the spitting of bloud, the cough, and paines of the sides, and

bitings of Serpents.

The suyce of Sage drunke with honey is good for those that spit and vomit bloud, and stoppeth the flux thereof incontinently, expelleth winde, drieth the dropsie, helpeth the palsie, strengthneth the sinewes, and cleanseth the bloud.

The leaves fodden in water, with Wood-binde leaves, Plantaine, Rosemary, Honey, Allome, and somewhite wine, make an excellent water to wash the secret parts of man or woman, and for cankers or other sorenesse in the mouth, especially if you boyle in the same a faire bright shining Sea-cole, which maketh it of greater essicacie.

No man needs to doubt of the wholesomnesse of Sage Ale, being brewed as it should be, with

Sage, Scabious, Betony, Spikenard, Squinanth, and Fennell feeds.

The leaves of red Sage put into a woodden dish, wherein is put very quicke coles, with some ashes in the bottome of the dish to keepe the same from burning, and a little vineger sprinkled vpon the leaves lying vpon the coles, and sowrapped in a linnen cloath, and holden very hot vnto the side of those that are troubled with a grieuous stitch, taketh away the paine presently: The same helpeth greatly the extremitie of the pleurisse.

CHAP. 266. Of French Sage or wooddie M. llein.

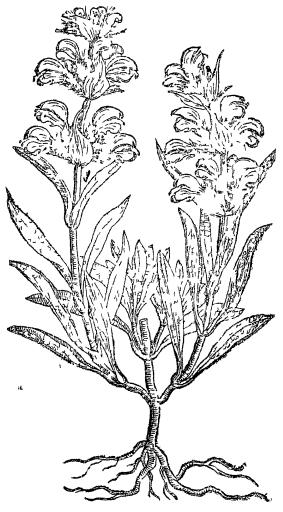
Werbaseum Matthioli.
French Sage.



‡ 3 Phlomos Lychnites Syriaca.
Syrian Sage-leaued Mullein.



‡ 2 Verbascum angustis Satura soiys.
The lesser French Sage.



The Description.

Ild Mullein, woodd ie Mullein, Matth olus his Mullein, or Freich Sage
growerli vp like a sma lwoodd ie
shrub, hauing many woodd ie branches of a woodlie
and hoarie colour soft and downie whereupon are
placed thicke hoarie leaues, of a strong ponticke sauour, in shape like the leaues of Sage, whereupon
the vulgar people call it French Sage: toward the
top of the branches are placed roundles of crownets
of yellow gaping floures like those of dead Nettle,
but much greater. The root is thicke, tough, and of
a woodd ie substance, as is all the rest of the plant.

the other, fauing that the leaves & eue vother park of this plant, hath a most sweet and pleasant small, and the other more strong and offensive the leaves also we much lesser and narrower, somewhat resembling those of the lesser Sage.

† ? I thinke it not amisse here to insert this no lesse rare than beautifull plant, which differs from the last described in the magner of growing & shape of the floures, which resemble those of the Lychnu Chalcedonica or None-linch, but are of a yellow colour. The leaves are fiairy, narrow, and sharp pointed the stalkes square, and root wooddie. Lobel

T War all the state of the

(to

(to whom we are beholden for this figure and description) calls this, Phlomos Lychinics 1/20 6 Sy-

The Place.

These wilde Mulleins do grow wilde in divers Provinces of Spaine, and also in Languedoc, vrondrie bankes, and stony places. I have them both in my garden, and many other likewise.

I have them both in my garden, and many other likewise.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

They are called of the learned men of our time, verbasco sylvestria the first is called of the Grecians or special of the Latine, Elychnium, or after others, Elychnium, because of the Cottonie substance thereof, matches, or weeks were made to keep light in lamps verbascum Lychnitis, as Dioscorides himselfe testifieth, is named also Thryallus or Rose Campion, but the floure of Thryallus is red of colour, as Nicander in his Counterpoisons doth shew, but the floures of these are yellow therefore they are neither Thryallus nor Lychnitus, but Sylvestre Verbascum, or wilde Mullein, as we have already taught in the Chapter of Rose Campion, that Thryallus is Lychnitus satina, or Rose Campion There is nothing to the contrary, but that there may be many plants with soft downie leaves sit to make Candle weeke of in English it is generally called French Sage wee may call it Sage Mulleine.

As these be like in vertues to the others going before, so they be likewise drie in temperature.

The Vertues.

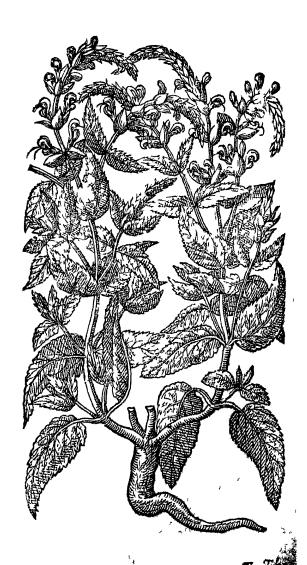
A Dioscorides faith, that the leaves are stamped and laied in manner of a pultis vpon burnings and scaldings.

Снар. 267. Of Clarie.

I Gallitricum, sine Horminum.
Common Clarie.

2 Gallitricum alterum. Small Clarie.





‡ 3 Horminum syluestre, Fuchsy Fuchsius his wilde Clarie.



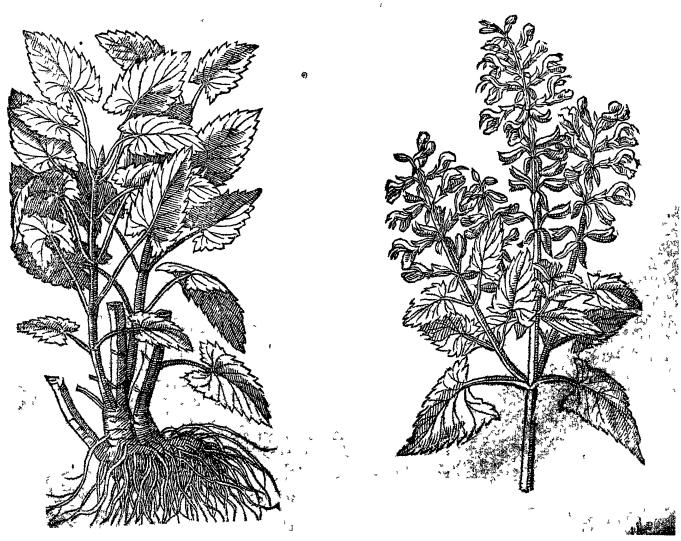
The Description

He fift linde of Claue which is the right, bringeth forth thick darks fome squire, two sootlong danded into branches it hath many Lauce growing both from the rootes, and along the still es and branches by diffances, one against another by two and two, great, a handfull broad or broader, somewhat rough, vnequall, whitish and hairie, as be also the stalkes. The floures are like those of Sage, or of dead Nettle, of co'our white, out of a light blew: after which grow up long toothed huskes in itead of cods, in which is blacke feed The root is full of strings the whole herbe yeeldeth forth a rank and strong smell that stuffeth the head . it perisheth after the feed is ripe, which is in the fecond yeare after it is fowne

2 The second kinde of Clarie hath likewise stall es source square, a soot and a halfe high the leaves also be rough and rugged, lesser, and not so white. The sloures be alike, of colour purpieor blew. the rootes bee as those of the sormer are. This hath not so strong a sent by a great deale

3 There is a lande of Clarie which Fuchfius pictureth for wilde Clarie, that hath shorter stalkes, hairie, and also foure square the leaves lesser, long, deeper indented, the floures blew of colour, sweet of smell, but not so sweet as those of

† 4 Colus Ionis. Iupiters distafe.



the right Clurie the husks or cods when they are ripe bend downwards the feed is blackish, the

roots in like manner are blacke and full of strings.

4 The fourth kind of Hormiaum, called Iowis Colus, representeth in the highest top of the stall e a distaste wrapped about with yellow flax whereof it tooke his name, having knobbie roots, with certaine strings annexed thereto like Galeopsis, or like vnto the roots of Clane, which doe yeeld forth fundry some square rough stalks, two cubits high, whereon do grow leaves like those of the Nettle, rough, sharpe pointed, and of an ouerworne greene colour . the floures do grow alongst the top of the stalks, by certaine spaces, set round about in small coronets, or wharles, like those of Sage in forme, but of a yellow colour.

The Place.

These doe grow wilde in some places, notwithstanding they are manured and planted in Gardens, almost enery where, except Iupiters distasse, beeing a kinde thereof, which I have in my Garden.

The Time.

They floure in Iune, Iuly, and August

The Names.

Claric is called of the Apothecaries Gallitricum, it is likewise named ornala of some, Tota bona, but not properly of others, Scarlea, Sclarea, Contrum Galli, and Matrifalura. in Italian, Science in French, Orvale. in High Dutch, Scharlach: in Low Dutch, Scharkeye: in English, Clarie, or

Inpiters distasse is called Colus Iovis of some, Galcopsis lutea, but not properly of divers, Horminum luteum, or yellow Clarie, and Horminum I ride, tirum, or Clarie of Trent.

The Temperature.

Clarie is hot and drie in the third degree

The Vertues.

The feed of Clarie poudered, finely searced and mixed with hony, taketh away the dimnesse of

the eies, and elecreth the fight.

The same stamped, infused, or laied to steepe in warme water, the mussing or slimie substance taken and applied plaisterwise, draweth forth splinters of wood, thornes, or any other thing fixed in the bodie it also scattereth and dissolueth all kindes of swellings, especially in the ioints.

The feed poude red and drunke with wine, stirreth up bodily lust.

The leaves of Clarie taken any manner of way, helpeth the weaknesse of the backe proceeding of the ouermuch flowing of the whites, but most effectually if they be fried with egges in manner of a Tansie, either the leaves whole or stamped.

† The figure thich formerly was under the title of Colus Jones, was of the Hormmum fil t fire of Fuebfus r hich is described immediately before it

CHAP. 268: Of wilde Clarie, or Oculus Christi.

The Description.

Culus Christi is also a kinde of Clarie, but lesser: the stalkes are many, a cubire high, squared, and somewhat hairie. the leaves be broad, rough, and of a blackish green colour. The floures grow alongst the stalkes, of a blewish colour The sced is round and blackish, the root is thicke and tough, with some threds annexed thereto. ‡ This is Horman Sylnestris 4. quintaffectes of Clusius. ‡

The purple Claric hath leaves somewhat round, layd over with a hoarie cottony substance, not much valike Horehound: among which rife vp small hairie square stalks, set toward the top with little leaves of a purple colour, which appeare at the first view to be floures and yet are nothing else but leaues, turned into an excellent purple colour and among these beautifull leaues come forth small floures of a blewish or watcher colour, in fashion like vnto the floures of Rosematie which being withered the husks wherein they did grow containe certaine blacke feed, that forth-upon the ground very quickely, because that enery such huske doth turne and hang his head toward the ground. The root dieth at the first approch of Winter.

Broad leaved Clarie hath a square stalke some cubite high, hairy, firme, and jointed, the e, tough, and sharpe pointed, snipt about the edges, wrinckled, and standing by couvpon the branches in roundles grow purple floures, lesse than those of Clarie, than those of Lauander: the seed is small and blacker the root is large, hard † 1 Hormaum syluestre. Wilde Clarie, or Oculus Christi,



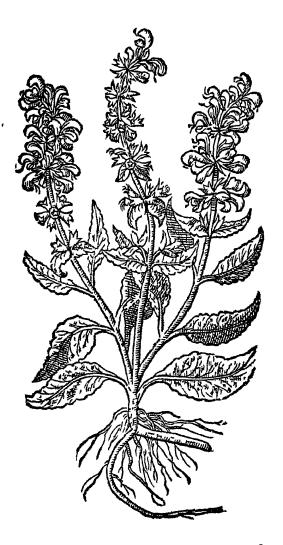


2 Hormiaim Sylnestre folgs purpareis. Clane with purple leades.





† 5 Horminum syluestre flore rub ro. Red floured wilde Clarie.



blacke, and lives many yeares. It flor res in It he and Iuly, and growes wilde in many mountaineds places of Germany. Clusius calls it Horminum syluestre tertium

This hath long leaves next into the ground, growing vpon piettie long stalkes, broad at their setting on, and so ending by little and little in sharpe points, they are not deeply cut in, but onely lightly fnipt about the edges they are also wrinckled on the upper side, and whitish, but hairie on the vider side. The square stalkes are some cubite high, jointed, and set with two leaues at each 101nt. The floures grow alorgst the tops of the branches, and are of a fnow white colour. There is a varietie of this with the leaves greener, and the floures of an elegant deepe purple colour. This is the Horminum Syluestru quarts species prima of Clusius, and the varietic with the white floures is his Hormini Syluctivis quarti species prima; and the figure that our Authour gaue in the first place was of these.

5 There is another variety of the last described, which also bath square stalks set with rough snipt leaves, which end in sharp roints, but are narrower at the lower end than the soimer, and they are greene of colour upon the tops of the stalkes grow red hooded floures, and those not very large: the seed is small and blacke, and the root lives many yeares. This slowes in July. Clifus makes this his Horman squastr species

quarta. ‡

The Place.

The first groweth wilde in divers barren places, almost in every Country, especially in the fields of Holborne neere unto Grayes Inne, in the high way by the end of a bricke wall: at the end of Chelsey next to London, in the high way as you go from the Queenes pallace of Richmond to the waters side, and indivers other places.

The other is a stranger in England: it groweth in my garden.

The Time.

They floure and flourish from Iune to the end of August.

The Names.

Wilde Clarie is called after the Latine name Oculus Christi, of his effect in helping the diseases of the eies: in Greeke of and likewise in Latine, Horminum: of some, Geminals: in English, wild Clarie, and Oculus Christi.

The second is thought of some to be the right Clarie, and they have called it Horminum verum, but with greater errour it may be called in Latine Horminum spluestre folys & floribus purpurer,

Clariewith leaves and floures of a purple colour.

‡ Our Authour should have shewn his reasons why this is not the Hormson werum, to have continued the errour of Anguillara, Mattholus, Gesner, Dodonaus, Lobel and others, who have accounted it so, as I my selfe must needs do, untill some reason be shewne to the contrarie, the which I thinke cannot be done, ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and faculties are referred unto the garden Claries: yet Paulu Agiuste faith it

The feed of wilde Clarie, as Dissorides writeth, being drunke with wine, stirreth vp lust, it clen-

rejes from filmes and other imperfections, being mixed with home.

te put whole into the eies, clenfeth and purgeth them exceedingly from waterish huinflammation, and divers other maladies, or all that happen vnto the eies, and takes and smarting thereof, especially being put into the eies one seed, at one time, ap , -, earlich is a generall medicine in Chestan and other Countries thereabout, knowne of all, ith good successe.

restare good to be put into pottage or brothes among other potherbes, for they featter !!

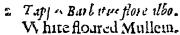
p noefgire ha formed/wasming ft slace vis tawa our who en dingred and his bedinither a r

CHAP. 269. Of Aullein.

The Definiption.

He male Mullein or Higtaper hath broad leaves, very fost, whitish and downie in the midst of which riseth vpa stalke, straight, single, and the same also whitish all over, with a route downe, and covered with the like leaves, but lesser and lesser even to the top among which taperwise are set a multitude of yellow floures, consisting of five leaves apeece: in the places - never scome vp little round vessels, in which is contained very small seed. The root is long, a fin- hicke, blacke without, and full of things.

Tapfus Barbatus. Mullcin or Higtaper.







The female Mullein hath likewise many white woolley leaves, set upon an hoarie cottonie upright stalks, of the height of source or sive cubits: the top of the stalks resembleth a torch decked with infinite white sloures, which is the special marke to know it from the male kinde, being like in every other respect.

The Place.

Their plants do grow of themselves neere the borders of pastures, and plowed selds or causies, and drie sandie ditch banks, and in other vntilled places. They grow in great plense neere vnto a lyme kill upon the end of black Heath next to London, as also about the Queen house at Eltham neere unto Dartford in Kent: in the high waies about Highgate neere London, and in most countries of England that are of a sandie soile.

The Time.

They are found with their floure from Tuly to September, and bring forth their feed the fecond years after the feed is fowne.

The Names.

Mullein is called in Greeke one in shops, Topsus Barbatus of divers, Candela Regin, Candelaria, and Leavera Dioscorides, Plany, and Galeid, do call it Verbascum in Italian, Verbasco, and Tosso Barbasso in Spanish, Goldobo in High Dutch, Willistaut: in French, Bourlon in English, Mullein, Orrather Woollen, Higtapei, Torches, Long-woort, and Bullockes Long-woort, and of some Haresbeard.

The Temperature.

Mullein is of temperature drie the leaues haue also a digesting and clensing qualitie, as Galen affirmeth.

The Vertues.

A The leaves of Mullein being boiled in water, and laid vpon hard swellings and inflammations of the eies, cureth and ceaseth the paine.

B The root boiled in red wine and drunke, stoppeth the last e and bloudy flix

The same boiled in water and drunke, is good for them that are broken and hurt inwardly, and

prevaileth much against the old cough.

A little fine treacle spred upon a lease of Mullein, and laied to the piles or Hemorhoides, cureth the same an ointment also made with the leaves thereof and old hogs grease workerh the same effect.

The leaves wome under the feet day and night, in manner of a those fole or fock, bringeth down in yong maidens their defired ficknesse, being kept under their feet with some socks or other thing for falling in ay.

The Countrey people, especially the husbandmen in Kent, doe give their cattell the leaves to drinke against the cough of the lungs, being an excellent approved medicine for the same, where-

uponthly doe call it Bul'ocks Lung-woort

Frenkensenee and Masticke burned in a chasing dish of coles, and set within a close stoole, and the sume thereof taken underneath, doth perfectly cure the piles, hemorrhoids, and all diseases happening in those lower parts, if also there be at every such suming (which must bee twice everied day) a lease of the heibe bound to the place, and there kept until the next dressing.

There be some who thinks that this heibe being but carried about one, doth helps the falling sicknesse, especially the leaves of that plant which hath not as yet borne sloures, and that is gathered when the Sun is in Virgo, and the Moone in Aries; which thing notwithstanding is vaine and superstitious.

The later Physitions commend the yellow floures, beeing steeped in Oile and set inwarme doing until they bee wasted into the Oile and consumed away, to bee a remedioagainst the

piles

The report goeth, faith Plany, that figges do not putrifie at all that are wrapped in the leaves of Mullein: which thing Dioscarides also maketh mention of.

CHAP. 270. Of base Mullein.

The Description.

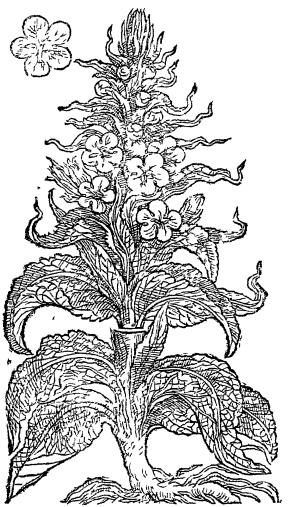
He base white Mullein hath a thicke wooddie root, from which riseth vp a stiffe and hairie stalke, of the height of source cubites, garnished with faire grayish leaves like those of Elecampane, but lesser the sloures grow round about the stalks taper or torch fashion, of awhite colour, with certaine golden thrums in the middle, the seed sollowerh small and of the colour of dust.

2 Blacke Mullein bath long leaves, not downie at all, large and sharp pointed, of an ouerwormed blackish green colour, somewhat rough, and strongly smelling: the floures grow at the top of the stalks, of a golden yellow colour, with certaine threds in the middle thereof. The root different nor

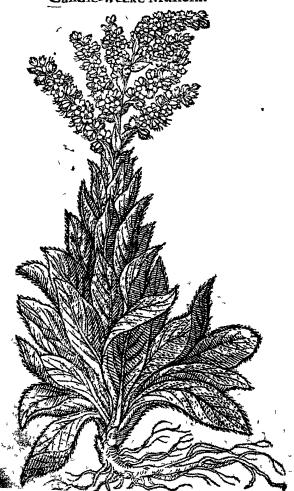
com the precedent.

Candle weeke Mullein hath large, broad, and woollie leaues, like vnto those of the common reamong which riseth vp a stalke couered with the like leaues, even to the branches where the degrees do grow, but lesser and lesser by degrees. The stalke divideth it selfe roward the top ranches, whereon is set round about many yellow floures, which often times do varying according vnto the soile and clymate. The root is thick and wooddy

r Perbascum album. Base white Mullein.



3 Perbascum Lychnite Matthioli.
Candle-weeke Mullein.

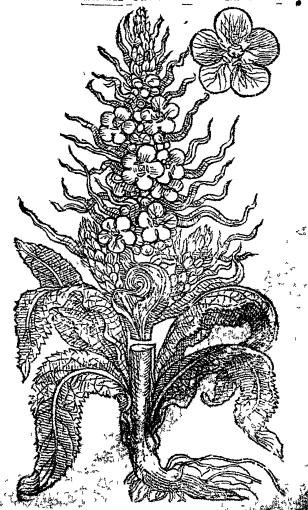


z Verbascum nyrum. Base blacke Mullem.



4 Verbascum Lychnite minus.

Small Candle-weeke Mullein.



Ttt 2

The small Candle-weeke Mullem differeth little from the last rehearsed, saving that the whole plant of this is of a better savour, wherein especially consistent the difference. ‡ The floure also is much larger, and of a straw, or pale yellow colour. ‡

The Place.

These plants do grow where the other Mullerns do, and in the like soils

I The Time.

The time likewise answereth their slouring and seeding.

The Names.

Their capitall names expressed in the titles shal serve for these base Mulleins, considering they are all and every of them kindes of Mulleins.

The Temperature.

These Mulleins are drie without any manifest heat, yet doubtlesse hotter and drier than the common Mullein or Higtapei.

The Vertues.

- A The blacke Mullein, with his pleasant yellow floures, boiled in water or wine and drunken, is good against the discases of the brest and lungs, and against all spitting of corrupt rotten matter.
- B The leaves boiled in water, stamped and applied pultis wisevpon cold swellings (called oede-mata) and also vpon the vicers and inflammations of the eies, cureth the same.
- The floures of blacke Mullem are put into lie, which causeth the haire of the head to wax yellow, if it be washed and combed therewith.
- The leaves are put into cold ointments with good fuccesse, against scaldings and burnings with fire or water
- E Apuleius reporteth a tale of Vlysses, Mercurie, and the inchantresse Circe, and their vie of these herbes in their in cantations and witchcrafts

CHAP. 271. Of Moth Mullein.

I Blattaria Pliny.
Plinies Moth Mullein.

2 Blattaria flore purpureo. Purple Moth Mullein.





The Description.

Lime hath fet forth a kinde of Blattaria, which hath long and smooth leaves, somewhat ragged or snipt about the edges the stalke riseth up to the height of ti ree cubits, diuiding it selfe toward the top into sundry armes or branches, beset with vellow rioures

like into blacke Mullein.

Blattaria with purple floures hath broad blacke leaves, without any manifest snips or rotches by the fides, growing flat vpon the ground among which rifeth vp a stalke two cubits high, garnished with floures like vnto the common Blattaria, but that they are of a purple co'our, and those few threds or chiues in the middle of a golden colour the root is as thick as a mans thumb, with some thread hanging thereat, and it indureth from yeare to yeare.

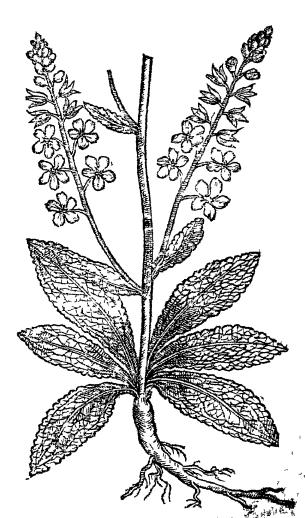
There is another kinde like vnto the blacke Mullein, in stalks, roots, and leaues, and other

respects, saving that his small floures are of a greene colour

There is another like into the last before written, sauing that his leaves are not so deepely cut about the edges, and that the small floures have some purple colour mixed with the greennesse.

± 3 Blattaria fore viridi. Greene Moth Mullera. ‡ 4 Blattaria flore ex viridi pur purascente. Moth Mullein with the greenish purple coloured floure.





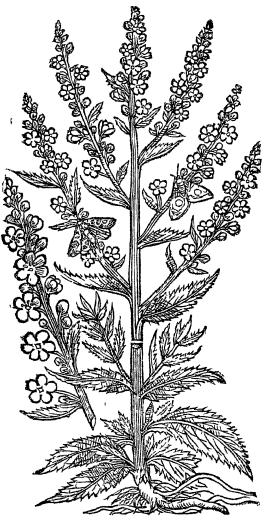
This is somewhat like the first described in leaves and stalks, but much lesse thestour also are of a whitish of grayish colour, and therein confists the chiefest difference.

There is also another varietie of this kinde, which hath very faire and large flower and these

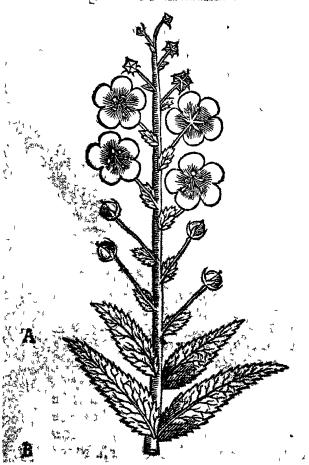
either of a bright yellow, or elfe of a purple colour.

This harh long narrow leaves like those of the second, shipt about the city and of a darke greene colour . the stalkes grow some two cubits high, and seldome send forth my branches; the sources are large and yellow, with rough threddes in their middles tipt with the grow in fuch an order that they fomewhat resemble a flie: the seed is small indeomained in round burrons. This is an annuall, and perisheth when the feed is ripe.

‡ 5 Bluttaria flore clbo. White floured Moth Mullein.



‡ 7 Blattaria flore Luteo. Yellow Moth Mullein.



† 6 Blattaria flore ample Moth Mullein with the great floure,



The Place.

† The first and fift of these grow wilde in sundrie places, and the rest onely in gardens with vs.

They floure in July 23d August.

The Names.

The later Herbarists call Moth Mullein by the name of Blattaria, and doe truly take it to bee that which Plinie describeth in his 22, booke, but these words. [There is an herbe like Property of these words. [There is an herbe like Property of these words. [There is an herbe like Property of these words, which oftentimes decement the land with for the same, with leaves not so white, moe stalks, and with yellow shortes (as we chance written) which do agree with blacke Mullein, but we have not as yet learned by observation that they do gather mothes and slies vnto them, as we have said. I Valerus Cordus names it Verbascum Leptophyllon, or narrow leased Mullein: their several titles sufficiently set forth their English names.

Concerning the plants comprehended under the titles of Blattaria, or MothMulleins, I find nothing written of them, sauing that moths, butterflies, and all manner of small flies and bats do resort to the place where these herbs are laied or strewed.

‡The decoction of the floures or leaves of the first described opens the obstructions of the bowels, as also of the Meseraleke veints as Camerar. assumes . ‡

CHAP. 272. Of Mullein of Æthiopia.

Æthiopis. Æthiopian Mullein,



The Description.

Vilein of Æthiopia hath many very broad hoary leaues sprea upon the ground, very soft and downy, or rather woolly, like to those of Hygtaper, but farre whiter, softer, thicker, and fuller of woollinesse, which wooll is so long, that one may with his singers pull the same from the leaues, euen as wooll is pulled from a Sheeps skinne among which leaues riseth up a source square downy stalke, set with the like leaves, but smaller, which stalke is divided at the top into other branches, set about and orderly placed by certaine distances, having many shoures like those of Archangell, of a white colour tending to blewnesse which being past, there succeedeth a three square browne seed the root is blacke, hard, and of a wooldy substance.

The Place.

It groweth naturally in Ethionia, and in 'da, a hill hard by Troy, and in Messenia a prouince of Morea, as *Plany* sheweth in his twenty seuenth booke, chap. 4 it also groweth in Meroe, an Island in the river Nilus it likewise groweth in my garden.

It floureth and flourisheth in Iune, and perfecteth his seed toward the end of August.

The Names

It is called in Greek Armon's and in Latine Attheops, of the countrey, and for that cause it is

likewise called Meroides, of Meroe, as Pling writeth of some because the Greeke word was signifieth in Latine Familia adusta, or Cinere aspersa, or concred with ashes in English we may cal it Mullein of Æthiopia, or woolly Mullein.

The Nature.

Æthiopis is dry without any manifest heate.

The Vertues.

Athropis is good for those that have the Pleurisie, and for those that have their brests charged 4 with corrupt and rotten matter, and for such as are grieved with the asperitie and roughnesse in the throat, and against the Sciatica, if one drinke the decoction of the root thereof.

For the diseases of the brest and lungs it is good to licke oftentimes of a confection made with Be the root hereof and honey, and so are the roots condited with sugar, in such manner as they condite the roots of Eringos.

GHAP. 273. Of Comslips.

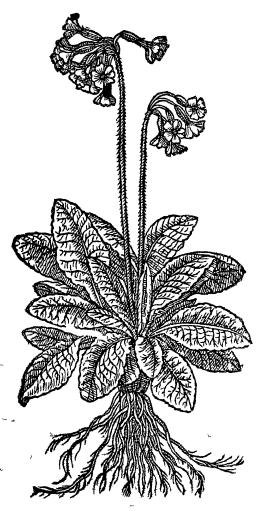
The Description.

Those herbes which at this day are called Printoses, Cowssips, and Oaspe, see reckoned among the kindes of Mulleins; notwithstanding for destine to seek I have marshalled them in a chapter comming in the rereward as next neighbor to the Mullens, for that the Antients have named them Verbasculi, that is to say, Small Mallens. The first, which we alled in English the field Cowssip, is as common as the rest, there is a shall not need to spend much rime about the description.

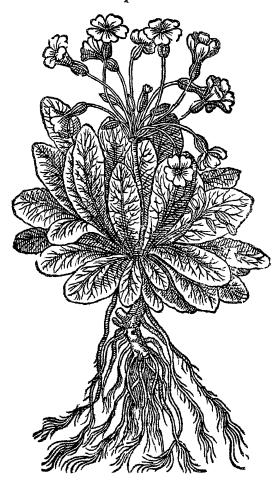
The fecond is likewise well knowne by the name of Orlig and differeth not from the other,

faue that the floures are not so thicke thrust together as the former, and they are fairer, and sewer in number, and do not smell so pleasantly as the other of which kinde wee have one lately come into our gardens, whose floures are curled and wrinkled after a most strange manner, which our women have named lack-an-apes on horsebacke.

1 Primula veris maior.
Field Cowflips.



2 Primula pratensis inodora lutea. Field Oxlips.



Double Paigle, called of Pena, Primula hortensis Anglica omnium maxima, & serotina floribus plenu; that is, The greatest English garden Cowslip with double yellow floures, is so commonly knowne that it needeth no description.

4 The fourth is likewise known by the name of double Cowslips, having but one floure within another, which maketh the same once double, where the other is many times double, called by **Pena, Geminata**, for the likenesse of the floures, which are brought forth as things against nature, or swipper.

The fifth being the common white field Primrose, needeth no description.

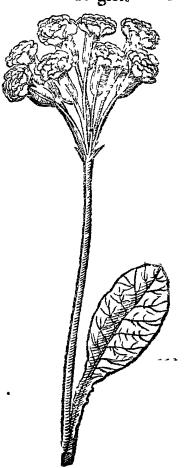
The fixth, which is our garden double Primrose, of all the rest is of greatest beauty, the description whereof I refer vnto your owne consideration.

7 The seventh kinde is also very well knowne, being a Primrose with greenish floures somewhat welted about the edges. for which cause Pena hath called it Siluarum primula, floribus obscure

virentibus fimbriatis.

There is a strange Primrose found in a wood in Yorkshire growing wilde, by the trauell and industrie of a learned gentleman of Lancashire called M'. Thomas Hesketh, a diligent searcher of Simples, who hath not onely brought to light this amiable and pleasant kinde of Primrose, but many others likewise, neuer before his time remembred or found out. This kinde of Primrose hath leaves and roots like the wilde field Primrose in each respect: it bringeth forth amongst the leaves a naked stake of a grayish or overworne greenish colour: at the top whereof doth grow in Novinter time one floure and no more, like vnto that single one of the field; but in the Sommer has it bringeth forth a soft russet huske or hose, wherein are contained many small floures, somewhere or single one of the common double Primroses, whereas indeed it is one double floure made of the state of small single floures, never ceasing to be are floures. Winter nor Sommer, as

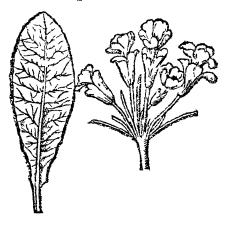
3 Primula hortensis Anglica.
Double Paigles.



5 Primula veris minor.
Field Primrofe.



4 Primula verus flore geminate. Cowflips two in a hose,



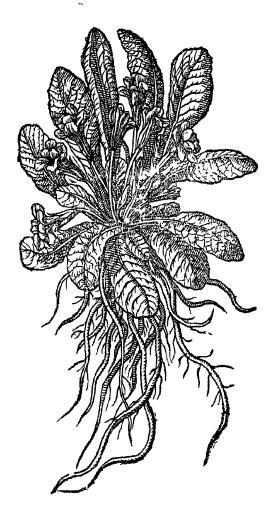
6 Primula vern flore pleas. Double white Primrose.

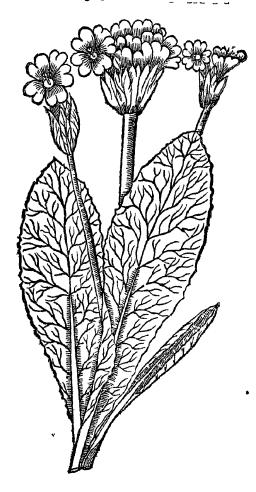


Besides these, there are kept in our gardens, and set forth by M. Parkinson to whose Worke I referre the curious Reader) two or three more varieties; one a double Cowslip hose in hose, naked without any huske: the other two bears many greene leaves on the top of the stalkes, the one of them having rellowish shoures among set the leaves and the other onely longish narrow greene leaves. The first of these he calls the plane in hose geninate, Double Chips hose in hose. The second, the same than the sast of the south of the sast o

7 Primula flore viridi. Greene Primrose.

‡ 8 Primula verus Heskeihi. Mr. Heskeths Primrofe.





The Place.

Cowssips and Primroses ioy in moist and dankish places, but not altogether covered with water; they are found in woods and the borders of fields: the Primrose found by Mr. Hesketh growes in a wood called Clap-dale, three miles from a towne in Yorkeshire called Settle.

The Time.

They flourish from Aprill to the end of May, and some one or other of them do floure all the Winter long.

The Names.

They are commonly called *Primula veru*, because they are the first among those plants that doe floure in the Spring, or because they do floure with the first. They are also named *Arthritica*, and *Birka paralysis*, for they are thought to be good against the paines of the 10 ynts and sinewes. They are called in Italian, *Brache cucula* in English, Petty Mulleins, or Palsie-worts: of most, Cow-

The greater fort, called for the most part Oxlips or Paigles, are named of divers Harba S. Petri.

In English, Oxlip, and Paigle.

The common Primrose is vsually called Primula veris most Herbarists do refer the Primroses, to the same called in Latine Verbascula, or Petty Mulleins; but seeing the leaves be neither wooline nor round, they are hardly drawn unto them: for Phlomides are described by leaves, as Pliny hath interpreted it, Hirsuis & Rotundus, Hairy and round; which Pliny, lib. 25. cap. 10. translateth thus; Sunt & Phlomides due Hirsuit, rotundus folijs, hamiles which is as much to say in English as, There he also two pretty Mulleins, hairy, round leased, low, or short. ‡ Fabius Columna refers these to the Alisma of Dioscor. and calls the Cowssip Alisma pratorum and the Primrose, Alisma sylvarum. ‡

The Cowilips and Primroles are in temperature dry, and a little hot.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The Vertues.

The decocration of the invertible of the Gout, and flackenesses, which is the palsie. The decocration of the roots is thought to be profitably given in the kidneyes and bladder; and the tuyce of the leaves for members that are true, or inward parts that are hurt, rent, or broken.

cofthe pouder of the dried roots of field Primtole gathered in Autumne

in the there is a few in the same in the

guien to drinke in Alc or Wine purgeth by vomit very forcibly (but fafely) waterish humours, choler, and slegme, in such manner as Azaram doth, esperimented by a learned and skilfull Apothecarie of Colchester M. Thomas Buckstone, a man singular in the knowledge of Simples.

A conseine made with the floures of Cowships and sugar prevaileth wonderfully against the C

paine, convulsions, cramps, and all the discases of the sinewes

Cow flips or Paigles do greatly restiaine of stop the belly in the time of a great laske or bloudy D

flix, if the decoction thereof be drunke warme

A practitioner in London, who was famous for curing the frensie, after that liee had performed. Ethis cure by the due observation of physicle accustomed cuery years in the moneth of May to diethis patients after this manner. Take the leaves and floures of Primrose, boyle them a little in fountaine water, and in some Rose and Betony waters, adding thereto sugar, pepper, filt, and cutter, which being strained, he gave them to drinke thereos first and last.

The roots of Primrose stamped and strained, and the myce suffed into the nose with a quill or F

fuch like, purgeth the braine, and qualificth the paine or the megrim.

An vinguent made with the juyce of Cowflips and oyle of Linfeed curch all scaldings or bui-Gnings with fire, water, or otherwise

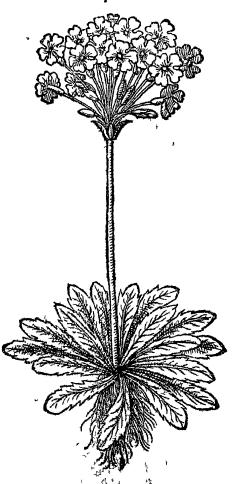
The floures of Primrofes fodden in vineger and applied, do heale the Kings Euril, as also the

almon is of the throat and usula, if you gargarife the part with the decostron thereof.

The leaves and floures of Primroses boyled in wine and drunke, is good against all diseases of the bit stand lungs, and draweth forth of the sless any thorne or splinter, or bone fixed therein.

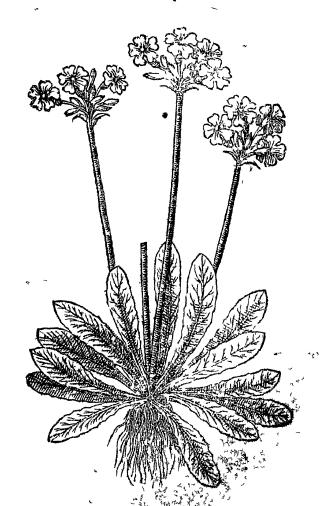
CHAP. 274. Of Birds-eine.

red Bud-cyne. *



2 Primulaveris flore albo.

White Bird-eyne.



Some Herbarists call this plant by the name of Sanisula angustifolia, making thereof two kinds, and distinguishing them by these termes, maior & minor, succeeding others cal them Paralytica alpina, which without controuers are kindes of Cowilips, agreeing with them well in shape, as in their nature and vertues, having leaves much like vnto Cowslips, but smaller, growing

growing flat vpon the ground, of a faint greenish colour on the vpper fide, & vnderneath of a white or mealy colour among which rise vp small and tender stalkes of a foot high, having at the confeder stalke a bush of small floures in shape like the common Oxlip, saving that they are of faire stammell colour tending to purple in the middle of every small floure appeareth a little vlow spot, resembling the eye of a bird, which hath moved the people of the North parts (where aboundeth) to call it Birds eyne. The seed is small like dust, and the root white and threddy

The second is like the first, saving that the whole plant is greater in each respect, and that

the floures are of a whitish colour.

The Place.

These plants grow very plentifully in moist and squally grounds in the North parts of Engler as in Harwood neere to Blackburne in Lancashire, and ten miles from Preston in Aundernesse, a

at Crosby, Rauenswarth, and Crag-Close in Westmerland.

They likewise grow in the medowes belonging to a village in Lancashire neere Maudse, led Harwood, and at Hesketh not fai from thence, and in many other places of Lancashire be on this side Trent, that I could ever have any certaine knowledge of. Lobel reporteth, That I remay (a famous Physition of our London Colledge) did sinde them in these Southerne parallel and the s

They floure and flourish from Aprill to the end of May.

The first is called Primrose with the ied floure, the second, Primrose with the white floure, and Birds eyne.

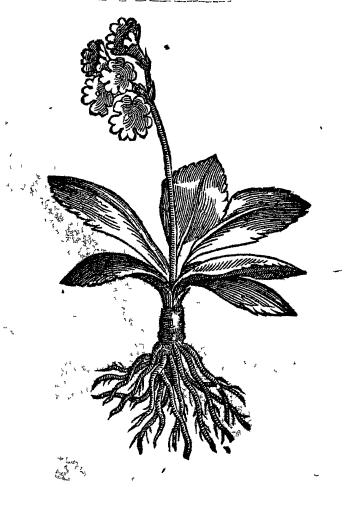
The Nature and Vertues.

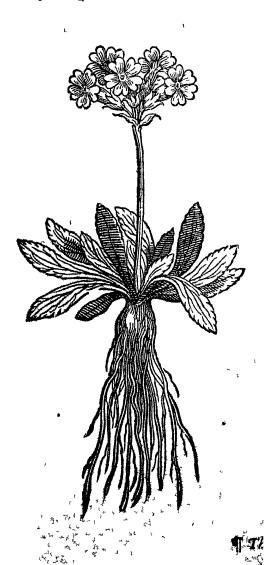
The nature and vertues of these red and white Primioses must be sought out amongst those about named.

CHAP: 275. Of Beares eares, or Mountaine Cowslips.

Yellow Beares-eare.

2 Auricula vr siflore purpurco. Purple Beares-eare.





The Kindis.

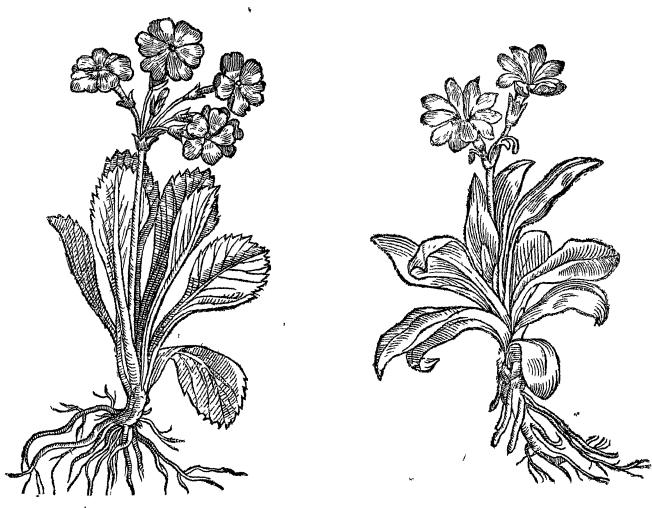
Here be divers forts of Mountaine Cowflips, or Beares-eares, differing especially in the co-Here be divers forts of information considering forms of their floures, as shall be declared, notwith standing it may appeare to the curious, and that there is great difference in the roots also, considering some of them have knobby roots, and

others threddy: notwithstanding there is no difference in the roots at all.

‡ There are divers varieties of these floures, and the chiefe differences arise, either from the leaues or floures, from their leaues, which are either smooth and greene, or else gray and hoary, againe they are smooth about the edges, or snipt more or lesse, The sloures some are fairer then othersome, and their colours are so various, that it is hard to finde words to expresse them, but they may be refer'd towhites, reds, yellowes, and purples; for of all the varieties and mixtures of these they chiefely consist. The gardens of Mr. Tradescant and Mr. Tuggie are at this present furnished with very great varieties of these floures. ‡

3 Auricula Vrsi y. Clusij Red Beares eare.

4 Auricula Vrfing, Clufy. Scarlet Beares care.



The Description.

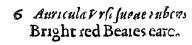
Vricula Vrsi was called of Matthiolus, Pena, and other Herbarists, Sancoula Alpina, by reafon of his fingular facultie in healing of wounds, both inward and outward. They do all call it Paralityca, because of his vertues in curing the palsies, cramps, and convulfions, and is numbred among the kindes of Cowflips, whereof no doubt they are kinds, as others, are which do hereafter follow under the same title, although there be some difference in the lour of the floures. This beautifull and braue plant hath thicke, greene, and fat leaues, formewhat finely frupt about the edges, not altogether value those of Cowilips, but smoother, greener, and nothing rough or crumpled : among which rifeth vp a flender round ftem a handfull high bearing a tuft of floures at the top, of a faire yellow colour, not much vnlike to the floures of Oxe-lips, but more open and confisting of one only leafe like Cotiledon: the root is very thready, and like vnto the Oxe-lip.

The leaves of this kinde which beareth the purple floures are not to much inipt about the edges: these said purple floures have also some yellownesse in the middle but the floures are

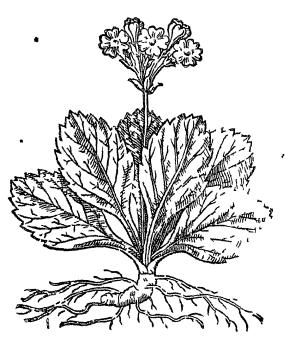
not o much laid open as the former, otherwise in all respects they are like.

3 Carolus

- ac notes Clusters fetteth forth in the booke of his Pannonicke trauels two lane arrow, in his ne nath found in his to well out the Alpes and other monimumes of Germanic and Helice is ing the hird in annibe, according to my ton putation. It hath leaves like the former is a particular, administrative toward the boutonic greene about, and of a pale colour undersual floures are an afthiorable to the former, but of a most shrining red colour unthin, and out the colour of a mulberry the middle only e of the floure is of a whit they are colour; the result is the former.
- 4 The fourth is a smaller plane than any of the forestaid, whose leaves are thick, and far nothing a all singer about the edges, green aboue, and grayish underneath. The stories are leaves former, sharing about the edges, of an overworne colour toward the middle, and in the middle commeth a forke concred with an harrinesse, the root is black, and thready.
 - 5 Auricula V. si erubejicas.
 Bluth colouied Beares eare.







7 Auricula Pr'i minema. Stamell Beases case.



5 The blush-coloured Beares ease nath divers thicke fat leaves spred upon the ground, of a wlutish green colour, sleightly or not at all indented in the edges: among which riseth up a naked stake likewish hairy or whitish, on the top whereof stand very faire sloures, in shape like those of the common Cowship, but of a whitish colour tending to purple, which were terme blush-colour. The root is tough and thready, as are all the rest.

The bright shining sed Beares eare of Matholis description seemes to late Herbarists to be rather a figure made by conceit or imagination, than by the sight of the plant it self, for doubt-lesse we are persuaded that there is no such plant, but onely a figure forsted for oftentations sake, the description whereof we leave to a surther consideration, because we have not seene any such plant neither do we believe there is any such. ‡ Our Author is here without cause miurious to share the figures and describes onely the common sirst described yellow Beares eare: yet is the figures were of a light shining red, he had not erred; for I have seen these floures of all the red both bright and darke that one may imagine. ‡

Pena for the torth a kinde of Beares easewnder the name of Sanicula Alpina haung his upper most leaver an inch long, somewhat tagged and hem death end, and broad before like a shouldthe lower leaves next the ground are somewhat shorter, but of the same sorme, among which are is ha finall flender foot-stalke of an inch long, whereon dorth stand a small floure, consisting of thuc 🐪 le leaucs of a bright ied oi stammell colour.

The fnow white Bones care differeth not from the 1ast described but in the colour of the lour,, for as the others arcied, contrarie these are very white, and the whole plant is lesser, wherein confisheth the difference. The root is long, tough, with so ne fibres thereto belonging. Neither of

chese two last described will be content to grow in gardens.

The Place.

They grow naturally vpon the Alpish and Heliterian mountaines, most of them do grow in our London gardens

The Tames

These herbes do floure in Aprill and May.

The Names.

Either the antient writers knew not these plants, or else the names of them were not by them or their fuccessors diligently committed vnto posteritie. Multipolius and other later writers have giuen names according to the similitude, or of the shape that they beare vnto other plants, according to the likenesse of the qualities and operations you may call it in English, Beares ease they that dwellabout the Alps doe call it Diatthrawt, and Schwindlehrawt, by reason of the effects thereof, for the root is amongst them in great request sor the strengthning of the head, that when they are on the tops of places that are high, giddinesseand the swimming of the brainc may not afflict them it is there called the Rocke-iole, for that it groweth vpon the rockes, and refembleth the brane colour of the Rose. ‡ Fabin Columna prones this to be the Alisma or Daniasonium of Di oscorides and the Antients.

The Nature

These berbes are dry and very astringent.

The Vertues.

It healeth all outward and inward wounds of the brest, and the enteroceleasso, if for some seaso- A nable space of time it be put in drinkes, or boyled by it selfe.

These plants are of the nature and temperature of Primila ver is, and are reckoned amongst the B

Sanicles by reason of their vertue.

Those that hunt in the Alps and high mountaines after Goats and Bucks, do as highly esteeme C hereof as of Doronicum, by reason of the singular effects that it hath, but (as I said before) one especially, even in that it preventeth the losse of their best joynts (I meane their neckes) if they take the roots hereof before they ascend the rocks or other high places.

† The root of Damasonium (according to Dioscorides) taken in the weight of one or two drams, D helpeth fuch as have devoured the Lepus mariaus or sea Hare, or have been bitten by a Toad, or ta-

ken too great a quantitie of opium.

11

It is also profitably drunke, either by it selfe, or with the like quantitie of Daucus seeds, against E gripings in the belly, and the bloudy flux.

Also it is good against convulsions and the affects of the wombe.

The herbe stayes the fluxes of the belly, moues the courses, and applied in forme of a pultis af G iwageth cedematous tumors. ‡

CHAP. 276. Of Mountaine Sancele.

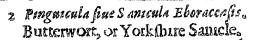
The Kindes.

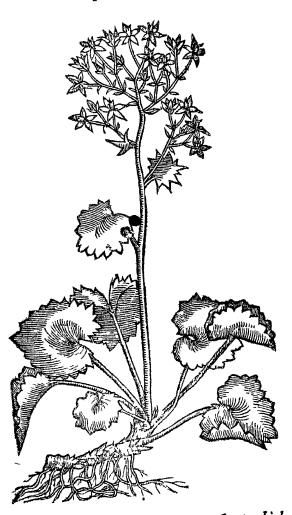
Here be fundry forts of herbes contained vider the name of Sanicle, and yet not one of them agreeing with our common Sanicle, called Diapensia, in any one respect, except in the vertues, whereof no doubt they tooke that name; which number doth dayly increase, by reason that the later writers have put downe more new plants, not written of before by the Antients, which shall be distinguished in this chapter by severall titles.

The Description.

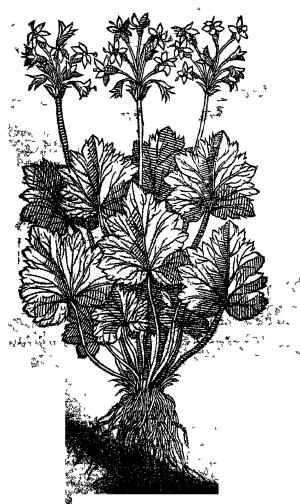
Ported Sanicle of the mountaine hath small fatise round leaves, bluntly indented about the edges, and fashioned like vnto the leaves of Saxifragia aurea, or rather Cyclamen folio bedera, of a darke greene colour, and somewhat hairy vinderneath: amongst which rise

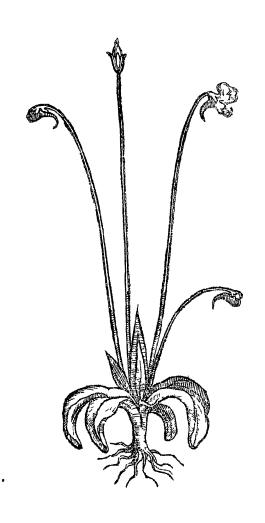
Z Santcula guttata. Spotted Santcle.





3 Sanicula Alpina Glusij, siue Cortusa Matthioli. Beares eare Sanicle.





vp fundry stalkes, beset with like seases, but smaller, and of a cubit high, dividing themselves into many small armes or branches, bearing divers little white floures, spotted most currously with bloudy specks or prickes, insomuch that if you marke the admirable workemanship of the same wrought in such glorious manner, it must needs put every creature in minde of his Creator: the floures are in smell like the May floures or Hawthorne: the seed is small and blacke, contained in small pointals like vnto white Saxisrage the root is scaly and full of strings.

The fecond kind of Sanicle, which clusius calleth Pinguicula, not before his time remembred, hath small thicke leaves, fat and ful of iuyce, being broad towards the root, and sharpe towards the point, of a faint greene colour, and bitter in taste out of the middest wherof sprouteth or shooteth vp a raked slender stalke, nine inches long, every stalke bearing one floure and no more, sometimes white, and commonly of a blewish purple colour, sanhioned like vnto the common Confessalar regan, having the like spur or Larks heele anexed hereto.

The third kinde of mountaine Sanicle

some Herbarists have called Sanicula alpina flore rubro the leaves shoot forth in the beginning of the Spring, very thicke and fat, and are like a purse or round suppose their first comming out of the ground, and when it is spred abroad, the upper part thereof is full of veines or sinewes, and houenvp or curled like Ranunculus Lusitanicus, or like the crumpling of a cabbage leafe, and are not onely indented about the edges, but each leafe is divided into fix or more lagges or cuts, decrely hacked, greenish aboue, and of an ouerworne greene colour viderneath, hot in take, from the middle whereof shooteth forth a bar or naked stalke, six inches long, somewhat puiple in colour, bearing at the top a tuft of small hollow floures, looking or hanging downewards like little bells, not valike in forme to the common Cowflips, but of a fine deepe red colour tending to purple having in the middle a certainering or circle of white, and also certaine pointals or strings, which tuine into an head wherein is contained feed. The whole plant is covered as it were with a rough wool. linesse. the root is fibrous and threddy. The Place.

These plants are strangers in England, their naturall countrey is the Alpish mountains of Helvietia they grow in my garden, where they flouish exceedingly, except Butterwort, which groweth in our English squally wet goinds, and will not yeeld to any culturing or transplanting . it groweth especially in a field called Crag-Close, and at Crosby, Rauenswarth, in Westmerland, vpon Ingleborow fels tweltte miles from I ancaster, and in Harwood in the same countie neere to Blackburne, ten miles from Preston in Aundernesse vpon the bogs and marish grounds, and in the boggie medowes about Bishops Hatfield, and also in the fens in the way to Wittles meare from

London, in Huntingdonshire. ‡ It groweth also in Hampshire, and aboundantly in many places of Wales. ‡

The Time. They floure and flour ish from May to the end of July. The Names.

The first is called Samoule guttata, taken from the spots wherewith the sloures are marked: of Lobel, Geum Alpinion, making it a kind of Auens in English, spotted Sanicle. of our London dames, Pratling Parnell.

The fecond is called Pinguicula, of the fatnesse or fulnesse of the leafe, or of fatning: in Yorkeshire, where it doth especially grow, and in greatest aboundance, it is called Butterworts, Butterroot, and white 100t; but the last name belongeth more properly to Solomons Seale.

The Temperature and Vertues.

They are hot and dry in the third degree.

The husbandmens wives of Yorkshire do vse to anoint the dugs of their kine with the fat and A orlous ruyce of the herbe Butterwort, when they are bitten with any venomous worme, or chapped, rifted, and hurt by any other meanes.

They say it rots their sheepe, when for want of other food they eat thereof.

 \mathbf{B}

CHAP. 277. Of Fox-Glones.

The Description.

Ox-gloue with the purple floure is most common, the leaves whereof are long, nicked in the edges, of a light greene, in manner like those of Mullein, but lesser, and not so downie: the stalke is straight, from the middle whereof to the top stand the floures, set in a course one by another upon one fide of the stalke, hanging downwards with the bottome upward, in forme long, like almost to finger stalks, whereof it tooke his name Digitalu, of a rea purple colour, with certaine white spots dasht within the floure; after which come vp round heads, in which lies the feed, somewhat browns, and as small as that of Time. The roots are many slender strings.

The Fox-gloue with white sloures differs not from the piecedent but in the colour of the

floures, for as the others were purple, these contrariwise are of a milke-white colour.

We have in our gardens another fort hereof, which bringeth forth most pleasant yellow

floures, and somewhat less than the common kinde, wherein they differ. ‡ This allowing from the common kind in that the leaves are much smoother, narrower, and greener, hand; the heries or wrines running alongst it, neither are the nervies suppr, nor sinuated on their edges. ‡

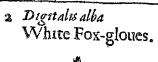
VVe have also another fort, which we call Digitals ferrugines, whose some are of the colour of rusty iron; whereof it tooke his name, and likewise maketh the difference. ‡ Of this sort level is a bigger and a lesser; the bigger bath the lower leaves some foot long, of a darke green colour widiveines running along them; the stalks are some yard and halfe high: the floures large,

area

1 Digitalis purpurea.
Purple Fox-gloues.



‡ 3 Digitalis lutea. Yellow Fox-gloues.





‡ 4 Digitalis ferruginea.
Dusky Fox-gloues.





and ending in a sharpe turned vp end as you see in the figure, and they are of a rustie colour, mixed

of a yellow and red.

The leffer duskie Fox-gloue hath much leffe leaves and those narrow, smooth, and exceeding greene among st which comes vp a stalke some foot high, having small floures of the colour of the last described. This I observed the last yeare 1632, in floure with M Tohn Tradescant in the middle of July. It may fitly be called Digitalis ferruginea minor, Small duskie Fox-gloues. ‡ The Place.

Fox-gloue groweth in barien fandie grounds, and under hedges almost enery where.

Those with white floures do grow naturally in Landesdale, and Crauen, in a field called Cragge close, in the North of England likewise by Colchester in Essex, neere Excester in the West parts, and in some few other places. The other two are strangers in England, neuerthelesse they do grow with the others in my garden.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Fox-gloues some call in Greeke Spranie, and make it to be Verbasce speciem, or a kinde of Mullein: in Latine, Digitalis in High Dutch, fingerhut, and fingher krauf: in Low Dutch, Winger hore: in French, Gantes nostre dame in English, Fox-gloues. ‡ Fabius Columna thinks it to be that Ephemerum of Dioscorides described in his fourth booke, and cap 75.‡

I The Temperature. The Fox-gloues in that they are bitter, are hot and drie, with a certaine kinde of clenfing qualitie somed therewith, yet are they of no vie, neither have they any place amongst medicines, according to the Antients.

The Vertues.

Fox-glove boiled in water or wine, and drunken, doth eut and confume the thicke toughnesse of A grosse and slimic slegme and naughtie humours; it openeth also the stopping of the liner, spicene, and milt, and of other inward parts

The same taken in like manner, or boiled with honied water or sugar, doth scoure and clense the B

brest, ripeneth and bringeth forth tough and clammie flegme.

They serue for the same purposes whereunto Gentian doth tend, and hath beene vsed in stead C

Where or by what name Galen either mentions, or affirmes this which our Authour cites D him for, I must confesse I am ignorant. But I probably consecture that our Authour would have faid Fuchsius for I onely finde him to have these words set downe by our Authour, in the end of his Chapter of Digitalis. ‡

CHAP. 278. Of Baccharis out of Dioscorides.

The Description.

Bout this plant Baccharis there hath beene great contention among it the old and new writers; Matthiotiss and Dodonaus have mistaken this plant, for Coniza major, or Com Za Helenstis Gords, Virgil and Athenaus have confounded Baccharis, and together: but following the antient writers, it hath many blackish rough leaues, somewhat bigget than the leaves of Primrofe: amongst which riseth vp a stalke two cubits high, bearing at the top little chassie or scalie floures in small bunches, of a darke yellowish or purple colour, which turne into downe, and are carried away with the winde, like vnto the kindes of thistles : the root is thick, groffe, and fat, spreading about in the earth, full of strings: the fragrant smell that the root of this plant yeeldeth, may well be compared unto the fauour of Cunamon, Helenium of Enula Campana, beeing a plant knowne vnto very many or most forts of people, I meane in most parts of England. The Place

Baccher, Proffet Chire. Plowmans Spikenord.



is it groweth very pleits ultyabout Mrdrpellici in Tiance, and diver places in the West parts of England

The Ime.

It fpingeth vp in Apid, it floweth in Ime, and perfecteth his feed in August.

The Names.

The learned Herbarists of Montpelier have called this plant Bacchars the Crici ans, fax x es, or after others, maxim by reason of that fweet and aromaticall fauoui which his root containeth and yeeldeth: in English it may be called the Cinamom root, or Ploymans Spiknard. Virgill in his feuenth Ecloge of his Bucolicks maketh mention of Baccha ru, and doth not onely show that it is a Garland plant, but also such a one as prevaileth against inchantments, saying,

-Bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noce at mala lingua fui woo.

With Plowmans Hard my forehead girl, Lest ently tongue thy Poethure

Baccharu is likewise an outtmert in Athenaus, in his 15 booke, which may take his name of the sweet herbe Boccharus for as Pling writeth, Aristophanis of old, being an antient comical Poctwitneffeth, that ountments were wont to bee made of the 1001 thereof to bee briefe, Crateuas his-Asarum is the same than

Diosi wrides his Baccharus is . ‡ This plant here described is the Coniza maior of Matthiolius, Trague, and others. ‡

The Temperature.

Baccharu or Plowmans Spiknard is of temperature very aftringent or binding.

The Vertues.

Baccharus, or the decoction of the root, as Paulus Agineia briefely setteth downe, doth open the pipes and passages that are stopped, prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the desired sicknesse: the leaues thereof for that they are aftringent or binding, stop the course of fluxes and rheumes

Baccharu is a fingular remedie to heale inflammations and Saint Anthonies fire, called Igmi fa-

cer, and the smell thereof prouoketh sleepe.

The decoction of the roots of Baccharus helpeth ruptures and convulsions, those also that have falne from an high place, and those that are troubled with the shortnesse of breath. D

It helpeth also the old cough, and difficultie to make water.

When it is boiled in wine it is given with great profit against the bitings of Scorpions, or any

venomous beaft, being implaistered and applied thereto.

A bath made thereof and put into a close stoole, and received hot, mightily voideth the birth, and furthereth those that have extreame labour in their childing, causing them to have easie deliuerance.

CHAP. 279: Of Elecampane.

The Description.

ingeth forth presently from the root great white leaves, tharpe pointed, almost Comfrey but soft, and couered with a hairie downe, of a whitish greene co-

Helentem Llecampanc.



lour, and are a ofewinte undermath, fleightly nicked in the edges the stalker eyar land a halfelong, about a finguithick from whom downe, divided it the top into divers be inches upon the top of eurry fping flord given I me, broad and sound, of which not only the 'our finat leaves that compasse or no about are yellow, but also the muddle half our leganish is filled up with an infinit number of theed, and at length in turned into fine downe, niewholis slender and long feed the root is viewer, thicke and as much as a man may gripe, not long oftenimes black the without, vilite within, and full of substance, tweet of finell, and breter of taste.

4 7/2 Place

It groweth in medowes that are fat and fruitfull it is also oftentimes found spon mourtains, shadow e places, that be not all ogether dre groweth plea calully in the fields on the left hand as you go from De attable to Puddle hill also in in orchard as you so I on Collaborate Outron ferry, which is the way to a / ladfor, and in finding other places, as at Littler, and rolk Rone, necreto L'ouci by the sca side.

1 hcTime

The floures are in their binuerie in lune & Iuly the 100ts be gathered in Autumne, and oftentimes in Aprill and May.

The Names.

That which the Giacians name with the Latines call Inula and Enula in thops I'vu'a com-

pona in high Dutch, Alantwut 132 in low Dutch, Alantwott 132 in low Dutch, and Enola in Spanish, Rail del alla in French, La ela Campane: in English, Elecampane, and Scab-woost, and Hosse-heale. some report that this plant tooke the name Helenium of Helena wife to Menelaus, who had her hands full of a when Paris stole her away into Phiygia.

The Temperature

The root of this Elecamp me, is markelkers good for many things, being of nature hot and drie in the third degree, especially when it is director beeing greene and as yet full of mice, it is full of fuperfluous moisture, which somewhat abate the hot and drie qualitie thereof.

The 1 ertres

It is good for thornesse of breath, and an old cough, and for such as cannot breathe vnlesse they A

hold their necks vpright

It is of great vertile both given in a looch, thich is a medicine to be licked on, and likewise pie-B ferued, as also otherwise gruen to purge and void out thicke, tough, and clammie humours, which flicke in the chest and lungs.

The root preserved is good and wholesome for the stomack: being taken after supper it doth not C

onely helpe digestion, but also keepeth the belly soluble.

The suice of the same boiled, driveth forth all kinde of wormes of the belly, as Pling teacheth: who also writeth in his twentie booke, and fift chapter, the same being chewed fasting, doth fasten the teeth.

The root of Elecampane is with good successe mixed with counterpossons: it is a ramadie a- D gainst the bitings of serpents, it resisteth poison. it is good for them that are bursten, and troubled with cramps and convultions.

Some also assume, that the decoction thereof, and likewise the same bearen into powder and E

mixed with home in manner of an ointment, doth clense and heale vp old vicers

Galen laith, that herewith the parts are to be made red, which be vexed with long & cold gricfs. F mare divers passions of the huckle mes, called the Sciatica, and little and continual bunnes and looknesse of certaine ioints, by reason of ouermuch moisture. The

The decoction of Enula drunken, prouoketh vine, and is good for them that are grieved with inward burstings, or have any member out of joint.

Theroot taken with honie or sugar, made in an electuarie, clenseth the brest, ripeneth rough flegme, and maketh it easie to be spet forth, and prevaileth mightily against the cough and shortnelle of breath, comforteth the stomacke also, and helpeth digestion.

The roots condited after the manner of Lringes serveth for the purposes aforesaid

The root of Enula boiled very foft, and mixed in a morter with fresh butter and the pouder of Ginger, maketh an excellent ointment against the itch, scabs, manginesse, and such like.

The roots are to be gathered in the end of September, and kept for fundrie vses, but it is especially preserved by those that make Succade and such like

CHAP. 280. Of Sauce alone, or facke by the hedge.

Alliaria. Sauce alone.



The Description.

Auce alone hath affinitie with Garlicke in name, not because it is like it in forme, but in smell: for if it be bruised or stamped it smelleth altogether like Garlicke: the leaves hereof are broad, of a light green colour, nicked found about, and sharpe pointed. the stalke is slender, about a cubit high, about the branches whereof grow little white floures; after which come vp flender smal and long cods, & in these black seed: the root is long, slender, and fomething hard. The Place.

'It groweth of it selfe by garden hedges, by old wals, by highwaies fides, or oftentimes in the borders of fields.

The Time. It floureth chiefely in Iune and Iuly, the feed waxeth ripe in the meane feafon. The leaues are v-

fed for a fauce in March or Aprill.

The Names. The later writers call it Alliaria, and Alliaris. of some, Rima Maria it is not Scordium, or water Germander, which the apothecaries in times past mistooke for this herbe: neither is it Scordy specics, or a kinde of water Germander, whereof wee haue written it is named of some, Pes Asininus: it is called in High Dutch knoblauch braut Leuthel, and Salzkraut; and in Low Dutch, Loock

The Temperature. Iacke of the hedge is hot and drie, but much leffe than Garlicke, that is to fay, in the end of the fecond degree or in the beginning of the third.

The Vertues. We know not what vie it hath in medicine: divers eat the stamped leaves hereof with Salt-bill, for a fauce, as they do those of Ramfons.

Some also boile the leaves in cliffers which are vied against the paine of the collicke and stone, in which not only winde is notably wasted, but the pain also of the stone mitigated and very much

CHAP. 281. Of Dittany.

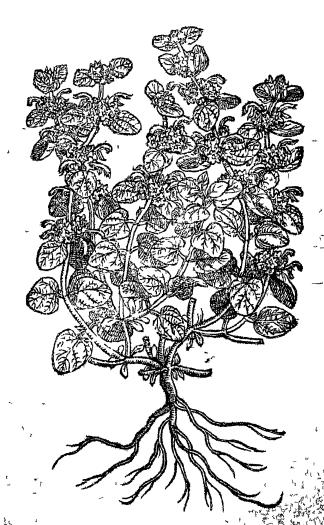
The Description.

Ittanie of Crete now called Candie (as Dioscorades saith) is a hot and sharpe hearbe, much like vnto Penni-roiall, sauing that his leaves be greater and somewhat hoary, covered over with a soft downe or white woollie cotton at the top of the branches grow small spikie cares or scaly aglets, hanging by little small stemmes, resembling the spiky tusts of Maricrome, of a white colour amongst which scales there doe come forth small slower like the flouring of wheat, of a red purple colour, which being past, the knop is found sull of small seed, contrarie to the saying of Dioscorades, who saith, it neither beareth floure nor seed, but my telle have seene it beare both in my Garden, the whole plant perished in the next VV interiol lowing.

Distance of Candie

2 Pseudod stamnum. Bastard Dittanie





The second kind called Pseudoditiamnum, that is, Bastard Dittanie, is much like virte sharing that it is not sweet of smell, neither doth it bite the tongue, having round soft woods with knots and ionnes, and at every knot two leaves somewhat round, soft, woodly, and ionnes be of a light purple color, compassing the stalks by certain spaces and an every knot wood in substance in the visit plant. Showeth to the height of a cubite and an halfe, and lasseth long.

the first Dittanie commeth from Grere, an Hand which we call to there it growes naturally that flowe fowne it in my garden, where it hath flowed and borns for bur it perished by reason of the injurie of our extraordinarie cold winter that then happened in werthelesse Diesorides will

windragainst all truth, that it neither beareth flource nor had after theophroff way vingil with f neth that it doth beare floures in the twelfth of his Ancidos

> Ded amorum genetres Creton corpet ab Ida, Pubersbus caulem folys, of flore comantem Purpurco .-

> > In English thus.

His mother from the Cretaen Ida crops Distances having fost and tender leaves, And purple floures upon the bending tops, &c.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in the Sommer moneths, their feed is tipe in September.

I The Names.

It is called in Giceke desagne in Latine, Distances and nichamnum of some, Pulegram sylvestre, or wilde Pennie-101all, the Apothecaries of Germanie for Dictainnum with in the first fyllable, doc read Diptamoun with p but (laith Dodonam) this circuit might have beene of finall importance, if instead of the seaues of Dittanic, they did not vse the 100tes of Fraxinella soi Dittany, which they falfely call Distannum in English, Dittanie, and Dittanie of Candie.

The other is called Pseudodictamnum, or bastard Dirtanie, of the likenesse it hath with Dictanic,

it skilleth not, though the thoppes know it nor, the reason why let the Reader guesse.

The Temperature.

These plants are hor and drie of nature.

The Vertues.

Dittanie beeing taken in drinke, or put vp in a pessarie, or vsed in a sume, bringeth away dead children: it piocureth the monethly termes, and driveth foorth the secondine or the afterbirth.

The inice taken with wine is a remedie against the stinging of serpents.

The same is thought to be of so strong an operation, that with the very smell also it driveth away venomous beafts, and doth affonish them.

It is reported likewise that the wilde Goats and Deere in Candie when they be wounded with

arrowes, do shake them out by eating of this plant, and heale then wounds.

It prevaileth much against all wounds, and especially those made with invenomed weapons, arrowes thot out of guns, or such like, and is very profitable for Chirurgians that vse the sea and land wars, to carry with them and have in readinesse: it draweth forthalso splinters of wood, bones, or

The bastard Dittanie, or Pseudodistamnum, is somewhat like in vertues to the first, but not of so

great force, yet it serueth exceeding well for the purposes aforesaid.

CHAP. 282. Of Borage.

The Description.

Orage hath broad leaues, rough, lying flat vpon the ground, of a blacke or fwart green colour: among which riseth vp a stalke two cubits high, divided into divers branches, whereupon do grow gallant blew floures, composed of fine leaves apiece; out of the middle of which grow forth blacke threds joined in the top, and pointed like a broch or pyramide: the root is threddie, and cannot away with the cold of winter.

Borage with white floures is like vnto the precedent, but differeth in the floures, for those of this plant are white, and the others of a perfect blew colour, wherein is the difference.

Neuer dying Borage hath manie verie broad leaues, rough and hairie, of a blacke darke ene solour: among which rife vp stiffe hairie stalkes, whereupon doe grow faire blew floures, that tounder pointed than the former: the root is blacke and lasting, having leaves both wines, and hereuponit was called Semper virens, and that very properly, to distinguish with the same and hereuponit was called Semper wirens, and that very properly, to distinguish the from the same kinde, which are but annuall. ‡ Borago hortensis.
 Garden Borage.



Borago flore albo.White floured Borago.



3 Borago semper wirens. Neuerdying Borage.



4 There is a fourth fort of Borage that hath leaves like the precedent, but thinner and leffer, rough and harry, dividing it felfe into branches at the bottom of the plant, whereupon are placed faire red doures, wherein is the chiefest difference between this and the last described. ‡ The figure which belonged to this description was put hereaster for Lycopsis Anglica. ‡

The Place. These grow in my garden, and in others also.

Borage floures and flourishes most part of all Sommer, and till Autumne be far spent.

The Names.

Borage is called in shops Borago of the old Writers, carriers, which is called in Latine Lingua Bubula: Pliny calleth it Euphrosinum, because it maketh a man merry and toyfull: which thing also the old verse concerning Borage dothtestisse:

Ego Borago gaudia semper ago.

I Borage bring alwaies courage.

It is called in high Dutch Burretich: in Italian, Boragine: in Spanish, Boraces: in low Dutch, Bernagie: in English, Borage.

It is endently month, and not in like forthor, but seemes to be in a meane between thor and cold.

The Pertues.

Th

- The leaves boyled among other pot-herbes do much prevaile in making the belly foluble, the \mathbb{B} being boyled in homed water be also good against the roughnesse of the throat, and hoarsenesse, a
- The leaves and floures of Borage put into Wine make men and women glad and merry, and drine away all sadnesse, dulnesse, and melancholy, as Dioscorides and Pliny affirme.
- Syrrup made of the floures of Borage comforteth the heart, purgeth melancholy, and quieteth the phrenticke or lunaticke person
- The floures of Borage made up with sugar do all the aforesaid with greater force and effect.
- Syrrup made of the myce of Borage with sugar, adding thereto pouder of the bone of a Srags heart, is good against swouning, the cardiacke passion of the heart, against melancholy and the fal-
- The root is not yied in medicine the leaves eaten raw ingender good bloud, especially in those that have been lately ficke.

CHAP. 283. Of Buglosse.

The Kindes

Ike as there be divers forts of Borage, fo are there fundry of the Buglosses; notwithstanding after Dioscorides, Borage is the true Buglosse: many are of opinion, and that rightly, that they may be both referred to one kinde, yet will we divide them according to the custome of our time, and their vsuall denominations.

I Buglossa vulgaris. Common Buglosse, or Garden Buglosse,

2 Buglossum luteum. Lang de beefe.





The Description.

Hat which the Apothecaries call Buglosse bringeth forth leaves longer than the Borage, sharpe pointed, longer than the leaves of Beets, rough and hairy. The Halke oweth up to the height of two cubits, parted aboue into fundry branches, whereon lewith floures, tending to a purple colour before they be opened and afterward

s long, thicke, and groffe, and of long continuance,

1 3 Beglossasylvestris minor. Small wilde Buglosse.



Lang de Beefe is a kinde hereof, altogether leffer, but the leaues hereof are rougher, like the rough tongue of an oxe or cow, whereof it tooke his name. ‡ The leaues of Lang-de-Beefe are very rough, the stalke some cubit and halfe high, commonly red of colour the tops of the branches carry floures in scaly rough heads these floures are composed of many small yellow leaues in manner of those of Dandelion, and she away in down like as they up the floures are of a verie bitter taste, whence Lobel calls it Buglo-sfum echioides luteum Hieracio cognatum. Taber namontanus hath sitly called it Hieracium echioides.

3 There is another wilde Buglosse which Dodonaus hath by the name of Buglossa syluesses it hath a small white root, from which arises a slender stalke some soot and halfe high set with smal rough leaves sinuated or cut in on the edges the stalkes at the top are divided into three or source small branches, bearing small blew floures in rough huskes. ‡

1 he Place.

These do grow in gardens euery where. ‡ The Lang-de-Beefe growes wilde in many places, as betweene Redriffe and Deptsord by the waterie ditch sides. The little wilde Bughosse growes upon the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla, and almost euery where.‡

The Time.

They floure from May, or Iune, even to the end of Sommer. The leaves perish in Winter, and new come up in the Spring.

. The Names.

Garden Buglosse is called of the later Herbarists' Buglossa, and Buglossa Domestica or garden Buglosse.

Lang-de Beefe is called in Latine Lingua bouis; and Buglossum Luteum Hieracio cognatum, and also Buglossa sylvestres, or wilde Buglosse.

‡ Small wilde Buglosse is called Boravo squestris by Tragus; Echium Germanicum Spinosum by Fuchsius; and Buglossa squestris by Dodona us. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

The root, saith Diescorides, mixed with oile, cureth greenewounds, and adding thereto a little A barley meale, it is a remedie against Saint Anthonies fire.

It causeth sweat in agues, as Plinie saith, if the inice be mixed with a little Aquavita, and the bo- B

dy subbed therewith.

The Physitions of the later time vse the leaves, floures, and roots in stead of Borage, and put C them both into all kindes of medicines indifferently, which are of force and vertue to drive away forrow and pensiuenesse of the mande, and to comfort and strengthen the heart. The leaves are all like operation with those of Borage, and are vsed as potherbes for the purposes aforesaid, as well glosse as Lang-de-Besse, and also to keepe the belly soluble.

CHAP. 284 Of Alkanet or wilde Bugloffe.

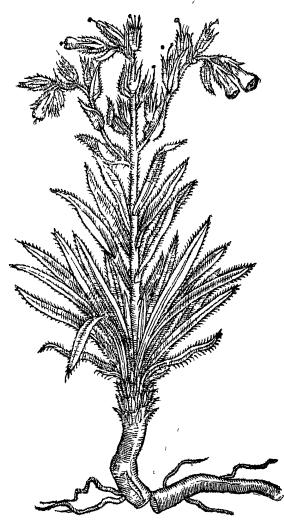
The Description

Hele herbes comprehended vider the name of Anchusa, were localled of the Greeke word distributed (1) Illinere successful prements, that is, to colour or maintainy thing: whereupon the

† I Anchusa Alcibiadion. Red Alkanet.



† 2 Anchusa lutea. Yellow Alkanet.



‡ 3 Anchufaminor. Small Alkanet.



plants were called Anchusa of that flourishing and bright red colour which is in the root, even as red as pure and cleere bloud: for that is the onely marke or note whereby to distinguish these herbes from those which be called Echum, Lycopsis, and Buglossa, whereto they have a great resemblance: I have therefore expressed foure differences of this plant Anchusa or Alkanet from the other kindes, by the leaves, shoures, and bignesse.

I The first kinde of Alkanet hath many leaves like Echium, or small Buglosse, covered over with a prickie hoarinesse, having commonly but one stalke, which is round, rough, and a cubite high. The cups of the stoures are of a skie colour tending to purple, nor valike the sloures of Echium; the seed is small, somewhat long, and of a pale colour: the root is a singer thicke, the pith or inner part thereof is of awooddie substance, dying the hands or what source touchets the same, of a bloudie colour, or of the colour of saunders.

The second kinde of Anchasa or Alkanet is of greater beautie and estimation than the first; the branches are lesse and more bushie in the toppe: it hath also greater plentie of leaues, and those more woollie or hairie: the stalke groweth to the height of two cubites: at the top grow floures of a yellow colour, far different from the others the root is more shiring, of an excellent delicate purplish colour, and more full of juice than the fift.

There is a small kinde of Alkanet, whose root is greater and more ful of ituce and substance than the roots of the other kindes in all other respects it is lesse, for the leaves are ninower, sinaller, underer, and in number more, very greene like vnto Borago, youlding forth many little tendor stalks the floures are lesse than of the small Buglosse, and red of colour the seed is of an ashe colour, somewhat long and slender, having the taste of Buglosse.

4 There is also another kinde of Alkanet, which is as the others before mentioned, a kinde of wilde Bugloffe, notwith standing for distinctions sake I have separated and severed them. This last Muchusa hath narrow leaves, much like vnto our common Sommer Sauorie The stalkes are two handfuls high, bearing very smal floures, and of a blewish or skie colour the 100t is of a dark brow-

nish ied colour, dying the hands little or nothing at all, and of a wooddie substance.

¶ The Time

These plants do grow in the fields of Narbone and about Montpellier and many other parts of France I found these plants growing in the Isle of Thanet neere vinto the sea, between the house fometime belonging to Sir Honrie Crispe, and Margate; where I found some in their naturall ripenesse, yet scarcely any that were come to that beautifull colour of Alkanet but such as is sold for very good in our Apothecaries shops I found there in great plentie.

I doubt whether our Authour found any of these in the place heere set downe, for I have fought it but failed of finding, yet if he found any it was onely the first described, for I think the

other three are strangers. ‡

her three are strangers. ‡ • ¶ The Time.

The Alkanets sloure and slourish in the Sommer moneths, the roots doe yeeld their bloudie iuice in haruest time, as Diosiorides writeth

The Names.

Alkanet is called in Greeke are in Latine also Anchusa of diners, Fucus hisba, and Onoclesa, Bugtoffa Hispanica, or Spanish Buglosse in Spanish, Soagene in French, Orchanes and in English likewise Orchanet and Alkanet.

The Temperature.

The roots of Alkanet are cold and drie, as Galen writeth, and binding, and because it is bitter it clenfeth away cholerics e humours. the leaues bee not so forceable, yet doe they likewise binde The Vertues. and drie

Diofeorides faith, that the 100t being made up in a cerote, or fearecloth with oile, is very good for A old vicers, that with parched barley meale it is good for the leprey, and for tetters and ring-worms.

That being vsed as a pessaile it bringeth forth the dead birth.

The decoction being inwardly taken with Mead or honied water, cureth the yellow inundife, C diseases of the kidneies, the spleene and agues.

It is vsed in ointments for womens paintings and the leaves drunke in wine is good against the D

Divers of the later Physitions do boile with the root of Alkanet and wine, sweet butter, such as E hath in it no falt at all, vitill fuch time as it becommeth red, which they call red butter, and give st not onely to those that have false from some high place, but also report it to be good to drive forth the measels and small pox, if it be drunke in the beginning with hot beere

The roots of these are vied to color sirrups, waters, gellies, & such like consections as Turnsole is. T Iohn of Ardern hath set down a composition called Sangus Veneru, which is most singular in deep G punctures or wounds made with thrusts, as follows take of oile oline a pint, the root of Alkanet two ounces, earth worms purged, in number twenty, boile them together & keep it to the vse aforesaid.

The Gentlewomen of France do paint their faces with these roots, as it is faid.

† The two figures that were formerly liene were both of the ordinary Bugloff, whereof the first might well enough serue, but the z was much different from that it should have been.

CHAP. 285: Of Walland Vipers Buglosse.

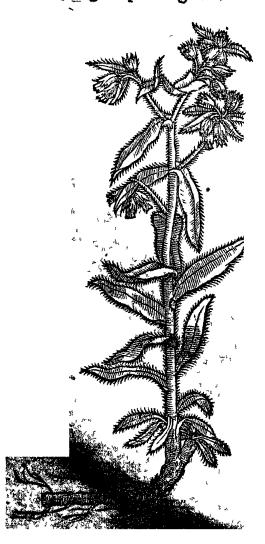
The Description. Teoplis Anglica, or wilde Buglosse, so called for that it doth not grow so commonly ellewhere, hath rough and hairie leaues, somewhat lesser than the garden Bugiose: the floures grow for the most part vpon the side of the slender stalke, in fathio hollow like a little bell, whereof fome be blew, and others of a purple colour.

2 There is another kinde of Echium that hath rough and harry leanes likewise and like vnto e former; the stalke is rough charged first of the base of the stalke is rough, charged first of the base of the stalke is rough, charged first of the base of the stalke is rough, charged first of the base of the stalke is rough, charged first of the base of the stalke is rough, charged first of the base of the stalke is rough, charged first of the base of the stalke is rough, charged first of the stalke is rough, charged in the stalke is rough, charged i the former; the stalke is rough, charged full of little branches, which are lader on every side with divers small narrow leaves, tharp pointed, and of a brown colour; among which leaves grow floures, each floure being composed of one lease divided into five parts at the little when they are open they that of Lycopsis; yet of a sad blew or purple colour at the state when they are open they there to be of an azure colour, long and hollow, having certaine in al blew threds in the middle: the lead of a linke or wher the root is long, and red without.

† I Lycopsis Anolica. VVall Buglosse.



‡ 3 Echium pullo flore.
Rough Vipers Buglosse.



‡ 2 Echium vulgare. Vipers Buglosse.



‡ 4 Echium rubro flore.
Red floured Vipers Buglosse.



This hath a crested very rough and hairy stalke some soot high; the leaves are like those of Vipers Buglosse, and covered over with a soft downinesse, and grow disorderly upon the stall exwhich towards the top is parted into sundry branches, which are divided into divers foot-stalkes carrying small hollow floures divided by five little gashes at their tops, and they are of a darke purple colour, and contained in rough cups lying hid under the leaves. The seed, as in other plants of this kinde, resembles a Vipers head the root is long, as thicke as ones little singer, of a dusky colour on the outside, and it lives divers yeares. This floures in May, and growes in the div medowes and hilly grounds of Austria. Clusius calls it Echium pullo flore.

4 This other being also of Clusters his description hath long and narrow leaves like those of the common Vipers Buglosse, yet a little broader the stalkes risevp some cubit high, firme, crested, and hairy, vpon which grow aboundance of leaves, shorter and narrower than those below, and amongst the etowards the top grow many floures vpon short foot-stalks, which twine themselves round like a Scorpions taile these floures are of an elegant red colour, and in shape somewhat like those of the common kinde, and such also is the seed, but somewhat lesse the root is lasting, long also, hard, wooddy, and blacke on the outside, and it sometimes sends vp many, but most vsually but one stalke. It floures in May, and was found in Hungary by Cluster, who first set it forth by the

name of Echium rubio flore. I

The Place

Lycopsis groweth upon stone walls, an I upon dry burien stony grounds. Echium groweth where Alkanet doch grow, in great aboundance.

I The Time.

They flourish when the other kindes of Buglosses do floure.

of The Names.

It is called in Greeke Echiam, and Anabason, of Alcibrades the finder of the vertues thereof of some it is thought to be Anchasa species, or a kinde of Alkanet: in high-Dutch, wilde **Dehsenzungen:** in Spanish, Yerun de la Binora, or Chupamel in Italian, Buglossa saluatica in French, Buglosse sunger in English, Vipeis Buglosse, Snakes Buglosse, and of some, Vipers herbe, and wilde Buglosse the lesser.

The Temperature.

These herbes are cold and dry of complexion.

The Vertues.

The root drunke with wine is good for those that be bitten with Serpents, and it keepeth such A from being stung as haue drunk of it before the leaues and seeds do the same, as Dioscorid's writes.

Nicander in his book of Treacles makes Vipers Buglosse to be one of those plants which cure the biting of serpents, and especially of the Viper, and that drive serpents away

If it be drunke in wine or otherwise it causeth plenty of milke in womens brests.

The herbe chewed, and the suyce swallowed downe, is a most singular remedie against poyson C and the bitings of any venomous beast, and the root so chewed and layd vpon the sore workes the same effect.

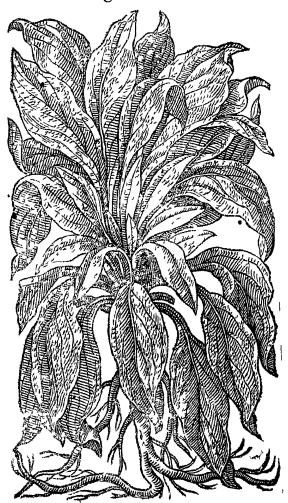
That figure which formerly flood in the second place, under the title of Onofina, and whereof there was no more mention made by our Author, neither in description, name, not otherwise I take to be nothing else than the Lycinfir which he with long leaves spred upon the ground before it comes to lend up the stake as you may see it express apart by it selse in the figure, we give you, which is the true figure of the plant our Author described and meant for the figure which he again was nothing but outhe common Borage with narrower leaves, which he described in the fourth place of the chapter of Borage, as I have formerly noted.

CHAP. 286. Of Hounds-tongue.

The Description.

These leaves stinke very filthily, much like to the pisse of dogs; who are the Dutch men have called it Dounds pisse, and not Hounds tongue. The stalkes are rough hard, two cubits high, and of a browne colour, bearing at the top many floures of a darke purple of our: the seed is rough, cleaving to garments like Agrinonie seed: the root is blacke and darke. These plants for one yeare after they come up of seed bring forth onely leaves, and the pretty large, and the second yere they send up their stalks, bearing both floures and seed, and the fecond yere they send up their stalks, bearing both floures and seed, and the field. I have therefore presented you with the sigures of it, both when it floures, and when it sends the forth onely leaves. ‡

t Cyrosloff, here is when are fine flore. Hounds-congue without the floure.



‡ 2 Cynoglossum Creizeum 1. The first Candy Dogs-tongue.



‡ 3 Cynogloss um Creticum il crum. The other Candy Dogs-tongue.





We have received another forthereof from the parts of Italy, having leaves like Woade, formewhat rough, and without any manifest smell, wherein it differeth from the common kinde; the seed hereof came under the title Cynoglossum Creticum, Hounds-tongue of Candy. ‡ The floures are lesser and of a lighter colour than those of the former, the seeds also are rough, and grow foure together, with a point comming out of the middle of them as in the common kind, but yet lesser, the root is long and whitish. Clustum hath this by the name of Cynoglossum Creticum 1.

3 This second Cynoglossum Crevicum of Clusius hath leaves some handfull long, and some inch and better broad. among which, the next yeare after the sowing, comes up a stalke some cubit or more high, crested, stiffe, and straight, and somewhat downy as are also the leaves, which grow upon the same, being somewhat broad at their setting on, and of a yellowish greene colour. The top of the stalke is divided into sundry branches, which twine or turne in their tops like as the Scorpson grasse, and carry shorter yet larger slowes than the ordinarie kinde, and those of a whitish colour at the first, with many small purplish veines, which after a few dayes become blew. The seeds are like the former in their growing, shape, and loughnesse. ‡

4 We have another fort of Hounds-tongue like vnto the common kinde, sauing it is altoge-

ther leffer. the leaves are of a fluning greene colour.

‡ 4 Cynoglossum minus folio virente.
Small greene leaued Hounds-tongue.



The Place.

The great Hounds-tongue growes almost euery where by high-wayes and vntoiled ground the small Hounds-tongue groweth very plentifully by the waies side as you ride Colchester highway from Londonward, betweene Esterford and Wittam in Essex.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Hounds-tongue is called in Greeke, xuissans in Latine, Lingua canis of Pliny, Cynoglossos, and he sheweth two kinds thereof: in English, Hounds-tongue, or Dogstongue, but rather Hounds-pisse, for in the world there is not any thing smelleth so like vnto Dogs-pisse as the leaues of this Plant doe.

The Nature.

Hounds-tongue, but especially his root, is cold and dry.

The Vertues.

The roots of Hounds-tongue rosted in the A embers and layd to the fundament, healeth the hemorrhoides, and the disease called 15-ms sacer, or wilde-fire.

The inyce boiled with honey of roles and Turpentine, to the forme of an vinguent, is most singular in wounds and deepe vicers.

Dinferrides faith, That the leaves boyled in wine and drunk, do mollifie the belly,

that the leaves stamped with old swines grease are good against the falling away of the hairs head, which proceedeth of hor sharpe humors.

Likewise they are a remedie against scaldings or burnings, and against the biting of a scattle D same Author addeth.

CHAF. 187. Of Comfrey, or great Conferme.

The Description.

The Realize of this Comfrey is cornered, thicke, and he low like that of Sow-thistle; it groweth two cubits or a yard high; the leavies the leavies from the root, and those that

T Confolida major flore purpureo.

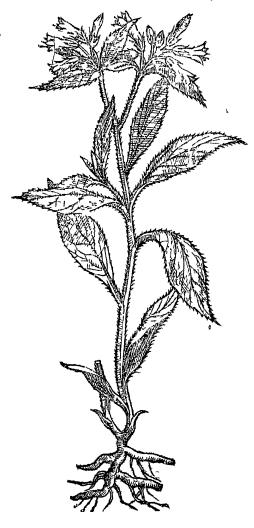
Conifrcy with purple Houres.



‡ 4 Simphytum parioum Bor aginus facee.
Borage-floured Comfrey.



3 ‡ Symphytum tuberofum
Comfrey with the knobby root.



grow vpon the stalkes are long, broad, rough, and pricking withall, something hairie, and being handled make the hands itch, very like in colour and roughnes to those of Borage, but longer, and sharpe pointed, as be the leaues of Elecampane: from out the wings of the stalkes appeare the floures orderly placed, long, hollow within, of a light red colour after them groweth the seed, which is blacke. The root is long and thick, blacke without, white within, having in it a clammy juice, in which root consistent the vertue.

The great Comfrey hath rough harry stalks, and long rough leaues much like the garden Buglosse, but greater and blacker. the floures be round and hollow like little bells, of awhite colour. the root is blacke without, and white within, and very slimy. ‡ This different no way from the former but onely in the colour of the floure, which is yellowish or white, when as the other is reddish or purple. ‡

hath leaves like the former, faung that they be lesser: the stalks are rough and tender: the sources be like the former, but that they be of an our worn yellow colour: the roots are thicke, short, blacke without, and tuberous, ‡ which in the figure are not expressed to large and knobby as they ought to have been.

‡ 4 This pretty plant hath fibrous and blackish roots, from which rise vp many leaves like those of Borage, or Comfrey, but much smaller and greener, the stalkes are some eight inches high, and on their tops carry pretty floures like those of Borage, but not so sharpe pointed, but of a more pleasing blew colour. This floures in the spring and is kept in some choice Gardens. Lobell calls it Symphytum pumilum repeas Borraginis facie, sine Borrago minima Herbariorum. ‡

The Place.

Comfrey joyeth in watery ditches, in far and fruitfull medowes, they grow all in my Garden."

The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke z pour in Latine Symphytum, and Solidago in stops Consolida mazor, and Symphytum mains of Scribonius Larges, Inula rustica, and Alus Gallica of others, Osteoiollon in high Dutch, Maliourtz: in low Dutch, Maelmortele: in Italian, Consolida maggiore in Spanish, Suelda maior, and Consuelda maior in French, Consire, and Oreille d'asne in English, Combrey, Comfrey Consound, of some, Knit backe, and Blackewoort.

The Temperature.

The root of Comfrey hath a cold quality, but yet not much 'it is also of a clammie and gluing moisture, it causeth no itch at all, neither is it of a sharpe or biting taste, visuous, and without any qualitie that may be tasted, so far is the tough and gluing moisture from the sharpe clamminesse of the sea Onion, as that there is no comparison between them. The seases may cause itching not through heate or sharpenesse, but through their ruggednesse, as we have already written, yet lesse than those of the Nettle.

The Vertues.

The rootes of Comfrey stamped, and the juice drunke with wine, helpeth those that spit bloud, A and healeth all inward wounds and burstings.

The same brussed and laid to in manner of a plaister, doth healeall fresh and greene woundes, and are so glutenative, that it will sodder or glew together meate that is chopt in peeces seething in a pot, and make it in one lumpe

The rootes boiled and drunke, doe clense the brest from slegme, and cure the grieses of the C lungs, especially if they be consect with sugar and syrrup, it prevaileth much against ruptures or burstings.

The slimie substance of the root made in a posset of ale, and given to drinke against the paine in the backe, gotten by any violent motion, as wrastling, or overmuch vse of women, doth in source or sine daies perfectly cure the same although the involuntary flowing of the seed in men be gotten thereby.

The roots of Comfrey in number foure, Knotgrasse and the leaves of Clause of each an handfull, being stamped all together, and strained, and a quart of Muscadell put thereto, the yolkes of three egges, and the powder of three Nutmegs, drunke first and last, is a most excellent medicine against a Gonorshaa or running of the reines, and all paines and consumptions of the backe.

There is likewise a syrrup made hereof to be vsed in this case, which staieth voiding of bloud: prempereth the heate of agues; allaieth the sharpenesse of showing humors; healeth vp vscers of the lungs, and helpeth the cough: the receit whereof is this. Take two ounces of the roots of gree Comfrey, one ounce of Liquorice; two handfulls of Folesoot, roots and all, one ounce and an armoof Pine apple kernells; twenty in tubes; two drams or a quarter of an ounce of Mallow seed; one dram of the heads of Poppy; boile all in a sufficient quantitie of water, till one pinte remaine, straine it, and and adde to the liquor strained six ounces of very white sugar, and as much of the best hony, and make thereof a syrrup that must be throughly boiled.

The fame fyrrup cureth the vicers of the kidnies, though they have been of long continuance, and from the blood that name of from those

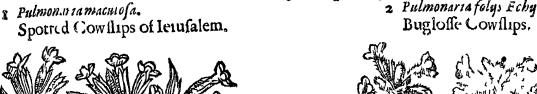
and stoppeth the bloud that commeth from thence.

Moreouer, it itaieth the ouermuch flowing of the monethly fickenesse, taken every day to take taken every day to take the taken every day to t

It is highly commended for woundes or hurts of all the restalso of the intraites are toward parts, and for burshings or ruptures

The root stamped and applied vnto them, taketh away the inflammation of the bendament, K and ouermuch flowing of the hemorrhoides.

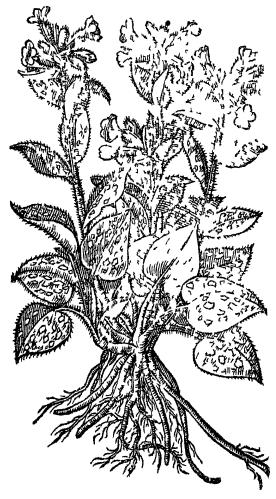
Of Cowslips of Jerusalem.
2 Pulmonaria folys Echy. CHAP. 288.





3 Pulmoria angustifolia q. Clusij. Narrow leafed Cowslips of Ierusalem.





Owilips of Ierusalem, or the true and right Lungwort, hath rough, hairy, and large leaues, of a brown green color, confuledly spotted with divers spots, ordrops of white: among which spring vp certaine stalkes, a span long, bearing at the top many fine floures, growing together in bunches like the floures of cowflips, saying that they be at the first red, or purple, and sometimes blew, and oftentimes al these colours at once. The floures being fallen, there come small buttons full of seed. The root is

The Description.

blacke and threddy. ‡ This is sometimes found with white floures. ‡ The fecond kinde of Lungwort is like vn-

to the former, but greater in each respect: the leaues bigger than the former, resembling wilde Buglosse, yet spotted with white spors like the former: the floures are like the other, but of an

exceeding shining red colour.

Carolus Clusius setteth forth a third kinde of Lungwoort, which hath rough and hairie leaues, like vnto wilde Buglosse, but narrower: among which rises vp a stalke a foot high, bearing at the top a bundle of blew floures, in fashion like vnro those of Buglosse or the last described.

The Plue.

These plants do grow in most stradows woods, and are planted almost energy where in gardens.
† Mr. Guodyer sound the Pulmoraria folys Echy, being the second, May 25. Anno 1620. flouring in a wood by Holbury house in the New Poincit in Hampibus.

of The Time.

They floure for the most part in March and Aprill

¶ 1 he Names.

Cowflips of Ierusa en is Soge of Ierusalem, is called of the Herbands of our time, Pulmonaria and Pulmonalis, of Condus as confutum sylvesties, or wilde Comfrey but seeing the other is also of nature wilde, it may aptly be called Symphytum me vilosum, or Maculitum in high Dutch, Auniquentant: in low Dutch, Onset housen melecusit: in English, spotted Comfrey, Sage of Ierusalem, Cowflip of Ierusalem, Sage of Bethlem, and of some Lungwoit, notwithstanding these is another Lungwoit, of which we will intreat among the kindes of Mosses

The Temperatire.

Pulmon wind should be of like temperature with the great Comfrey, if the roote of this were claimed but iteeing that it is hard and woody, it is of a more drying quality, and more binding

The Feitus.

The leaves are vield among por-herbes. The roots are also thought to be good against the infirmities and vicers of the lungs, and to be of like society in the great Comfrey

The figure which formerly was in the fourth place of the Chapter, was onely of the first described with white flowers Break Title I from the walkers and the description is ted to total ough little to the curpose, indifferent contined for the Primonal College in the entry whereof I have in the place largely treated, as you must see in this books, page 204 chap, 50

CHAP. 289. Of Clote Burre, or Burre Docke.

Bardana maior.
The great Buric Docke.

2 Bardana minor.
The leffe Buire Docke.





The Description

Mot Butte bringeth forth broad leaues and harrie, for bigger than the leanes of Go adand of greater compasse, chicker also, and blacker, which on the upper side are of a darke greene colour, and in the nether fide somewhat white: the stall eas cornered, thicke, before with like leauce, but for lesse, divided into very many wings and branche, bruiging forth great Burres round like bullets oil ills, which are rough all ouer, and full of the pe crooking prickles, taking hold on mens gam. it as they passe by, out of the tops whereof groweth a houre thrummed, or all of thieds, of cour purple the fied is perfected within the found ball or bullet, and this feed when the buries open, and the hinde blowerh, is carried away water them ande the root is long, white within, and blacke without.

There is another kinde hereof which high lester and softer heads, with weaker presented there heads are also hany or downy, and the lease, and whole plant somewhat lesse, yet otherwise like the fo e described, Lobell calls this Arction montanum, and Lappa minor Galem it is also the Lappa minor alter 1 of Matthiolis. Lobell found this growing in Somerfetthire thice miles from Bath.

neere the house of one Mr. Iohn Gol.

The leffer Burre hath leaves farre smaller than the former, of a grayish onetworne colour like to these of Otach, nicked found about the edges, the stalke is a foot and a halfe high, full of little blacke spots, dividing it selfe into many branches: the floures before the Buries come tout do compasse the small stalkes round about; they are but little, and quickly vade away then follow the Burres or the fruit out of the bosome of the leaves, in some long, on the tops of the branches, as big as an Olive of a Cornell berry, rough like the balles of the Plane tree, and being touched cleave fast vnto mans garmer as they do not open at all, but being kept close shut bring forth one feeds. The root is fastened with very many strings, and groweth nor deepe.

The Place. The first grower's energy where the second I found in the high way leading from Draiton to Iuer, wo miles from Colbron's Giner which time I have found it in the high viay between Stanes and Figham. & 12 and 800 teth plentifully in Southwicksheet in Hampshire, as I have been enformed by Mr. Gioduer. 4

The Time.

Their season is in July and ringust.

The Names.

The great Butre is called in Greeke and in Latine, Personata, personatia, and Arcium in shops Bardana, and Lappa major: in high Dutch, Gaolgkletten: in low Dutch, Gaoote cliffen; in French Glotteron in English, Great Burre, Burre Docke, or Clot Burre. Apuleus besides these doch also fer clowne certaine other names belonging to Clot Burre, as Dardana, Bacchion, Elephantofis, Nephels

on, Manifolium

The lesser Burre Docke is called of the Gracians zaus in Latine, Xanthum: in shops, Lapp miner, Lept, inversion of divers, Strumaria Galen faith it is also called, Phasganion, and Phasganon or herbe victory, being but bastard names, and therefore not properly so called: in English, Louse Purre, Dirch Burre, and lesser Burre Docke: it seemeth to be called Xanthium of the effect, for the Burre or fruite before it be fully withered, being stamped and put into an earthen vessell, and after wards when need requireth the weight of two ounces thereof and somewhat more, being steeper in warme water and rubbed on, maketh the haires of the head red; yet the head is first to be dressed ornsbed with niter, as Decfoorides writeth.

The Temperature. The leaves of Clot Burie are of temperature moderately dry and wasting; the root is some thing hot.

The feed of the leffer Burre, as Galen saith, hath power to digest, therefore it is hot and dry.

The Vertues.

The roots being taken with the kernels of Pine Apples, as Dioscarides witnesseth, are good to them that spit bloud and corrupt marter.

Apeleus faith that the same being stamped with a little salt, and applied to the biting of a mai dog, cureth the same, and so speedily setteth free the sicke man.

He also reacheth that the juice of the leaves given to drinke with hony, procureth vrine, and to is away the paines of the bladder; and that the same drunke with old wine doth wonderfull

rainst the bitings of serpents.

declareth, that the herbe beaten with salt and laid vpon the scarifying, which is mad or raser, draweth out the poison of the viper : and that also the root being stan ble against serpents, and that the root in like maner is good against the King

The stalke of Clou-burre before the burres come forth, the rinde pilled off, being eaten raw with E fait and pepper, or boyled in the broth of fat meate, is pleasant to be eaten being taken in that manner it increases heed and surreth vp lust.

Also it is a good nourishment, especially boyled if the kernell of the Pine Apple be likewise F added it is the better, and is no lesse anailable against the vicer of the lungs, and spitting of bloud,

than the root is.

The root stamped and strained with a good draught of Ale is a most approued medicine for a G

windse or cold stomacke.

Treacle of Andromachus, and the whites of egges, of each a like quantitie, laboured in a leaden H moitar, and spred vpon the Burre leafe, and so applied to the gout, have been proved many times most miraculously to appeale the paine thereof.

Dioscorides commendeth the decoction of the root of Arcion, together with the seed, against the tooth-ache, if it be holden a while in the mouth: also that it is good to soment therewith both burnings and kibed heeles, and affirmeth that it may be drunke in wine against the strangury and paine in the hip

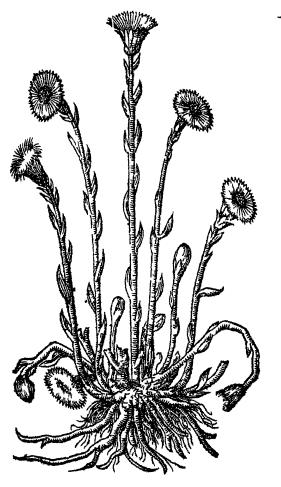
Dioscorides iet orteth that the fruit is very good to be laid unto hard swellings.

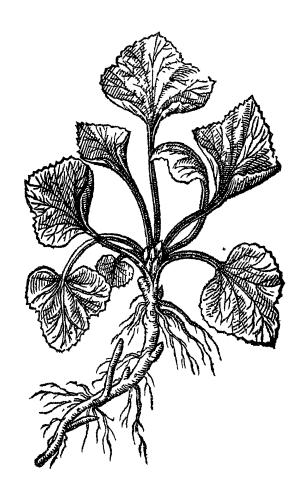
The 100t cleane picked, washed, stamped and strained with Malmesey, helperh the running of L the 1eines, the whites in women, and strengthnesh the backe, if there be added thereto the yelks of egges, the pouder of acornes and nutmegs brued or mixed together, and drunke first and last.

CHAP. 290. Of Colts-foot, or Horse-foot.

Tussilago florens.
Colts-foot in floure.

I Tußilaginis folia.
The leaves of Colts-foot.





The Description.

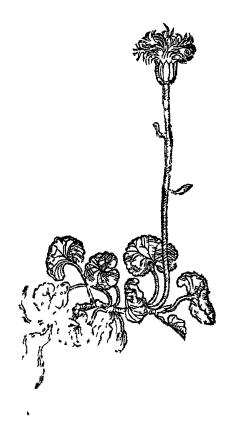
Which rule vp naked stalkes (in the beginning of March and Aprill) about a spanne long, bearing at the top yellow floures, which change into down, and are carried away with the winde: when the stalke and seed is perished, there appears springing out of the earth Yyy 2

many broad leanes, green about, and next the ground of a white house or grayish colour, fashioned. like anhorse foot, for which cause it was called Fole root, and Horse he ofe seldonic or never shall you find leaves and flomes at once, but the flowers are past before the leaves come once the ground, as may appr are by the first picture, which setteth touch the naked stalkes and slower, are by the fecond, which pourtraiteth the leaves onely.

‡ 2 Besides the commonly growing and described Colts-soot, there are other two signs mountaine Colts-feet described by Clusters, the first whereof I will here present you with, but the second you shall finde hereaster in the chapter of Asarum, by the name of Asarum emai mole this here delineated hath fluc or fix leaves not much vilke those of Alchoose, of a darke thining gree colour aboue, and very white and downy below: the stalke is naked some haudfull high, hollow and downy, bearing one floureat the top compoled of purplish threds, and flying away in downe after which the stalke salls away, and so the leaves onely remaine during the rest of the yeare the 100t is small and crecping. It growes on the tops of the Austrian and Surian mountaines, where it floures in Iune or August. Brought into gardens it floures in Aprill. Clusiu calls it Tusilago Al. pina 1 and he hath given two figures thereof, both which I here give you by the same titles as he hath them. 1

‡ z Tußilago Alpina flore aperto. Mountaine Colts-foot full in floure.

1 2 Tustlago Alpina flore countido. Mountaine Colts-foot with the floure fading.





The Place.

This groweth of it selse neere vnto Springs, and on the brinkes of brookes and rivers, in wet furrowes, by ditches fides, and in other morft and watery places neere vnto the fea, almost enery where.

The Time. The floures, which quickly fade, are to be seene in the end of March, and about the Calends of Aprill, which speedily wither together with the stems after them grow forth the leaues, which remaine greene all Sommer long: and hereupon it came that Colts-foot was thought to be without floures; which thing also Plany hath mentioned in his fixe and twentieth booke, cap. 6.

The Names. Folefoot is called in Greeke Blan of the Latines likewise Bethion, and Tussilago in shops, Farfara, and Vngula Caballana · of divers, Pata equina. in Italian, Vnghia di Cavallo · in Spanish, vnha d' in French, Pas d'asne in English, Fole-foot, Colts-foot, Horse-hoose, and Bull-foot. The is also Chamaleuce, which Plany in his twenty eighth booke, and fifteenth chapter ieporteth to Ge called Farfugium, and Farrapum, if there be not an error in the copy: which thing also inst booke affirmeth, pretermitting the name of Bechium, and attributing vato it all Gordines of Bechium or Colts-foot. Whose opinion orabasius seemeth to be of gof his inedicinable Collections, making mention of Chamalence: only Plan

If a section with them, thewing that fome thinks, thus of it is called by another name of it is like an a teventy fixth booke, cap. 6. and it may be that D of corids hath written of one and it fells tan a beide in fundry places, and by divers names. Becharge and Tifle lago, which may also be Linglished Coughwort, so called of the effect, and Far far 1, of the white Poplar tree, to whose leaves it is like, which was named of the Antients I arfar us, as Platters in the hinhis Comedia called a popular.

to the company I gaue both lime bush and sing that to the ground as Poplar leaves I might them sling.

Doscutes (nom whom our Author tooke this) fets downe this place in Plantus as you finde it here, but not well, for the last verse should be Fundasque, eo pressent folia Farsar. That it is in most editions of Plantus, and that rightly, as the ensuing words in that place declare †

The white Poplar tree is called in Greeke in and hereupon Bechion of Colts-footwas also cal-

led Chamalence.

2 cleu per ture and Pertues

The leaves of Colis-foot being fresh and greene sie so unit of cold, and have a sthill a drying. A qualitie, they are good for vicers and inflammations, but the leaves sie hot and due, and somewhat biting.

A decodion made of the greene leaves and noots or alfe a for without his good for the cough B that proceedeth of a thin theume.

The green leaves of Fole-foor pound with hony, do severand in air the hor milammation called C

Saint Anthonies fire, and all other inflammations.

The fume of the dired leaves taken through a funnell or tunnell, burned vpon coles, effectually D helpeth those that are troubled with the shortnesse of breath, and fetch their winde thicke and often, and breaketh without perill the impossumes of the brest.

Being taken in manner as they take Tobaco, it might ily prevaileth ag unfi the difeases afore- E

faid.

CHAP. 291. Of Butter-Burre.

The Description.

Pot, but they are small, mossie, tending to a purple colour, which being made up into a big eare as it were, do quickly (together with the stem, which is thicke, full of substance, and brittle) wither and fall away: the leaves are very great like to a found cap or hat, called in Latine Petasus, of such a widenesse, as that of it selfe it is big and large enough to keepe a mans head from raine, and from the heate of the Sunne and therefore they be greater than the leaves of the Clot-burre, of colour somewhat white, yet whiter underneath every stem beareth his lease, the stem is oftentimes a cubit long, thicke, full of substance; upon which standeth the lease in the centre or middlemost part of the circumference, or very neere, like to one of the greatest Musliroms, but that it hath a cleft that standeth about the stem, especially when they are in perishing and withering away: at the first the upper superficiall or outside of the Mushroms standeth out, and when they are in withering standeth more in, and even so the lease of Butter bur hath on the outside a certaine shallow hollownesse the root is thicke, long, blacke without, white within, of taste somewhat bitter, and is oftentimes worme-eaten.

This groweth in most places neere vnto runers sides, and vpon the brinks and banks of lakes and ponds, almost enery where.

The Time.

The eare with the floures flourish in Aprill or sooner: then come up the leaves, which continutill VV inter, with new ones still growing up.

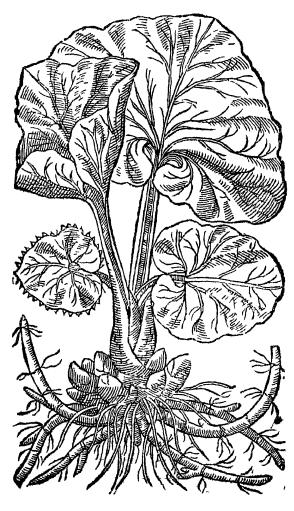
Yyy g

D

r Petasites florens.
Butter-Burre in floure.

1 Petasitis folia.
The leaues of Butter-burre.





The Names.

Butter-bur is called in Greeke and of the hugenesse of the leafe that is like to and or a hat: the Latines call it Petasites in high-Dutch, Petitientzwirts: in low-Dutch, Dockebladeren: in English it is named Butter-Burre: it is very manifest that this is like to Colts-soot, and of the same kinde.

The Temperature.

Butter-Burre is hot and dry in the second degree, and of thinne parts.

The Vertues.

The roots of Butter-burre stamped with ale, and given to drinke in pestilent and burning Fewers, mightily cooleth and abateth the heate thereof.

The roots dried and beaten to pouder, and drunke in wine, is a foueraigne medicine against the plague and pestilent seuers, because it prouoketh sweat, and drineth from the heart all venome and heart it killeth wormes, and is of great sorce against the suffocation of the mother.

The same cureth all naughty filthy vicers, if the pouder be strewed therein.

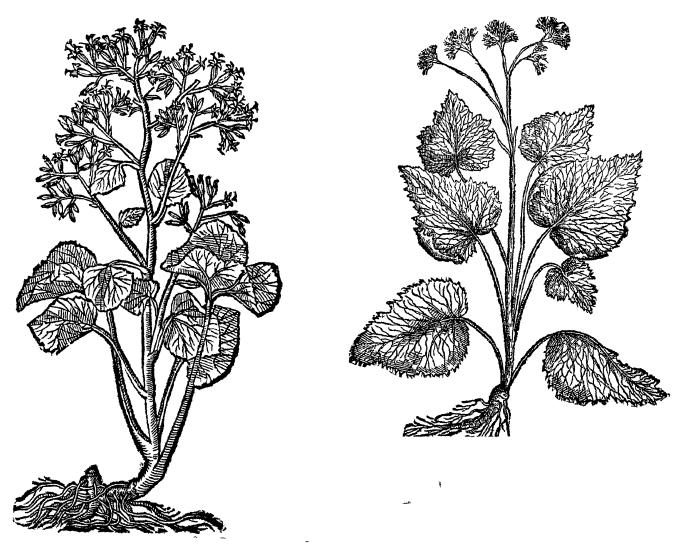
The fame kills wormes in the belly: it prouokes vrine, and brings downe the monthly termes.

CHAP. 292. Of Mountaine Horse-foot.

This plant (which the moderne Writers have referred to the Cacalia of the Antients, and to the kindes of Colts-foot in bignesse, yet are like them in shape: and of this plant whom I here chiefely follow) hath described two sorts: the first of these hath many seases like vnto those of Colts-foot, but larger, very round, and snipt about the edges, where ene colour aboue, and hoarie vnderneath, having also many veines or nerves manning them; and these leaves are of an vngratefull taste, and grow upon long purplish creates the stemme is some two cubits high, crested likewise, and of a purplish colour, the stemme is some two cubits high, crested likewise, and of a purplish colour, the stemme spaces with leaves very like unto the other, but lesser than those

† I Cacalia incano folio.
Hoarie leaued Horse-soot.

± 2 Cacalia folio glaba o Smooth Lauced Horse-foot.



next the ground, and more cornered and sharper pointed; the tops of the stalkes and branches carrie bunches of purple stoures, as in an vmbell: and commonly in each bunch there are three little shoures consisting of source leaves a peece, and a forked pestell, and these are of a purple colour, and a weake, but not unpleasant smell, and they at length turne into downe, amongst which lies hid a longish seed the root, if old, sends forth divers heads, as also store of long whitish sibres.

The leaves of this are more thin, tough and hard, and of a deeper greene on the vpper fides, neither are they whitish below, nor come so round or close whereas they are fastened to their stalks (which are not crested as tho se of the other, but round and smooth) they are also full of veines and nickt about the edges, and of somewhat an ungratefull hot and bitter taste. The stalkes are also smoother, and the floures of a lighter colour.

Both these grow in the Austrian and Stirian Alpes under the sides of woods, among bushes and such shadowie places: but not in England, that I have yet heard of:

I find it not fet downe when these floure and seed, but sudgest about the same time that Costs foot doth.

This by Clusius, Lobel and others, hath beene called Cacalia, and referred to that described by offoredes, lib. 4. cap. 123. which is thought to be that set forth by Galen by the name of Canadia. In the Historia Lugd. pag. 1052. The later of these two here described is figured by the name of Tulfilian Alpina sive moniana, and the former is there, page 1308, by the name of Cacalia, specific shoures are not rightly exprest: and if my judgement faile me not, the figure which is in the seventeenth page of the Appendix of the same Authour by the title of Aconstum Paradisanthes primum, is of no other than this very plant. But because I have not as yet seene the plant, I will not positively afterne it; but referre this my opinion to those that are judicious and curious to know the plant that the such controverse between Matthiology and Gesper, and where the liber Camerarius nor Baubine, who have set forth Matthiology his Commentaries, have given years and critical or probable knowledge.

The Temperature and Vertues, out of the Antients.

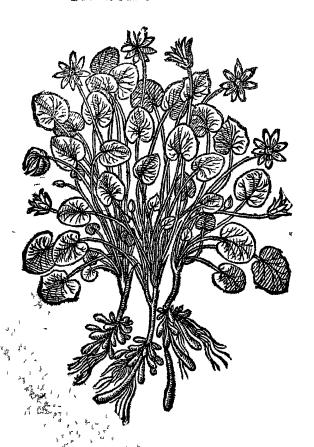
A The root of Cavalia is void of any biting qualitie, and moderately dries, and it is of a groffe and emplaifticke substance, wherefore steeped in wine and so taken it helpes the cough, the roughnesse of the Arterie or hoarsnes, like as Tragacanth neither if you chew it and swallow downe the nice doth it lesse anale against those effects than the nince of Liquorice. ‡

CHAP. 293. Of small Celandine or Pile-woort.

The Kindes?

Here be two kindes of Celandine, according to the old writers, much differing in forme and figure, the one greater, the other leffer, which I intende to divide into two diffinct chapters, marshalling them as neere as may be with their like, in forme and figure, and first of the small Celandine.

Chelidonium minus.
Pile-woort.



of The Definition.

He lesser Celandine hath greene round leaues, smooth, slipperie, and shining, lesse than the leaues of the Iuie—the stalks are slender, short, and for the most part creeping upon the ground: they bring forth little yellow flours like; those of Crow-foot; and after the floures there springeth up a little fine knop or head full of seede: the root consistent of slender strings, on which doe hang as it were certaine graines, of the bignes of wheat cornes, or bigger

The Place.

It groweth in medows, by common waies, by ditches and trenches, and it is common euery where, in moist and dankish places.

The Time.

It commeth forth about the Calends of March, and floureth a little after it beginneth to fade away in Aprill, it is quite gone in May, afterwards it is hard to be found, yea fearcely the root.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke within of the Latines Chelidonium minus, and Hirundinaria minor of divers, Scrophularia minor, Ficaria minor of Se-

rapio, Memiren in Italian, Fauoscello in High Dutch, feignourtzenkraut: in French, Esclere, and Petut Bassinet in English, little Celandine, Fig-woort, and Pile-woort.

The Temperature.

It is hot and drie also more biting and hotter than the greater: it commeth neerest in facultie

to the Crowfoot.

† This which is here, and by most Authours set forth for Chelidonium minus, hath no such great heat and Acrimonie as Dioscorides and Galen affirme to be in theirs, making it hot in the fourth degree, when as this of ours scarce exceedes the first, as farre as wee may conic cure by the

The Vertues.

ntly, as Galen and Dioscorides affirme, exulcerateth or bliftereth the skin: it maketh fough

reports mixed with honie, and drawne up into the nosthrils, purgethine head of

The later age vie the roots and graines for the piles, which being often bathed with the ivice C mixed with wine, or with the fickmans vrine, are drawne together and dried vp, and the paine quite raken away

There be also who thinke, that if the herbe be but carried about one that hath the piles, the pain D

forthwith ceafeth.

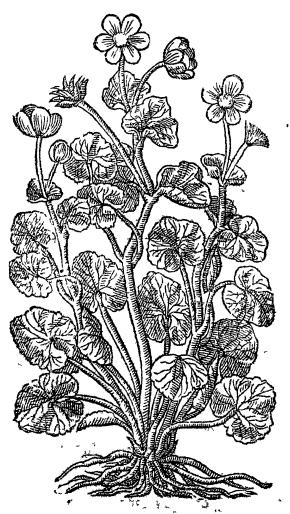
CHAP. 294. Of Marsh Marigold.

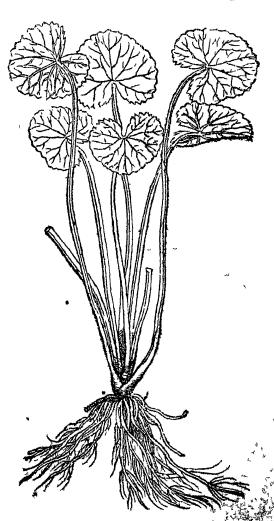
The Description.

Arsh Marigold hath great broad leaues somewhat found, smooth, of a gallant greene colour, sleightly indented or purild about the edges among which rite vp thicke sat stalkes, likewise greene, whereupon doe grow goodly yellow floures, glittering like go'd, and like to those of Crow-soot, but greater, the root is small, composed of verience strings.

I Caltha palustris maior.
The great Maish Marigold.

2 Guthapalustris minor.
The small Marsh Marigoid.



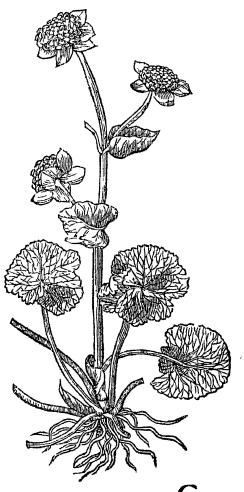


The smaller Marsh Marigold hath many round leaves spred upon the ground of a like greene colour: amongst which rise up divers branches, charged with the like leaves: the spares grow at the toppes of the branches, of a most shining yellow colour the root is also like the former

The great Marth Manigold with double floures is a stranger in England, his nature Countrey should seeme to be in the furthest part of Germanie, by the relation of a state of those Countries that I have had conference withall the which hee thus described it has state with hee) leaves, and stalkes like those of our common tots, and hath double sources the those of the garden waygold, wherein consistent the difference.

Camerarius writes iust contrarie to that which our Authourhese affirmes; for hee saith, In Anglia qua spante non solum plens, sed oderatis etiam floribus passing de offert. But I feare that both our

3 Calthapalustris multiplex. Double floured Marsh Marigold.



Authour and Cameraria, were deceived by trufling the report of some lying, or else ignorant persons, for I could never finde it glowing wilde with double floures here, nor Camerarias there yet I do not denie but by chance some one with double floures may be sound both here & there, but this is not everywhere ‡

The Place.

They 10y in moist and marish grounds, and in watery medowes. ‡ I have not sound the double one wilde, but seene it preserved in divers gardens for the beautie of the floure. ‡

The Time.

They 'floure in the Spring when the Clowfoots doe, and oftentimes in Sommer. the leaues keepe their greenenesse all the Winter long.

The Names.

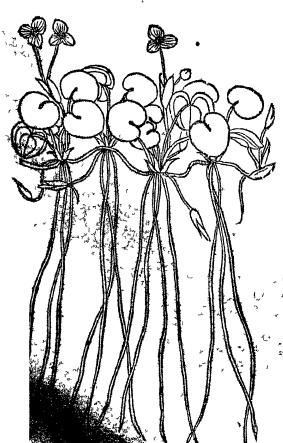
Marsh Marigold is called of Valerius Cordus, Caltha palustris of Tabernamontanus, Populago but not properly in English, Marsh Marigolds in Cheshire and those parts it is called Bootes.

TheTemperature and Vertues.

Touching the faculties of these plants, wee have nothing to say, either out of other mens writings, or our owne experiences

Снар. 295.

Morfus Rana. Frogge-bit.



Of Frogge-bit.

さーたれ

The Description.

Here floteth or swimmeth vpon the ypper parts of the water a small plant, which wee vsually call Frog-bit, having little round leaves, thicke and full of juice, very like to the leaves of wall Peniwoort: the floures grow vpon long stems among the leaves, of a white colour, with a certaine yellow thrum in the middle, consisting of three leaves in stead of roots it hath slender strings, which grow out of a short and small head, as it were, from whence the leaves spring, in the bottom of the water from which head also come forth slopewise certaine strings, by which growing forth it multiplieth it selfe.

It is found swimming or floting almost ineuery ditch, pond, poole, or standing water, in all the ditches about Saint George his fields, and in the ditches by the Thames side neere to Lambeth Marsh, where any that is disposed may see it.

The Time.

It flourisheth and floureth most part of all the yeare.

It is called of some Rana morfus, and Morsus
Rana and Nymphaa parua.

The Temperature and Vertues.

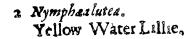
It is thought to be a kinde of Pond-weed (or rather of Water Lillie) and to have the same sa- A culties that belong vnto it.

CHAP. 296: Of Water Lillie.

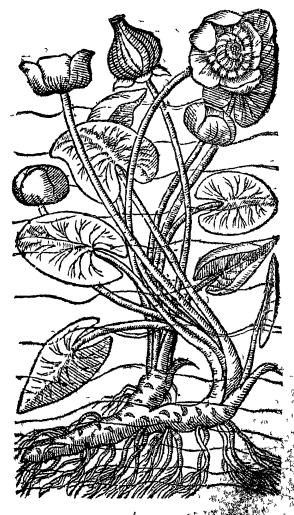
The Description.

He white water Lillie or Nenuphar hath great round leaves, in shape of a Buckler, thick, fat, and full of suice, standing vpon long round and smooth foot-stalkes, ful of a spungious substance, which leaves do swim or flote vpon the top of the water: vpon the end of each stalk groweth one floure onely, of colour white, confisting of many little long sharpe pointed leaves, in she middest whereof bee many yellow threds: after the floure it bringeth forth a round head, in which lieth blackish glittering seed The roots be thicke, full of knots, blacke without, white and spungie within, out of which groweth a multitude of strings, by which it is fastened in the bortome.

i Nymphaa'alba. White Water Lillie.







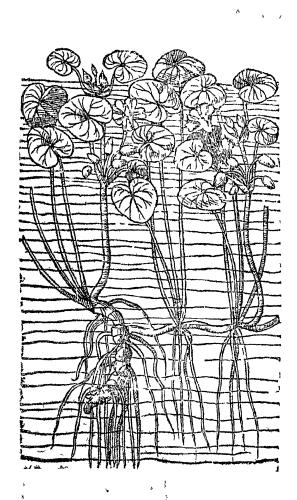
The leanes of the willow water Lillie be like to the other, yet are they a little inner. The stalkes of the slowers and leanes be like: the floures be yellow, consisting onely dead little short leanes something round in the widst of which growers a small round head, or busin, therpe to-wards the point, compassed about with many yellow threds, in which when it stope, lie also gluttering seeds, greater than those of the other and lesser than wheat comes. The roots be thick, long, let with certaine dents; as it were white both within and without of a supposes substance.

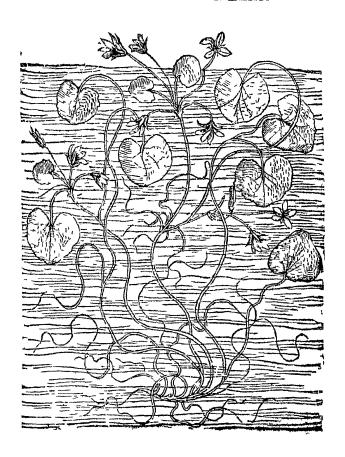
The small white water Listle stores with violation the water below, and soft soot, with some lew sibres sastened thereto: from which riseth up many long round, sacoth, and soft soot-stalker, some of which doe bring sorth at the end saire broad round seed for leaves like unto the precedent

dent, but lesser on the other toot-stalkes stand prettie white sloures, consisting of five small leaves apeece, having a little yellow in the middle thereof.

3 Xympha. alba minor.
The finall white Water Lillic.

5 Nymphaa lutea minima. Dwu fe Water Lillie.





The small yellow water Lillie hath a little threddie root, creeping in the bottome of the water, and dispersing it selfe far abroad: from which rise small tender stalkes, smooth and soft, whereon do grow little buckler leaves like the last described: likewise on the other small stalke standeth a tust of many floures likewise floring upon the water as the others do. ‡ This hath the floures larger than those of the next described, wherefore it may be sitly named Nymphaa lutea minor flore am-

This dwarfe water Lillie differeth not from the other finall yellow water Lillie, saving that, that this kinde hath sharper pointed leaves, and the whole plant is altogether lesser, wherein lieth the ference. ‡ This hath the floures much lesse than those of the last described, wherefore it is fitly to distinction sake named Nymphaa lutea minor flore paras. ‡

These horses do grow in fennes, standing waters, broad ditches, and in brookes that run slowly, and sometimes in great runers.

They floure and flourish most of the Sommer moneths.

Water Lillie is called in Greeke spaces and in Latine also Nymphea, so named because it loues to grow in waterie places, as profession faith: the Apothecaries call it Nemphar: of Apulsius, Matterculania, Alga palustru, Papauer palustre, Clavus vineris, and Diettus venerus. Marcellus a very old the reporteth, that it is called in Latine Claua Herculus. in French, Badutin: in high Dutch, water times and Diettus venerus. In English, Water Lillie, water Rose.

or and seed of water Lillie have a drying force without biting.

wellow floures stopperh laskes, the overflowing of feed which commeth a-

But water Lillie which hath the white floures is of greater force, infomuch as it stateth the whites but both this and the other that hath the black root must be drunke in red wine they have also a scouring quality, therfore they both clense away the morphew, and be also good against the pilling away of the hure of the head, against the morphew they are steeped in water, and for the pilling away of the haire in Tarre: but for these things that is sitter which hash the black root, and for the other, that which hath the white root.

Theoprastus saith, that being stamped and laid upon the wound, it is reported to say the blee-

ding.

The Physitions of our age do commend the floures of white Nymphea against the instruction of the head which come of a hot cause, and do certainely assume, that the root of the yellow cureth hot diseases of the kidnies and bladder, and is singular good against the running of the reines.

The root and feed of the great water Lillie is very good against venery or fleshly desire, if one E dodrin's the deco tio - For vse the seed or root in powder in his meates, for it dryeth up the feed of generation, 273, 100 - The man to be chast, especially used in broth with slesh

The conserve of the notices is good for the diseases asoresaid, and is good also against hot bur. F

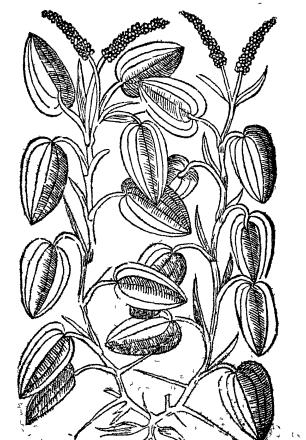
ning feuers.

The floures being made into oile, as ve. do make oile of roses, doth coole and resrigerate, eaufing sweate and quiet sleepe, and putted away all venereous dreames the temples of the head and palmes of the hands and seet, and the brest being annointed for the one, and the genitors upon and about them for the other.

The greene leaves of the great water Lillie, either the white or the yellow laid upon the region B of the backe in the small, mightily cease the involuntary flowing away of the seed called Go with the feed called Go with t

CHAP. 297. Of Pond-weed, or water Spikes

I Potamogetton latifolium. Broad leafed Pondweed.



2 Potamogeiton angustifolium. Narrow leafed Pondweed.



Zaz.

The Description.

Ond-weed hath little stalkes, slender, spreading like those of the vine, and jointed the leaves be long, smaller than the leaves of Plantaine, and harder, with manifest veines running alongst them as in Plantains, which standing upon slender and long stems or footstalkes, shew themselves above the water, and lie start along upon the superficials or upper part thereof, as do the leaves of the water Lillie: the sloures grow in short eases, and are of a light red purple colour, like those of Red-shankes or Bistort. the seed is hard.

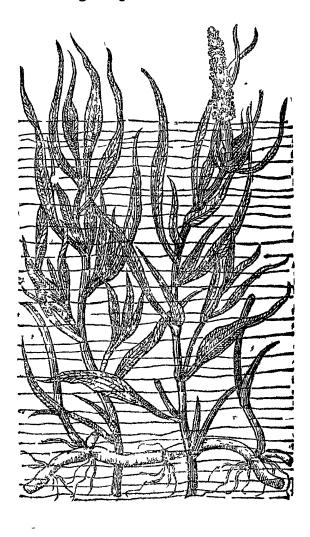
This (whose figure was formerly unfitly put by our Authour to the following description) hath longer, narrower, and sharper pointed leaves than those of the last described, having the veines running from the middle 11b to the sides of the leaves, as in a willow leafe, which they tomewhat resemble, at the tops of the stalkes grow reddish spikes or eares like those of the last described.

bed the root is long, jointed, and fibrous. ‡

‡ 3 Potamogetton 3 Dodonæt. Small Pondweed.



‡ 4 Potamogetton long is acutes folys.
Long sharpe leaved Pondweed.



flere is another Pondweed described thus; it shooteth forth into many slender and round stems, which are distributed into sundry branches his leaves are broad, long, and sharpe pointed, yet much lesse than the first kinde: out of the bosomes of the branches and leaves there spring certaine little stakes which beare sundry small white mossie floures, which doe turne into plaine and round seeds, like the common Tare or Vetch his root is sibrous, throughly fastened in the ground.

‡ 4 There is allo another Pondweed, which hath whitish and jointed roots creeping in the bottome of the water, and sending downe some fibres, but sending up slender jointed and song stalkes, small below, and bigger aboue, having long narrow and very stiffe sharpe pointed leaves. The floures grow in a reddish spike like those of the first described. This is the Potamogerton alteration of the Place.

bescherbes do grow in standing waters, pooles, ponds, and ditches, almost every where.

foure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

in low Da Grecians, romuselm - in Latine, Fontalie, and Spicata: in high Durch Zamkraut: in low Da Grecians, romuselm - in Latine, Fontalie, and Spicata: in high Durch Zamkraut:

¶ The Temperature.

Pondweed, faith Galen, doth binde and coole, like as doth Knot-graffe, but his effence is thicker than that of Knot-graffe.

The Vertues. It is good against the itch, and consuming or eating Vicers, as Dioscorides writeth. Also it is good being applied to the inflammation of the legges, wherein Ignus facer hath gotten B the superioritie.

CHAP. 298. Of Water Saligot, water Caltrops, or water Nuts.

The Description.

Ater Caltrops have long flender stalkes, growing vp, and rising from the bottome of the water, and mounting aboue the fame the root is long, having here and there vnder the water certaine taffels full of small strings and threddie haires. the stem towards the top of the water, is very great in respect of that which is lower, the leaves are large and fomewhat round, not vnlike those of the Poplar or Elme tree leaves, a little creused or notched about the edges amongst and under the leaves groweth the fruit, which is triangled, haid, sharpe pointed, and prickly. in shape like those hurtfull engines in the warres, cast in the passage of the enemie to annoy the feet of their horses, called Caltrops, where of this tooke its name . within these heads or Nuts is contained a white kernell, in taste almost like the Chef-nut, which is reported to be eaten greene, and being dried and ground to ferue in stead of bread.

There are two other plants which are found growing in many ponds and ditches of this kingdome, both about London and else-where, and I will here give you the figures out of Lobel and Clus, and their descriptions as they were sent me by M'. Goodyer, who hath saucd me the labour of

describing them.

Tribulus aquaticus minor quercus floribus;Clus.p. 252. Pusillum fontila pathum, Lobely.

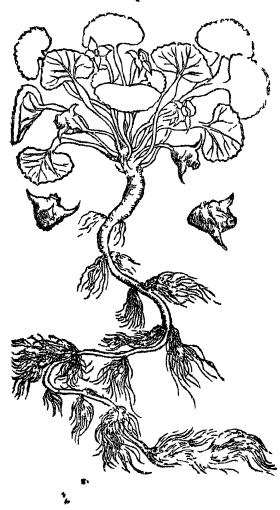
This water herbe bringeth forth from the root, thin, flat, knottie stalkes, of a reddish colour, two or three cubits long, or longer, according to the depth of the water (which when they are drie, are pliant and bowing) divided towards the top into many parts or branches, bearing but one leafe at every 10mt, sometimes two inches long, and halfe an inch broad, thin, and as it were shining, so wrinckled and crompled by the fides that it feemeth to be torne, of a reddish greene colour. the foot-stalkes are something long and thicke, and rise vp from amongst those leaves, which alwaies grow two one opposit against another, in a contrarie manner to those that grow below on the stalk: neere the top of which foot-stalke groweth small grape-like huskes, out of which spring very small reddish floures, like those of the Oke, every floure having foure very small round topped leaves : after every floure commeth commonly foure sharpe pointed graines growing together, containing within them a little white kernell. The lower part of the stalke hath at every joint small white threddie roots, somewhat long, whereby it taketh hold in the mudde, and draweth nourishment vn. to it. The whole plant is commonly couered ouer with water. It floureth in Iune and the beginning of July. I found it in the standing pooles or fish-ponds adioyning to a dissoluted Abbey called Durford, which ponds duude Hampshire and Suffex, and in other standing waters elswhere: This description was made upon fight of the plant the 2.0f I une, 1622.

- Tribulus aquaticus minor muscat ella storibus,

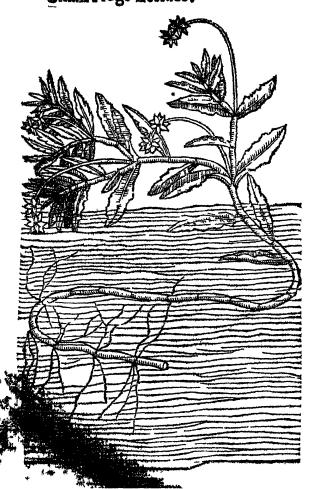
This hath not flat stalkes like the other, but round, kneed, and alwaies bearing the states at enery ioint, one opposite against another, greener, shorter and lesser than the other state pointed, not much wrinckled and crumpled by the edges. Clustus saith, that they are not a all crumpled. I renerobserved any without crumples and wrinckles: the floures grow on thous small foothers, of a whitish green colour like those of mascatella Cardi, called by a real thair can a minima that with the wife. two floures at the top of every foot-stalke, one opposite against another, every floure containing foure small leaves: which two floures beeing at these come vp eight small brakes. huskes...

2222

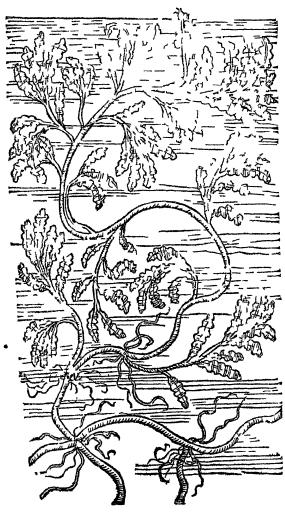
, Tribulus aquaticus.
Water Caltrops.



‡ 3 Tribulus aquaticus minor, Musiatella floribus. Small Frogs-Lettuce.



‡ 2 Tribulus aquaticus minor quercus floribus.
Small water Caltrops, or Frogs-lettuce



husks making fix feueral waies a square of flouis. The roots are like the former. This groweth abundantly in the riuer by Droxford in Hampshire. It floureth in Iune and Iuly when the other doth, and continueth couered ouer with water, greene, both winter and Sommer. John Goodyer. ‡

The Place.

ny in my rie lakes, and in citie ditches that have mud in them: in Brabant and in other places of the Low-countries, it is found oftentimes in standing waters, and springs: Matthiolus writeth, that it groweth not only in lakes of sweet water, but also in certaine ditches by the sea neere vnto Venice.

It flourisheth in Iune, Iuly, and August.

The Names.
The Grecians call it resources the Latins, Tribulus aquatilu, and aquaticus, and Tribulus lacustrus: the Apothecaries, Tribulus marinus in High Dutch, Wallet nuist the Brabanders, Water noten: and of the likenesse of yron nailes, Dinchisters:

the French men, Macres in English it is named water Caltiops, Saligot, and Note in the struct of this Caltiops; Castanea aquat les, or water Chef nuis.

of The Temperature

Water Caltrop is of a cold nature, it confishes of a most efferce, which is a second retaining the land Caltrops, where in an earthic cold is predominant as Giller face in the Vertues.

The herbe vsed in manner of a pultis, as Dissipations teacheth, is good a fairst all inflamite we not fivellings: boiled with home and water, it perfectly healeth cankers in the mouth, for g and the Almonds of the throat.

The Thiacians faith Place, that dwell in Strymona, do fitten their hoises with rle leaves of site ligot, and they therat likes do feed of the kernels, making very sweet bread thereo's which birds the belly.

The green units of in the of The land of the cost Saligot, being drunke in wine, is good on the which are moubled with the flore and granell.

The fame double in lil a manner, or laied outwardly to the place, helpeth those that are to then a nach are y venomous beast, and resistent all venome and posson.

The leaves of Salight be given against ell inflammations and the ison them of the the printer Extremand contribution of the lastes, as diagrams the Krigsenell.

A pouder made of the nuts is given to fuch as pulled loud, and an ition for with grave is and

It doth bind the belly very much.

† The two leffer water Caltrops here described are into 1000 much arrest lear en est other great one, and are much fitter Succe lanea for it then Aron, which some in the competed on of Pagrent in Legisport have appointed for it. ‡

CHAP. 299. Of water Sengreene, or fresh water Soldier.

Militaris Aizoides. Fresh water Soldier.



The Description.

Resh water Soldier or water Housleeke, hath leaves like those of the heibe Aloe, or Semper vivim, but florter and lefter, settound about the edges with certaine stiffe and short prickles amongst which commeth forth diuers cases or haskes, vend like vnto crabbes clanes our of which when they open grow white floures, confifting of three leaves, altogether like those of Frogs-bit, having in the middle little yellowish thieds: in stead of roots there be long itrings, round, white, verie like to great Haip-strings, or to long wormes, which falling downe from a fliort head that brought forth the leaves, go to the bottom of the water, and yet be they seldome there fastethere also grow from the same other strings assope, by which the plant is multipleed after the manner of Frogs-bit.

The Place.

‡ I found this growing plentifully in the ditches about Rotseya smal village in Holdernesse. And my friend M'. William Broad observed it in the Fennes in Lincolne-shire. ‡ The leaves and floures grow vpon the top of the water, and the roots are sent downe through the water to the maid.

It floures in Iune, and sometimes in August.

Z213

The

The Names.

It may be called Sedum aquatile, or water Sengreen, that is to say, of the likenesse of horbe Alog, which is also called in Latine Sedum of some, Cancri chela, or Cancri forficula in English, VVater Housleeke, Knights Pondwoort, and of some, Knights water Sengreene, sresh water Soldier, or wading Pondwoed. It seemeth to be Stratiotes aquatilu, or Stratiotes potamias, or Knights water Woundwoort, which may also be named in Latine Militaris aquatica, and Militaris Aizoides, or Soldiers Yariow, for it groweth in the water, and floteth vpon it, and if those strings which it sendeth to the bottome of the water be no roots, it also live th without roots.

I The Temperature.

This herbe is of a cooling nature and temperament.

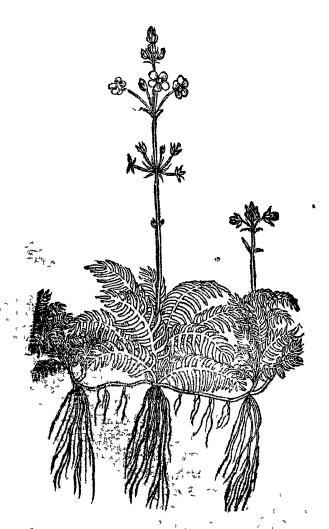
The Vertues.

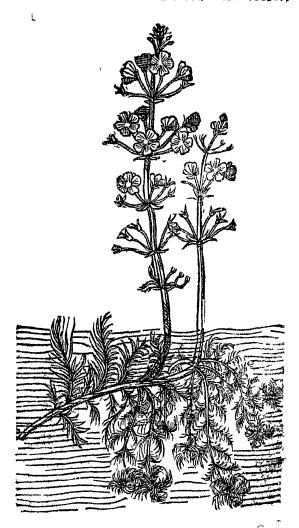
A This Houseke stateth the bloud which commeth from the kidnetes, it keepeth green wourd from being instanted, and it is good against S. Anthonies site and hot swellings, being applied vnto them and is equall in the vertues afore said with the source.

CHAP. 300. Of Water Yarrow, and water Gillofloure.

Viola palustris.
Water Violet.

† Viola Palustris tenuifolia.
The smaller leaved water violet.





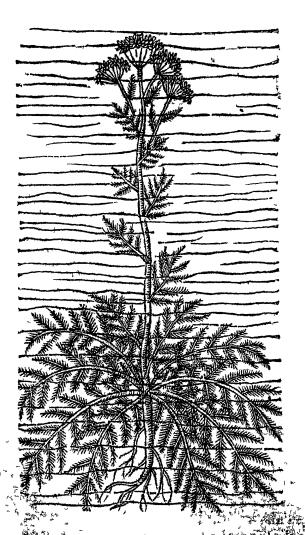
The Description.

A ter Violet hath long and great iagged leaues, very finely cut or rent like Yarrow, but smaller: among which come up small stalkes a cubit and a halfe high, bearing at the top small white sloures like unto stocke Gillosloures, with some yellownes the roots are long and small like blacke threds, and at the end whereby they are fairly they are white, and shining like Chrystall.

yarietie of this plant, which differs from it only in that the leaves are much express in the figure.

- Water Milfoile, or water Yarrow hath long and large leaves deepely cut with many divisions like Fennell, but finelier tagged, swimming upon the water. The root is single, long, and round, which brings up a right straight and slender stalke, set in sundry places with the like leaves, but smaller. The floures grow at the top of the stalke tust sashion, and like unto the land Yarrow.
- This water Milfoile different from all the kindes aforefaid, having a root in the bottom of the water, made of many hairy firings, which yeeldeth vp a naked flender stalke within the water, and the rest of the stalke which stoteth vpon the water divide that selfe into sundry other branches and wings, which are bedasht with sine small lagged leaves like vnto Cammonill, or rather refembling hairy tassels or singe, than leaves. From the bosomes whereof come forth small and tender branches, every branch bearing one floure like vnto water Crow-soot, white obcolour, with a little yellow in the midst the whole plant resembleth water Crow-soot in all things save in the broad leaves
- † 4 There is another kinde of water violet very like the former, fauing that his leades are much longer, somewhat resembling the leades of Fennell, fashioned like vintowings, and the floures are somewhat smaller, yet white, with yellownesse in their middles, and shaped like those of the last described. And the seed also growes like vinto that of the Water Bankaculus, last described.
- 5 There is also another kinde of water Milfoile, which hath leaves very life vinco water Violet, smaller, and not so many in number: the stalke is small and tender, bearing yellow gaping floures fashioned like a hood or the small Snapdragon, which caused Pen, to put vinto his same this additament Galericulatum, that is, hooded. The roots are small and threddy, with some sew knobs hanging thereat like the sounds of sish.

2 Millefolium aquiticum. Water Yariow. 3 Millefolium, sine maratriphyllon, flore & semine Ranuncult aquatici, Hepatica facie. Crow-foot, or water Milfoile.

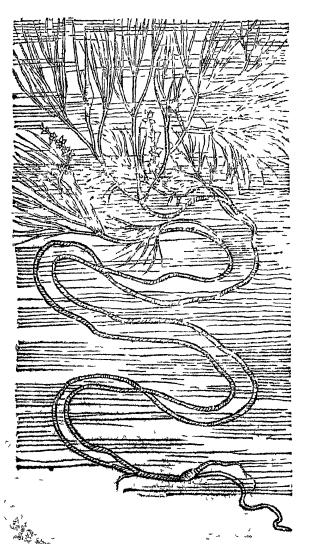




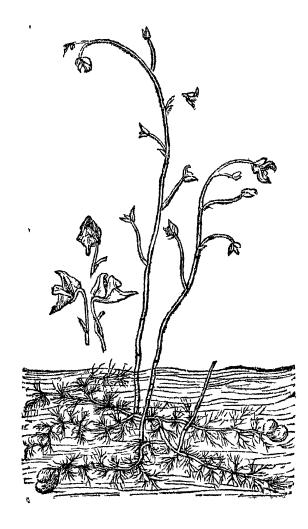
To these may we adde a small water Milfoile, set forth by come it hath round greene stakes set with many soynts, whereout come at their lower ends round harry fibres, whereby it taketh hold of the mud: the tops of these stems stand some hand subject the water, and at each water stand since long since younged leaves, very greene, and some inch long; which wax less and

leffe, as they fland higher or neerer the top of the stalke: and at each of these leaves alout the top of the stem growes one small white sloure consisting of six little leaves soyned together, and rot opening themselves: and these at length turne into little knobs, with source little pointals standing out of them. Clustus calls this Myriophyllon aquaticum minus. ‡

‡ 4. Millefolium tennifolium. Fennell leaued water Milfoile.



‡ 5 Millefolium palustre galerieulatum. Hooded water Milfoile.



The Place.

They be found in lakes and standing waters, or in waters that run slowly: I have not found such plenty of it in any one place, as in the water ditches adioyning to Saint George his field neere London.

of The Time. They floure for the most part in May and lune.

The Names.

The firm is called in Dutch water Miolerian, that is to say, Viola aquatilis: in English, Water Gilloffour or water Violet: in French, Gyroflees d'eaue. Mattheolus makes this to be also Myrophylls freien or a linde of farrow, although it doth not agree with the description thereof; for neither hath it one stalke easily, nor one single root, as Myriophyllon or Yarrow is described to have; for the roots are full of firings, and it bringeth forth many stalkes.

The second is called in Greeke assessment in Latine, Millefolium, and Myrrophyllon, and also Superculium Venera in shops it in the service. This Yarrow different from that of the land: the rest are sufficiently spoken of in their cases.

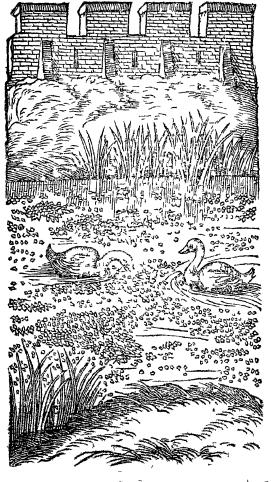
Water Yarrow, as Dioscovides fairly is of a dry facultie; and by reason that it taketh away hot parmations and swellings, it seemeth to be of a cold nature; for Diescorides affirmeth, that water is a remedie against inflammations in greene wounds, if with vineger it be applied greene dir is given inwardly with vineger and falt, to those that have fallen from thigh place:

Lessoure or water Violet is thought to be cold and dry, yet hath it notice in physicke

C

CHAP. 301. Of Ducks meate.

Leas palustrus. Ducks meate.



The Description.

Vokes meate is as it were a ceitaine greene mosse, with very little round leaues of the bignesse of Lenuls out of the midst where-of on the nether side grow downe very fine threds like haires, which are to them in stead of roots it hath neither stalke, sloure, not fruit.

The Place.

It is found in pounds, lakes, city ditches, and in other standing waters every where.

The Time

The time of Ducks meate is knowne to all.

The Names

Duckes meate is called in Latine Lens lacustris, Lens aquatilis, and Lens palustris of the Apothecaries it is named Aqua Lenticula in high-Dutch, Meetlinsen; in low-Dutch, Materimsen, and more vivally Enden genen, that is to say, Anatum herba, Ducks herbe, because Ducks doe feed thereon, whereupon also in English it is called Ducks meate: some terme it after the Greeke water Lentils, and of others it is named Graines. The Italians call it Lent depalude in French, Lentille deane: in Spanish, Lenteras de agua.

¶ The Temperature.

Galen sheweth that it is cold and moist after a fort in the second degree

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith that it is a remedie against all A manner of inflammations, Saint Anthonies fire,

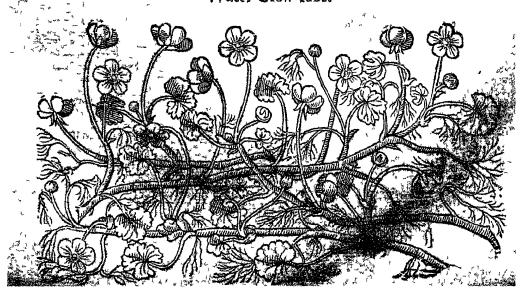
and hot Agues, if they be either applied alone, or elsevsed with partched bailey meale. It also knitteth ruptures in young children.

Ducks meate mingled with fine wheaten floure and applied, premaileth much against hot swel-B lings, as Phlegmons, Erisipelas, and the paines of the joynts.

The same doth helpe the fundament sallen downe in yong children.

CHAP. 302. Of Water Crow-foot.

i Ranunculus aquatilus. Water Crow-foot.



The Description.

Ater Crow-foot hath slender branches trailing far abroad, whereupon grow leaves under the water most finely cut and tagged like those of Cammomill. Those about the water are somewhat round, indented about the edges, in some not valike the small tender leaves of the mallow, but lesser among which do grow the floures, small, and white of colour, made of sine little leaves, with some yellownesse in the middle like the floures of the Straw-berry, and of a sweet smell after which there come round rough and prickly knaps like those of the field Crowfoot. The roots be very small harry strings.

† There is sometimes to be found a varietie of this, with the leaves lesse, and divided into three parts after the manner of an Iuy lease, and the floures are also much lesser, but white of colour, with a yellow bottome I question whether this be not the Ranunculus heder aceus Daleschampu,

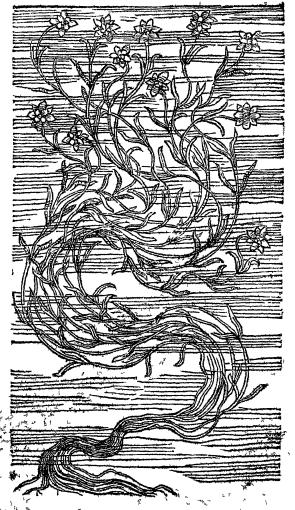
pag 1031 of the hift Lugd. ‡

There is another plant growing in the water, of smal moment, yet not amisse to be remembred, called Hederala aquatica, or water I use the which is very rate to finde, neuerthelesse I found it once in a ditch by Bermondsey house neere to London, and neuer elsewhere it hath small thready strings in stead of roots and stalkes, rising from the bottome of the water to the top, wherunto are fastined small leaues swimming or floting upon the water, triangled or three cornered like to those of barren I use, or rather noble Liucrwort: barren of sloures and seeds.

2 Hedernlauquatica. Water Ime.



‡ 3 Stellaria aquatica Water Starwort.



There is be wife another herbe of small reckoning that floreth vpon the water, called Stella-ria aquatica, or water State word, which hath many small graffic stems like threds, comming from the borrome of the water state the upper face of the same: whereupon do grow small double floures a like the state this Stellaria to be nothing else but a water Chickeweed, a manual action, with two long narrow leaves at each iount, and halfe a dozen the same at the top of the water, in fashion of a starre: it may be seene in this A mill and beginning of May: I have not yet observed either the floure or seed

The Place.

Water Crow-foot groweth by ditches and shallow Springs, and in other moist and plashie places.

The Time.

It floureth in Aprill and May, and sometimes in June.

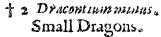
The Names.

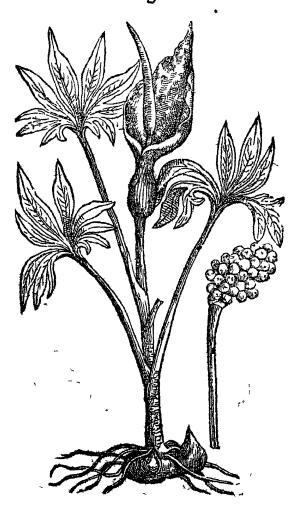
Water Crow-foot is called in Latine Ranunculus aquatilis, and Polyanthemum aquatile in English, Water Crow-foot, and white water Crow-foot most Apothecaries and Herbarists do erroneously name it Hepatica aquatica, and Hepatica alba, and with greater error they mix it in medicines in stead of Hepatica alba, or grasse of Parnassus. ‡ I know none that commit this greater or here mentioned, neither haue I knowneeither the one or the other enervied or appointed in medicine with vs in England, though Dodonaus (from whom our Author had this and most else) doe blame his countreymen for this mistake and error. ‡

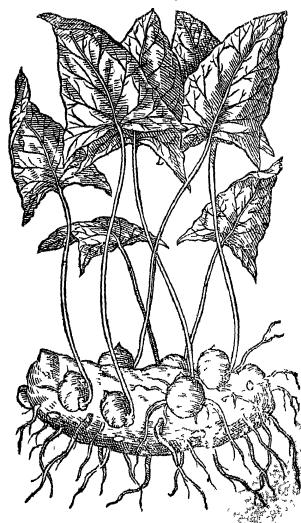
The Temperature and Vertues.
Water Crow-foot is hot, and like to common Crow-foot.

CHAP. 303. Of Dragons.

To Dracontium maius.
Great Dragons.







The Description.

He great Dragon riseth vp with a straight stalke a cubit and a halfe high or higher, thicke, round, smooth, sprinkled with spots of druers colours, like shole of the adder or snake: the leaves are great and wide, consisting of seven or more loyned together or slave; one of which is long and narrow, much like to the leaves of Docke, smooth and specie: out of the top of the stalke groweth a long hose or huske greater than that of the Cuckow pintle, of a greenish colour without, and within crimson, with his pestell which is blackish, being thicke, and pointed like a horne, the skin or films where the seed waxeth big, being

I Dracunculus aquations. Water Dragons.



firetched or broken afunder, there appeared, the fruit, like to a bunch or cluster of grape, the beines whereof at the first be given; aterwards red and full of ruyce, in which contained feed that is somewhat hard root continueth fresh, thicke, like to a know white, couered with a thin pilling, oficitim, of the bignesse of a meane apple, full of white little threds appendant thereunto.

The leffer Dragon is like Atonormal c Robin, in leaues, hose, or huske, pestell, and berries, yet are not the leaves sprinkled with blacke but with whitish spots, which perish not so soone as those of wake-Robin, but erdure together with the berries euen vntil winter these beiries also be not of a deepe red, but of a colour enclining to Saffion The root is not value to the Cuckow-pint, having the forme of a bulbe, full of strings, with divers rude thapes of new plants, whereby it greatly encreaseth.

The figure which our Author heere gaue by the title of Dracuntium mirus, was no other than of Aron, which is described in the first place of the next chapter neither is the description of any other plant, than of that fort thereof which hath leaves spotted either with white or blacke spots, though our Author say onely with white. I have given you

Clusius his figure of Arum ByZantinum, in stead of that which our Author gaue. ‡

The root of water Dragon is not round like a bulbe, but very long, creeping, and loynted, and of meane bignesse, out of the joynts whereof arise the stalkes of the leaves, which are round, smooth, and spongie within, and there grow downewards certaine white and slender strings. The fruit springs forth at the top vpon a short stalke, together with one of the leaves, being at the beginning couered with little white threds, which are in stead of the floures. after that it groweth into a bunch or cluster, at the first greene, and when it is ripe, red, lesser than that of Cuckow-pint, but not lesse biting: the leaues are broad, greenish, glib, and smooth, in fashion like those of Iuv, yet lesser than those of Cuckow-pint; and that thing whereunto the clustered fruit growes is also leffer, and in that part which is towards the fruit (that is to fay the upper part) is white.

The great Dragon of Matholus his description is a stranger not onely in England, but elsewhere for any thing that we can learne my selfe have diligently enquired of most strangers skilfull in plants, that have reforted vnto me for conference sake, but no man can give me any certaintie thereof, and therefore I thinke it amisse to give you his figure or any description, for that

I take it for a feigned proture.

The Place.

The greater and the lesser Dragons are planted in gardens. The water Dragons grow in watery and marish places, for the most part in fenny and standing waters.

The berries of these plants are ripe in Autumne.

The Names.

The Dragon is called in Greeke or in Latine, Dracunculus. The greater is named Serpentariamaior . of fome, Bifaria, and Colubrina : Cordus calleth it Dracunculus Polyphyllos, and Luph Crifum in high-Dutch, schlangenkraut in low-Dutch, Speerwortele: in French, Serpentaire: in Italian, Dragontea in Spanish, Taragontia in English, Dragons, and Dragon-wort. Appleius calleth Dragon Dracontea, and setteth downe many strange names thereof, which whether they agree with the greater or the leffer, or both of them, he doth not expound; as Pythonion, Anchoma-Sauthromaton, Therion, Schanos, Dorcadion, Typhonion, Theriophonon, and Eminion Athonaus thew-Dac Dragon is called Aroma, because it is like to Aron.

The Temperature. taith, hath a certaine likenesse with aron or wake-Robins both in leases, and in re-Biting and more bitter than it and therefore horter, and of thinner parts it is

Of the History of Plants.

2 to formething binding, which by reason that it is adjoined with the two former qualities, that i -clay, bring and bitter, is is made in like manner a fingular medicine of very great efficacy

The Vertues.

The root of Dragons doth clense and scoure all the entrailes, making thinne, especially if and tough humours; and it is a fingular remedy for vicers that are hird to be cured, name Greeke is ofth.

It fcometh and clenfeth mightely, as well such things as have need of scouring, as all a mercentage of scouring as a merce

and blacke morphew, being tempered with vineger.

1.1 B. 2.

The leaves also by reason that they are of like qualitie are good for vicers and green nounds. and the lesse dry they are, the fitter they be to heale, for the dryer ones are of a more sharper of ting quality than is convenient for wounds

The truit is of greater operation than either the leaves or the root, and therefore it is thought to to be of force to confitme and take away cankers and proud flesh growing in the nostrals, called a

Greeke Polipus also the juice doth clense away webs and spots in the cies.

Furthermore, Dioscorides writeth, that it is reported that they who have inbbed the leants or I

root vpon their hands, are not bitten of the vifci.

Pliny faith, that serpents will not come neere vnto him that beareth Dragons about him, and E

these things are read concerning both the Dragons, in the two chapters of Dioscoroles

Galen also hath made mention of Diagon in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, where F he faith, that the root of Dragon being twice of thrice fod, to the end it may lose all his acri mony or sharpenesse, is sometimes given as Aron, or wake Robin is, when it is needfull to expell the more forceable thicke and clammy humours that are troublesome to the cliest and lungs.

And Diescorides writeth, that the 100t of the lesser Dragon being both sodde and rost with G home, or taken of it selfe in meate, causeth the humours which sticke fast in the chest to be easily

The juice of the garden Diagons, as faith Dioscorides, being diopped into the eies, doth clense H them, and greatly amend the dimnesse of the sight.

The distilled water hath vertue against the pestilence or any pestilentiall feuer or poison, being

drunke bloud-warme with the best treacle or mithridate.

The fmell of the floures is hurtfull to women newly conceived with child.

CHAP. 304. Of Cockow pint, or wake-Robins

The Defcriptions

A rum or Cockow pint hath great, large, smooth, shaning, sharpe pointed leauts, be spot-ted here and there with blackish spots, mixed with some blewnesse, among which riseth vp a stalke nine inches long, bespeckled in many places with certain purple spots. It beareth also a certaine long hose or hood, in proportion like the eare of an hare: in the middle of which hood commeth forth a pestle or clapper of a darke murrie or pale purple colour: which being past, there succeedeth in place thereof a bunch or cluster of berries in manner of a bunch of grapes, greene at the first, but after they be ripe of a yellowish red like corall, and full of

pith, with some threddy additaments annexed thereto.

There is in Agypta kinde of Arum which also is to be seene in Africa, and in certaine places of Lusitania, about rivers and floods, which differeth from that which groweth in England and other parts of Europe. This plant is large and great, and the leaves thereof are greater than those of the water Lillie: the root is thicke and tuberous, and toward the lower end thicker and broader, and may be eaten. It is reported to be without floure and feed, but the increase that it hath is by the fibres which runne and spread from the roots. ‡ This plant hath also pestells and clusters, of berryes as the common Aron, but somewhat different, the leaves are not cut into the falke, but joined before the fetting thereto: the root also is very large. Those that desire to see re of this plant, and the question which some have mooued, whither this be the Colocasia, or Fina Egyptia of the Antients? let them have recourse to the first chapter of Fabius Columna his Minus cognitarum fripium pars altera, and there they shall finde fatisfaction. \$

Aaaa

K

L Arum vulgare. Cockow pint.

‡ 2 Arum Ægyptiacum. Ægyptian Cockow pint.



Cockow pint groweth in woods neere vnto ditches vnder hedges, euery where in shadowie places.

The Place.

The leaves appeare presently afterwinter: the pestell sheweth it selfe out of his huske or sheath in Iune, whilest the leaves are in withering: and when they are gone, the bunch or cluster of berries becommeth ripe, which is in July and August.

The Names.

There groweth in Agypta kinde of Aron or Cuckow pint which is found also in Africa, and likewise in certaine places of Portingale neere vnto rivers and streames, that differeth from those of our countries growing, which the people of Castile call Manta denuestra senora most would have it to be called Colocasia; but Dioscorides saith that Colocasia is the root of Faba Agyptia, or the Beane of Egypt. ‡ Fabius Columna (in the place formerly alledged) produes this not to be the true Colocasia and yet Prosper Alpinus since in his second booke de plantic exoricis, cap. 17. and 18. labourate product the contrary let the curious have recourse to these, for it is too tedious for me in this place to insist upon it, being so large a point of constouetie, which hath so much troubled the late writers. ‡

The Common Cuckow pint is called in Latine, Arum in Greeke, Love in shops, Iarm, and Barbadront of others, Pas virule: of the Syrians, Lupha: of the men of Cyprus, Colocasia, as we finde a
mong the bastard names. Pliny in his 24. booke, 16. chapter, doth witnesse, that there is great difference betweene Aron and Dracontium, although there hath been some controversic about the same
among the old writers, assimming them to be all one; in high Dutch it is called, Passer print; in
Italian, Gigora: in Spanish, Taro: in low Dutch, Calfauret: in French, Pied d'veau. in English,
Cuckow pint, and Cuckow pintle, wake-Robin, Priests pintle, Aron; Calfes soot, and Rampe; and
flome Stratchwoort.

The Temperature.

Soulties of Cuckow pint doe differ according to the varietie of countries for the soot in his booke of the faculties of nourishments doth affirme, is than an others, almost as much as Dragons, contrariwise in Ovren a city in in all places hot and dry, at the least in the first degree.

The Verrues.

If any man would have thicke and tough humours which are gathered in the cheft and lungs to be clenied and voided out by coughing, then that Cuckowpint is best that biteth most.

It is eaten being sodden in two or three waters, and fresh put to, whereby it may lose his acrinonie, and being soeaten, they cut thicke humors meanely, but Dragons is better for the same purpose.

Dissorrides sheweth, that the leanes also are presented to be eaten, and that they must be caten after they be dried and boyled, and writeth also, that the root hath a peculiar vertue against the

gout, being laid on stamped with Cowes dung.

Beares after they have been in their dens forty dayes without any manner of sustenance, but what they get with licking and sucking their owne feet, do as soone as they come forth cate the herbe Cuckowpint, thio igh the windic nature whereof the hungry gut is opened and made sit agains to receive sustenance for by abstaining from sood so long a time, the gut is shrunke or drawne so close together, that in a manner it is quite shut up, as Aristoile, Blianus, Plutarch Phoy, and others do write.

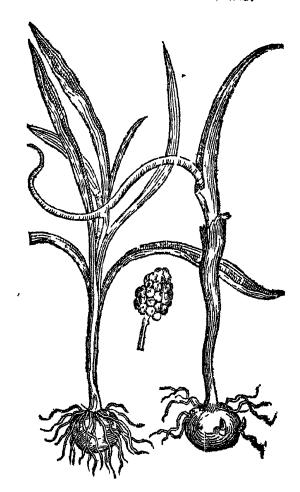
The most pure and white starch is made of the roots of Cuckowpint; but most hurtfull to the hands of the Laundresse that hath the handling of it, for it choppeth, blistcreth, and maketh the hands rough and rugged, and withall smarting.

CHAP. 305. Of Friers Cowle, or booded Cuckowpine.

* Arifarum latifolium.
Broad leaned Frieis Cowle.

2 Arifarum angustifolium. Nariow leaued Friers Cowle.





The Description.

Broad leaved Friers hood hath a leafe like Iuy, broad and sharpe pointed, but far lesse, approching neere to the forme of those of Cuckowpint: the stake thereof is small and slender: the huske or hose is little; the pestel small, and of a blacke purplish colour; the cluster when it is ripe is red; the kernels small; the root white, having the forme of Aron or Cuckowpint, but lesser, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde.

Aaaa a

2 The

The fecond Fries hood hath many leaves, long and narrow, smooth and glittering. The huske or host is narrow and long, the pestell that commeth forth of it is slender, in forme like a great earth wome, of a blackish purple colour, as hath also the inside of the hose, vpon which, haid to the ground, and sometimes a little within the ground, groweth a certaine bunch or cluster of berries, greene at the first, and afterwards red the root is round and white like the others.

[The Place.]

These plants are stringers in England, but common in Italy, and especially in Tuscane about Rome, and in Dalmatia, as Aloisius Angrillara withesseth, notwithstanding I have them in my Garden.

The Time.

The floures and fruit of the come to perfection with those of Cuckowpint and Dragons.

The Names.

Friers hood is called of Dioscorides, Account in Latine, Irisarum but Pliny calleth it Account for in his twenty fourth booke, cap. 16. he faith, I hat Arm which groweth in Egypt is like Aron or Cuckowpine it may be called in English after the Latine name Arisarum, but in my opinion it may be more sitly called Friers hood, or Friers cowle, to which the floures seeme to be like; whereupon the Spaniards name it Frailillos, as Daleschampins noteth.

The Temperature.

Friers-Cowle is like in power and facultie to the Cuckow-pint, yet is it more biting, as Galen, faith.

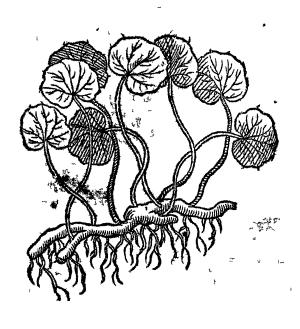
There is no great who of these plants in physicke, but it is reported that they stay running or eating soies o where and indexisted that there is made of the roots certaine compositions called in Greeke College 1, 300 and against fixula's and being put into the secret part of any living thing, it rotteth the same, is Direct uses writeth.

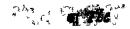
† That which was a meil fine and and described in the third place, under the title of Ansarum lanfolgum Mattholi, was the same with that described by the name of Drivontinia in in, who, exceeding chapter, and therefore here omitted

CHAP. 306. Of Astrabacca.

r Afarum. Afarabacca. 2 Asarina Matthioli.
Italian Asarabacca.







The Descriptions

He leaves of Asarabacca are smooth, of a deepe greene colour, rounder, broader, and tenderer than those of Iuy, and not cornered at all, not vnlike to those of Sow-bread: the floures lie close to the roots, hid vnder the leaues, standing vpon slender footstalkes, of an ill fauoured purple colour, like to the floures and husks of Henbane, but lesse, wherein are contained small seeds, cornered, and somewhat rough: the roots are many, small and slender, growing aslope under the upper crust of the earth, one folded within another, of an unpleasant talte, but of a most sweet and pleasing smell, having withall a kinde of biting qualitie.

This strange kinde of Asarabacca, which Mathholus hath set forth creeping on the ground, in manner of our common Astrabacca, hath leaves somwhat rounder and rougher, sleightly indented about the edges, and set vpon long slender foot-stalkes. the floures grow hard vnto the ground like vnto those of Cammomill, but much lesser, of a mealy or dusty colour, and not without smel. The roots are long and slender, creeping vnder the vpper crust of the earth, of a sharpe taste, and bitter withall. # This Afarina of Marthiolus, Clusius (whose opinion I here follow) hath judged to be the Tusilago Alpina 2. of his description, wherefore I give you his figure in stead of that of

our Author, which had the floures exprest, which this wants. ‡

The Place.

It delighteth to grow in shadowie places, and is very common in most gardens.

The Time

The herbe is alwaies greene, yet doth it in the Spring bring forth new leaues and floures.

It is called in Greeke 'Acres', Asalum in Latine, Nardus rustica and of divers, Perpensa is also Baccharus in Pliay, lib. 21. cap. 21. Maier saith, That Asarum is called Vulgago, in these words?

Est Asaron Grace, Vulgago dista Latine.

This herbe, Afaron do the Grecians name; Whereas the Latines Vulgago clepe the same.

It is found also amongst the bastard names, that it was called of the great learned Philosophers *Asses 4 that is, Martis Sanguis, or the bloud of Mars and of the French men Baccar; and thereupon it seemeth that the word Asarabacca came, which the Apothecaries vse, and likewise the common people: but there is another Baccharu differing from Asarum, yet notwithstanding crateuas

doth also call Baccharus, Afarum.

This confusion of both the names hath been the cause, that most could not sufficiently expound themselues concerning Asarum and Baccharus, and that many things have beene written amisse in many copies of Dioscorides, in the chapter of Asarum for when it is set downe in the Greek copies a sweet smelling garden herbe, it belongeth not to the description of this asaum, but to that of Baccharis for Asirum (as Pliny faith) is so called, because it is not put into garlands: and so by that meanes it came to passe, that oftentimes the descriptions of the old Writers were found corrupted and confused: which thing, as it is in this place manifest, so oftentimes it cannot so easily be marked in other places Furthermore, Asarum is called in French Cabaret in high-Dutch, Has zellingta: in low-Dutch, Mansoven: in English, Asarabacca, Fole-foot, and Hazel-wort. The Temperature.

The leaves of Asarabacca are hot and dry, with a purging qualitie adioyned thereunto, yet not without a certaine kinde of astriction or binding. The roots are also hot and dry, yet more than the leaves; they are of thin and fubtill parts: they procure vrine, bring downe the defired ficknes, and are like in facultie, as Guir faith, to the roots of Acorus, but yet more forceable, and the roots of Acorus are also of a thing alence, heating, attenuating, drying, and prouoking vrine, as he affirm meth: which things are happily performed by taking the roots of Asarabacca, either by them selues, or mixed with other things.

The Vertues.

The leaves draw forth by vomit, thicke phlegmaticke and cholericke humours, and withall A moue the belly; and in this they are more forceable and of greater effect than the rouse them-

They are thought to keepe in hard swelling cankers that they encrease not, or come to exulce- Bration, or creeping any farther, if they be outwardly applied upon the same.

Theroots are good against the stoppings of the liner, gall, and spleene, against wens and hard C willings, and agues of long continuance but being taken in the greater quantitie, they purge have and choler not much lesse than the leaves (though Galen say not by vomit especially, and also by see. alfoby fiege.

One - La

One dram of the pouder of the roots given to drinke in ale or wine, groffely beaten, prouoketh vomit for the purposes aforesaid; but being beaten into sine pouder, and so given, it purgeth very little by vomit, but worketh most by procuring much vrine, therefore the groffer the pouder is, so much the better.

But if the roots be infused or boyled, then must two, three, or some drams be put to the insuson, and of the leaves eight or nine be sufficient the myce of which stamped with some liquid thing, is to be given. The roots may be steeped in wine, but more effectually in whay or homed

water, as Mesues teacheth.

The same is good for them that are tormented with the Sciatica or gout in the huckle bones, for those that have the dropsie, and for such also as are vexed with a quartaine ague, who are cured and made whole by vomiting.

CHAP. 307. Of Sea Binde-weed.

Soldanella marina.
Sea Binde-weed.

‡ 2 Soldanella Alpina maior. Mountaine Binde-weed.



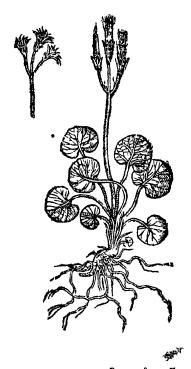
The Description.

Soldanella or Sea Binde-weed hath many small branches, somwhat red, trailing wpomble ground, beset with small and round leaves, not much valike Asarabacca, or the leaves of Aristolochia, but smaller, betwixt which leaves and the stalkes come forth stories formed like a bell, of a bright red incarnate colour, in every respect answering the small Bindeweed, whereof it is a kinde, albeit I have here placed the same, for the reasons rendred in my Proene. The seed is blacke, and groweth in round huskes: the root is long and small, thrusting it less than abroad, and into the earth like the other Binde-weeds.

Soldenella or mountaine Binde-weed hath many round leaves spred vpon the ground, not like the former, but rounder, and more full of veines, greener, of a bitter tasselike sea Bindewhich commeth forth a small and tender stalke a handfull high, bearing at the top the small Bell-sloure, of a sky colour. The root is small and threddy.

: 2 There

‡ 3 Soldanella Alpina minor.
Small Mountaine Bindweed.



‡ 3 There is of this kinde another hauing all the parts smaller, and the leaves redder and rounder the floures also blew, and composed of one lease divided into five parts, and succeeded by a longish cod, round and sharp pointed. ‡

The Place.

The first grows plentifully by the Sea shore in most places of England, especially mere to Lee in Essex, at Mersey in the same country, in most places of the Isle of Thanet, and Shepey, and in many places along the Nort ern coast

The second groweth upon the mountains of Germanie, and the Alpes, it groweth upon the mountains of VVales, not far fro in Counters Mease in North-VVales.

The Time.

These herbes do floure in Iune, and are gt thered in August to be kept for medicine.

The Names.

The first called Soldanella is of the Apothecaries and the Antients called Marina Brassica, that is to say, Sea Co'ewoort but what reason

hath moved them so to doe I cannot concerne, vnlesse it be penurie and scarsitie of names, and because they know not otherwise how to terme it. of this I am sure, that this plant and Brassica are no more like than things which are most vnlike, for Brassica Marina is the Sea Colewoort, which doth much resemble the garden Cabbage or Cole, both in shape and in nature, as I have in his due place expressed. A great fault and oversight therefore it hath been of the old writers and their successors which have continued the custome of this error, not taking the paines to distinguish a Bindeweed from a Cole-woort. But to avoid controversies, the truth is, as I have before shewed, that this soldanella is a Bindeweed, and cannot be esteemed for a Brassica, that is a Colewoort The later Herbarists call it soldana, and soldanella. in Dutch, Zeemind, that is to say, Convolucius Marinas of Dioscorides with a salaroit, (i) Brassica Marina: in English, Sea VV ithwinde, Sea Bindweed, Sea-bels, Sea-coale, of some, Sea Fole-soot, and Scottish Scuruie-grasse.

The second is called Soldanella montana in English, Mountaine Bindweed.

I The Nature.

Sea Bindeweed is hot and drie in the second degree: the second is bitter and very astringent.

The Vertues.

Soldanella purgeth downe mightily all kinde of watrish humours, and openeth the stoppings of A the liver, and is given with great profit against the dropsie. but it must be boiled with the broth of some sat meat or sless, and the broth drunke, or else the herbe taken in pouder worketh the like effect.

Soldanella hurteth the stomack, and troubleth the weake and delicate bodies which doe receiue it B'in pouder, wherefore advice must be taken to mix the said pouder with Annise seeds, Cinnamon,

ginger, and fugar, which spices do correct his malignitie.

Practitioners about Auspurge and Rausspurge (cities of Germanie) do greatly boast that they G have done wonders with this herbe soldanella montana; saying, that the leaves taken and emplaistred upon the nauell and somewhat lower, draw forth water from their bellies that are hydrophic; that is, troubled with water or the dropsie: this effect it worketh in other parts without hearing.

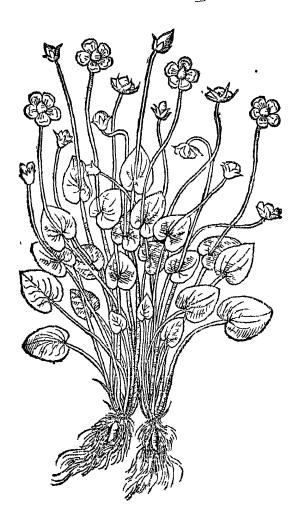
It doth also wonderfully bring sless in wounds, and healeth them.

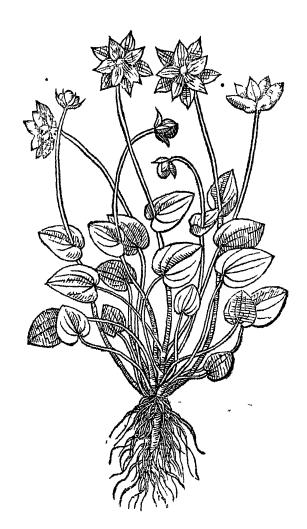
Dissolutes witnesseth, that the whole herbe is an enemie to the stomacke, biting and extremely E purging (both sodden, and taken with meat) and bringeth troublesome gripings there and doth oftentimes more hurt than good.

‡ My friend M. Goedyer hath told me, that in Hampshire at Chichester and the about they proceed of this for Sourcie-graffe, and that not without great errons as any that know the qualities may callly perceive.

CHAP. 308. Of the Grasse of Parnassus.

† 1 Gramen Parnassi. Grasse of Parnassus, ‡ 2 Gramen Parnassi flore duplici. Grasse of Parnassus with double floures.





The Description.

He Grasse of Parnassus hath small round leaves, very much differing from any kind of Grasse, much resembling the leaves of Iuie, or Asarabacca, but smaller, and not of so darke a colour among these leaves spring up small stalkes a foot high, bearing little white sloures consisting of five round pointed leaves, which beering saline and past, there come up round knops or heads, wherein is contained a reddish seed. The root is somewhat thicke, with many trings annexed thereto.

The fecond kinde of Gramen Parnaffi doth answer the former in each respect, saving that the

leaves are somewhat larger, and the floures double, otherwise verie like.

The Place.

The first groweth very plentifully in Lansdall and Crauen, in the North parts of England; at Doncaster, and in Thornton fields in the same countrie. moreover in the Moore neere to Linton, by Cambridge at Hesseralso in Suffolke, at a place named Drinkstone, in the medow called Bitchers mead. ‡ Mr. Goodyer found it in the boggy ground below the red well of Wellingborough in Northampton shire; and Mr. William Broad observed it to grow plentifully in the Castle fields of Berwickevpon Tweed. ‡

The fecond is a stranger in England.

The Time.

The Names.

What hath among many that have written of these herbes said something of them to salling them by the name of Hepatica alba (whereof without controversie they are like Liveiwoort, although there is another plant called Hepatica alba, which for

for distinction sake I have thought good to English, Noble white Liu erwoort
The second may be called Noble white Liuerwoortwith the double floure.

¶ 7 he Nature,

The seed of Parnassus Grasse, or white Liver-woort, is due, and of subtill parts

The Vertues.

The decoction of the leaves of Parnassus Grasse drunken, doth drie and stiengthen the seeble A and moist stomacke, stoppeth the bellie, and taketh away the defire to somite.

The same boiled in wine or water, and drunken, especially the seed thereof, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and driueth it forth.

† The figure that was formerly in the first place of this Chapter was of Pinjolum, deferibed before, cap 90 pig 409 that which was in the second place belonged to the first description

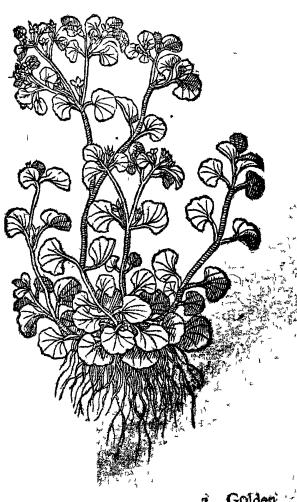
CHAP. 309. Of white Saxifrage, or Golden Saxifrages

The Description.

He white Saxifrage hath round leaues spred upon the ground, and somewhat tagged about the edges, not much white the leaues of ground Iuie, but softer and smaller, and of a more faint yellowish greene among which itseth up a round hairie stalke a cubit high, bearing at the top small white shoures, almost like Stockgillo floures: the root is compact of a number of blacke strings, whereunto are fastened very many small reddish graines or round roots as bigge as pepper cornes, which are used in medicine, and are called Semen Saxifrage albas, that is, the seede of white Saxifrage, or Stohe-breake, although (beside these foresaid round knobbes) it hath also small seed contained in little huskes, following his shoure as other herbes haue.

I Saxifraga alba. White Saxifrage. 2 Saxifraga aurea.
Golden Saxifrage.





‡ 3 Saxifraga albapetraa. White Rocke Saxifiage.



2 Golden Saxifrage hath found compaf. fed leaves, bluntly indented about the borders like the former, among which rife vp stalkes a handfull high, at the top whereof grow two or three little leaves together out of themiddie of them foring small floures of a golden color, after which come little husks, wherein is contained the red feed, not valike the former the roote is tender, creeping in the ground with

long threds or hanes

3 Pona hath fct forth this plant by the name of Saxifraga alla pitrea, and therefore I haue placed it here, though I thinke I might more fitly have ranked him with Paronychia rutaceo folio formerly described. It hath a small fingle root from which arise divers fat longish leaves, somewhat harry, and dunded into three parts . amongst those rises vp a round knottie stalke, roughish, and of a purplish colour, some halfe foot high, divided into fundry branches, which carry white floures, confifting of fine leaves apiece, with some yellowish threds in their middles · these falling, there remaines a cup containing a very small seed. It floures at the end of Iune in the shadowie places of the Alpes, whereas Pona first observed it. ‡

The Place.

The white Saxifrage groweth plentifully in fundrie places of England, and especially in a field on the left hand of the high way, as you goe from the place of execution called Saint

Thomas Waterings vnto Dedford by London. It groweth also in the great field by Islington called the Mantles: also in the greene places by the sea side at Lee in Essex, among the rushes, and in sundrie other places thereabout, and else where. ‡ It also growes in Saint Georges fields behinde Southwarke. ‡

The golden Saxifrage groweth in the moist and marish grounds about Bathe and Wels, also in the Moores by Boston and Wisbich in Lincolnshire . ‡ and M' George Bowles hath found it growing in divers woods at Chisselhu ft in Kent: Mr. Goodyer also hath observed it abundantly on the shadowie moist rockes by Mapledurham in Hampshire: and I have found it in the like places in Yorkshire. ‡

The Time.

Thewhite Saxifrage floureth in May and June: the herbe with his floure are no more feen vnul the next yeare.

The golden Saxifrage floureth in March and Aprill. The Names.

The first is called in Latine Saxifraga Alba: in English, white Saxifrage, or white Stone-breake: The lecond is called Golden Saxifrage, or golden Stone-breake.

The Nature. The first of these especially the root and seed thereof, is of a warme or hot complexion. Golden Saxifiage is of a cold nature as the taste doth manifestly declare.

The Vertues. The root of white Saxifrage boiled in wine and drunken, prouoketh vrine, clenfeth the kidneis and bladder, breaketh the ffone and driveth it forth, and is fingular good against the ffrangurie, and all other griefes and imperfections in the reines.

The vertues of golden Saxifiage are yet unto vs vnknowne, notwithanding I am of this minde, acit is a fingular wound herbe equall with Sanicle.

CHAP. 310 Of Sow-bread.

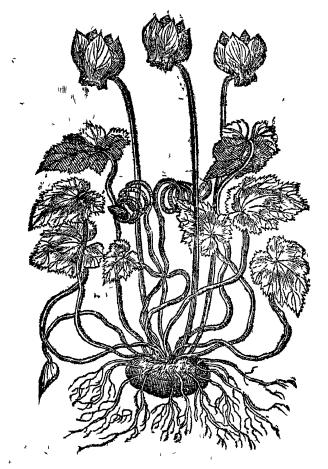
¶ The Description.

He first being the common kinde of Sowbread, called in shops Panis porcing, and Arthanta, hath many greene and round leaves like vnto Afarabacca, saving that the upper thanta, nath many greene and tound leades like vinto Alatabacca, lating that the vppcr part of the leades are mixed here and there confusedly with white spots, and vider the leades next the ground of a purple colour among which rise wp, little stemmes like vinto the stalks of violets, bearing at the top small purple floures, which turne themselves backward (being stalks of violets, bearing at the top small surple floures and surple stalks of violets. full blowne) like a Turks cap, or Tulepan, of a small sent or sauout, or none at all: which being past there succeed little round knops or heads which contains slender browne seedes: these supposes

* Cyclamen orbiculato folio. Round Sowbread.

2 Cyclamen folio Hedera. Iuie Sowbread.









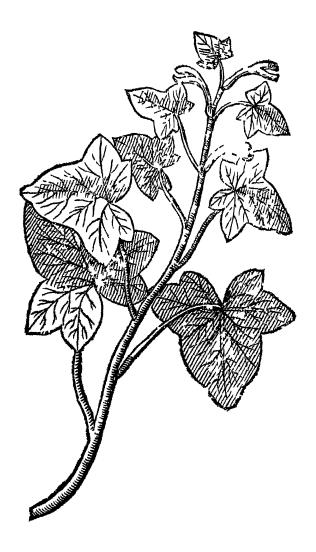
are wrapped after a few daies in the small stalkes, as thred about a bottome, where it immaineth so desended from the initial of Winter close vpon the ground, coursed also with the greene leaves a forestaid, by which meanes it is kept from the stoss, even from the time of his sceding, which is in September vntill lune: at which time the leaves do sade away, the stalkes and seed remaining bare and naked, whereby it inioyeth the Sun(whereof it was long deprined) the sooner to bit of them without and white within, with many small strings annexed thereto.

4 4 Cyclamen Vernum album.

White floured Sowbread.

\$ 5 An Cyclammos altera, heder reen fulys planta?





The second kinde of Sowbread, hath broad leaues spred upon the ground, sharpe pointed. somewhat indented about the edges, of a darke greene colour, with some little lines or strakes of white on the upper side, and of a darke reddish colour on that side next the ground: among which rise up stender foot-stalks of two or three inches long: at the tops whereof stand such floures as the precedent, but of a sweeter smell, and more pleasant colour. The seed is also wrapped up in the stalk for his further defence against the initire of winter. The root is somewhat greater, and of more vertue, as shall be declared.

3 There is a third kinde of Sowbread that hath round leaves without peaked corners, as the last before mentioned, yet somewhat snipt about the edges, and speckled with white about the brims of the leaves, and of a blackish colour in the middle: the flowers are like to the rest, but of a deeper

purple: the root also like, but smaller, and this commonly floures in the Spring.

4 This in leaves and roots is much like the last described, but the floures are smaller, snow white, and sweet smelling. There are divers other varieties of these plants, which I thinke it not recessfarie for me to insist upon wherefore I referre the curious to the Garden of floures set forth to be parken son, where they shall finde satisfaction.

There is a plant which I have fet forth in this place that may very well be called into queis place also considering that there hath been great conjention about the same, and not on either part, which hath moved me to place him with those plants that most do thoth in shape and name: this plant liath greene cornered leaves like to Inie. fong and small gaping floures like the small Snapdragon more nath nei been said of this plant, either of stalke or root, but is left vnto the consideration of the learned

The plant which our Author here would acquaint you with, is that which Lotel figure, with this title which I here give, and faith it was gathered amongst other plants on the hils of Italy, but in what part or place, or how growing he knew not, and he onely questions whether it may not be the Cycliminos alter a Of Dioscorides, lib. 2. cap. 195. \$

The Place.

Sow bread groweth plentifully about Artoies and Vermandois in France, and in the Forest of

Aiden, and in Brabant but the second groweth plentifully in many places of Italie

It is reported vnto mee by men of good credit, that Cy.lamen or Sow-bread groweth spon the mountaines of Wales, on the hils of Lincolnshire, and in Someisetshire by the house of a gentleman called M' Hales, upon a Fox-bosough also not far from M' Bamfields, neere to a towne called Hardington The first two kindes do grow in my garden where they prosper well. ‡ I cannot leatne that this growes wilde in England. ‡

The Time.

Sow-bread floureth in September when the plant is without leafe, which dothafterwards spring sp, continuing greene all the Winter, coucing and keeping warme the feede sntill Midsommer next, at what time the feed is upe as aforesaid. The third stoureth in the spring, for which cause it was called Cyclamea vernum and so doth also the fourth.

The Names

Sow bread is called in Greeke wasquiss in Latine, Tuber terra, and Terra repuis of Acarellas, Orbeculares of Apuleius, Palalia, Rapum Porcenum, and Terramalum in shops, Cyclimen, Cancer and and Arthanta in Italian, Pan Porcino in Spanish, Mazan de Puerco in High Dutch, Schmembiot: in Low Dutch, Metching broot: in French, Pain de Porceau in English, Sow-bread. Plany calleth the colour of this floure in Latine, Colossinus color in English, Murrey colour.

The Nature.

Sow-bread is hot and drie in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The root of Sow-bread dried into pouder and taken inwardly in the quantitie of a dram and a A halfe, with mead or honied water, purgeth downeward tough and grosse slegme, and other sharpe

The same taken in wine as aforesaid, is very profitable against all poison, and the bitings of ve- B nomous beasts, and to be outwardly applied to the hurt place.

The pouder taken as aforefaid, cureth the iaundife and the stoppings of the liver, taketh away C the yellow colour of the bodie, if the patient after the taking hereof be caused to swear.

The leaves stamped with honie, and the suice put into the eies, elecreth the sight, takes haway al fpots and webs, pearle or haw, and all impediments of the fight, and is put into that excellent ointment called Vngueatum Arthantta

The root hanged about women in their extreame trauell with childe, causeth them to be deliuered incontinent, and taketh away much of their paine.

The leaves put into the place hath the like effect, as my wife hath proound fundric times vpon $^{\mathbf{F}}$

diuers women, by my adusse and commandement, with good successe. The iuice of Sow-bread doth open the Hemorrhoids, and caufeth them to flow beeing applied G

with wooll or flocks.

It is mixed with medicines that confume or waste away knots, the Kings cuill, and other hard H fwellings:moreouer it clenfeth the head by the nostrils, it purgeth the belly being annointed therwith, and killeth the childe It is a strong medicine to destroy the birth, being put vp as a pessarie.

It isoureth the skin, and taketh away Sun-burning, and all blemishes of the face, pilling of the harre, and marks also that remaine after the small pocks and mesels : and given in wine to drinke, it maketh a man drunke.

The decoction thereof serueth as a good and essectuall bath for members out of ioint, the gout, K aud kibed heeles.

The root being made hollow and filled with oile, closed with a little wax, and rosted in the hot L embers, maketh an excellent ointment for the griefes last rehearsed

Being beaten and madevp into trochisches, or little flat cakes, it is reported to be a good amorous M medicine to make one in love if it be inwardly taken.

The Danger. It is not good for women with childe to touch or take this herbe, or to come neere vinto it, or finde over the same where it groweth; for the naturall attractive vertue therein contained is such, that without controuersie they that attempt it in maner about said, shall be delivered before their

Bbbb

time. which danger and inconvenience to avoid, I have (about the place where it groweth in m garden) fastened sticks in the ground, and some other stickes I have fastened also crosse-waies one them, lest any woman should by lamentable experiment finde my words to bee true, by their step ping ouer the same.

I sudge our Author something too womanish in this, that is, led more by vain opinion that by any reason or experience, to confirme this his affertion, which frequent experience shews to be vaine and friuolous, especially for the touching, striding ouer, or comming neere to this herbe. ‡

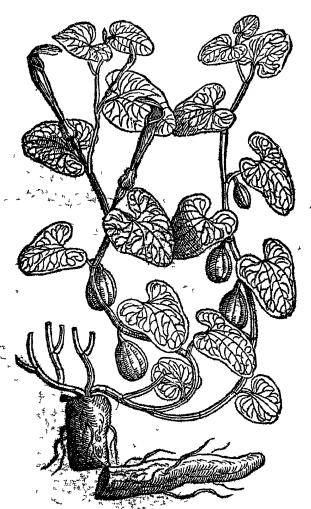
CHAP. 311. Of Birthmoorts.

The Kindes.

Irthwoort, as Diescorides writeth, is of three forts, long, round, and winding: Plime hath added: fourth kinde called Pistolochia, or little Birthwoort. The later writers have somed unto them : fifth, named Saracens Birthwoort.

Aristolochia longa. Long Birthwoort.

2 Aristolochiarotunda. Round Birthwoort.



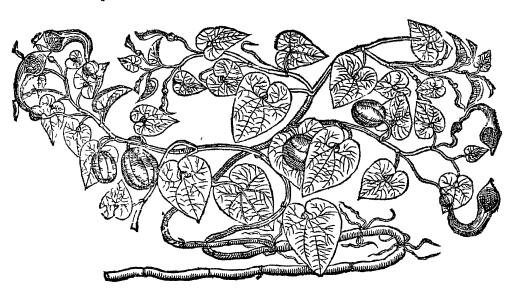


The Description.

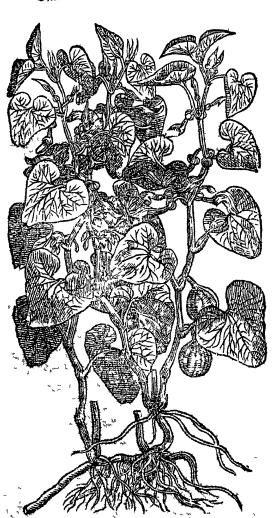
Ong Birthwoort hath many fmall long flender stalkes creeping vpon the ground, tangling one with another very intricately, befer with round leaves not much whike Sowbread or line, but larger, of a light or ouerworne greene colour, and of a grieuous or forthfome finell and fauour; among which come forth long hollow floures, not much valike the pures of Aron, but without any pestell or clapper in the same, of a dark purple colour after which follow small fruit like vnto little peares, containing triangled seeds of a blackish colour. The cog thicke, of the colour of box, of a strong sauour and better taste. found Burthwoort in stalkes and leaves is like the first, but his leaves are rounder: the in this, that they be somewhat longer and narrower, and of a faint yellowish co-

LIB. 2. ple colour. The fruit is formed like a peare, sharpe toward the top, more ribbed and fuller than the former: the root is round like vnto Sow-bread, in taste and sauour like the former.

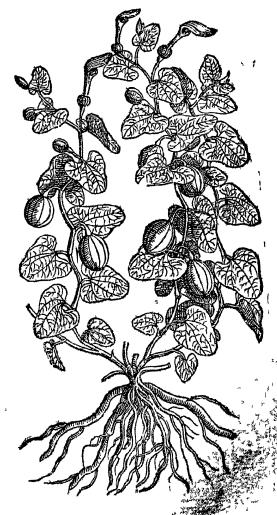
3 Aristolochia clematitis. Climing Birthwoort.



‡ 4 Aristolochia Seracenica. Saracens Birthwoort,



‡ 5 Fistolochia. Small Buthwoort.



Climing Birthwoort taketh hold of any thing that is next vnto it, with his and clasping halks, which be oftentimes branched, and winderh it selfe like Bindweed: the floures he longer, whose leaves be strooth broad sharpe pointed, as be those of the mot from that of a longer, whose leaves be strooth broad sharpe pointed, as be those of the entropy of the earth, and the wife hollow, long, yellow or of a blackish purple colour: the finite different hat from that of the earth, and white the former of the earth, and sometimes growing deeper, being of like colour with the former of the earth and long the earth and branched stakes, we have is a fourth kinde of Birthwoort resembling the test in leaves and branched stakes, we have is a fourth kinde of Birthwoort resembling the test in leaves and branched stakes.

higher, and longer than either the long or the round the leaves thereof be greater than those of Asa. 2 abacci, the floures hollow, long, and in one fide hanging ouer, of a yellowith colour the fruit is long and round like a peace, in which the seeds he feuered, of forme three square, of an ill savored blackish colour the root is somewhat long, often times of a mean thickness, yellow like to the colour of Boy, not inferior in bitteinesse either to the long or to the round Birthwooit and sometimes these are found to be small and slender, and that is when they were but lately digged up and gathered for by the little parcess of the roots which are lest, the young plants bring south at the Leginning tender and branched roots.

5 Small Birthwoort is like to the long and found Birthwoort both in stalkes and leaves, yet is it lesses and renderer the knies their of are load, and like those of Iuie die slowe is long, hollow in the voper part, and on the outside blackish the fruit something round like the fruit of round Birthwoort, in stead of roots there grow forth a multitude of slender strings.

1 . Pellolochia Cretica sine Virginiana. Virginian Snake 100t.



Clusius ingures and describes another smal Pistolochia by the name of Pistolochia Cretica, to which I thought good to adde the Epithite Virginia also, for that the much admired Snakeweed of Virginia feems no otherwise to differ from it than an inhabitant of Candy stom one of the Virginians, which none I thinke will fay to differ in specie. I will first give Clusius his description, and then expresse the little varietie that I have observed in the plants that were brought from Virgima, and grew here with vs. it tends forth many flender stalks a foot long, more or lesse, and these are cornered or indented, crested, branched, tough, and bending towards the ground, or spred thereon, and of a darke green colour: vpon which without order grow leaues, neruous, and like those of the last described, yet much sharper pointed, and after a fort resembling the shape of those of Smilax after , but leffe, and of a darke and lafting gieene colour, fastened to longish stalkes: out of whose bosomes grow long and hollow crooked floures, in shape like those of the long Birthwoort, but of a darker red on the outfide, but somewhat yellowish within: and their are also fastened to pretty long stalks; and they are succeeded by fruit, not valike, yet lesse than that of the long Birthwort. This hath abundance of roots, like as the former, but much smaller, and more fibrous, and of a stronger smell. It floures in Iuly and August. Thus Clusius describes his, to which that Snak weed that was brought from Virginia, and grew with M. Iohn Tradescant at South-Lambeth, An. 1632. was agreeable in all points, but here and there one of the lower leaues were somwhat broader and rounder pointed than the rest : the floure was long, red, crooked, and a little hairie, and it did not open the top, or shew the inner side, which I sudge was by reason of the coldnesse and vnseasonablenesse of the later part of the Sommer when it floured: the stalks in the figure should have been exprest more crooking or indenting, for they commonly grow so How hard it is to midge of plants by one particle or facultie may very well appeare by this herbe I now treat of: for some by the similitude the root had with Afarum, and a vomiting qualitie which they attributed to it (which certainly is no other than accidentall) would forthwith pronounce and maintaine it an Asarum some also refer it to other things, as to Primrofes, Vinctionicum, &c. Others more warily named it Serpentaria Vitgiwiana, and Radiv Virginiana, names as it were offering themselves and easily to be fitted and imposed on fundry things, but yet too generall, and therefore not fit any more to be vied, leeing the true and specifick denomination is found. ‡

Plany shewerh, that the Birthwoorts grow in fat and champion places, the fieldes of Spaine are full

'ulloi thesethree long and round Birthwoorts: they are also found in Italie and Naibone or I airguedock, a countrey in France. Petrus Bellonius writeth, that he found branched Birthwoon vpon Ida, a mountaine in Candie: Carolus Clusius faith, that he found this same about Hispalis, and in many other places of Granado in Spain, among bushes and brambles they grow ill in my good it The Time.

They floure in May, Iune, and Iuly.

The Names.

Buthwoort is called in Greeke - un Latine likewise Aristolochia, because it is the ork town that is to fay, good for women newly brought a bed, or deliuered with childe. in English, Buthwort,

Hartwoort, and of fome, Aristolochia.

The first is called A istolochia longa, or long Birthwoort, of the forme of his root, and likewise Artifolochia mas, or male Birthwoort the second is thought to be Famina or female Birthwooit, & it is called Rounda Aristolochia, or sound Birthwoort of divers also Terra malum, the Apple of the earth. yet Cyclamiaus is also called Terra maliim, or the Apple of the earth.

¶ I he Temperature.

All these Birthwoorts are of temperature hot and drie, and that in the third degree, harring befides a power to clenfe.

The Vertuce

Diofeori les writeth, that a diam weight of long Birthwoort drinke with wine and also applied is A good against serpents and deadly things: and that being drunke with inviring and pepper, it expel leth what socuer is left in the matrix after the childe is delinered, the floures also Se dead children. and that being put vp in a peffarie it performeth the fame.

Round Birthwooit serueth for all these things, and also for the rest of the other possons it is B likewise auaileable against the stuiting of the lungs, the hicket, the shakings or shiuerings or agues, hardresse of the milt or spleene burstings, cramps, and couvulsions, paines of the sides if it be drunk

It plucketh out thornes, splinters, and shiuers, and being mixed in plaisters, or pultesses, it draws C. forth scales or bones, remoueth rottennesse or corruption, mundifieth and scourcth foule and fifthy vicers, and filleth them vp with new flesh, if it be mixed with Ireos and honie

Galen faith, that branched Birthwoort is of a more sweet and pleasant smell, and therefore is v-D

fed in ointments, but it is wea'ter in operation than the former ones.

Birthwoort, as Pliny writeth, being drunk with water is a most excellent remedie for cramps and F. convulsions, bruifes, and for such as have falne from high places.

It is good for them that are short-winded, and are troubled with the falling sicknesse

The round Aristolochia doth beautifie, clense, and fasten the teeth, if they be often fretted or rub- G

bed with the pouder thereof.

‡ The root of the Virginian P. flolochia, which is of a fitting and aromaticke fent, is a fingular & H much vsed Antidote against the bite of the Rattle-snake, or rather Added of Viper, whose bite is very deadly, and therfore by the prouidence of the Creator he hath vponliis taile a skinny dry fub. stance parted into cels which containe some loose, hard drie bodies that fattle in them (as if one should put little stones or pease into a stiffe and very dry bladder) that so he may by this noise give warning of his approch, the better to be avoided; but if any be bitten, they know, nor stand in need of no better antidote, than this root, which they chew, and apply to the wound, & also swallow some of it downe, by which means they quickly ouercome the malignitie of this poissonous bite, which otherwise in a very short time would proue deadly. Many also, ommend the vse of this against the plague, small pox, measels, and such like maligne and contagious diseases. ‡

CHAP. 312. Of Violets.

The Kindes.

Here might be described many kinds of floures under this name of violets, if their differences should be more curiously looked into than is necessarie for we might joine hereunto the stock Gillofloures, the Wall floures, Dames Gillofloures, Marians violets, and likewise some of the bulbed floures, because some of them by Theophrastus are termed Violets. But this was not our charge, holding it sufficient to distinguish and divide them as necre as may be in kindred and neighbourbood; addressing my selfe vnto the Violets called the blacke or purple violets, or March Violets of the Garden, which have a great prerogative above others, not onely because the minde concei-us ha certaine pleasure and recreation by finelling and handling of those most odoriferous flours, betalfo for that very many by these Violets receive ornament and comely grace: for there because of the content made of them Galands for the head, Nofe-gaies, and poefies, which are delightfull to looke on, and pleasant to smell to, speaking nothing of their appropriate vertues; yea Gardens themselves recipe by these the greatest ornament of all chiefest beautie and most gallant grace; and the re-

creation, Bbbb 3

creation of the minde which is taken hereby, cannot be but very good and honest for they admonish and stir vp a man to that which is comely and honest, for floures through their beautie, variety of colour, and exquisite forme, do bring to a liberall and gentle manly minde, the remembrance of honestie, comelinesse, and all kindes of vertues. For it would be an vnseemely and silthie thing (as a certaine wise man saith) for him that doth looke vpon and handle saire and beautifull things, and who frequenteth and is conversant in saire and beautifull places, to have his minde not saire, but filthie and desormed.

The Description.

He blacke or purple Violet doth forthwith bring from the root many leaues, broad, fleightly indented in the edges, rounder than the leaues of Iuie among the midft wherof fpring vp fine flender flems, and vpon euerie one a beautifull floure fweetly fmelling, of a blew
darkish purple, consisting of fine little leaues, the lowest whereof is the greatest, and after them doe
appeare little hanging cups or knaps, which, when they be ripe, do open and divide themselves into three parts. The seed is small, long, and somewhat round withall. The root consisteth of many
threddie strings.

1 Violanigrafive purpused
The puiple Gaiden Violet.

2 *Viola flori albo*. The white Garden Violet.





2 The white garden Violet hath many milke white floures, in forme and figure like the present: the colour of whose floures especially setteth forth the difference.

The double garden violer hath leaves creeping branches, and roots like the garden fingle vidistribution in that, that this fort of Violer bringeth forth most beautifull sweet double floures, and the other single.

4 The white double Violet likewise agreeth with the other of his kinde, and only differeth in he colour. For as the last described bringeth double blew or purple floures contrativite this plant hand double white floures, which maketh the difference.

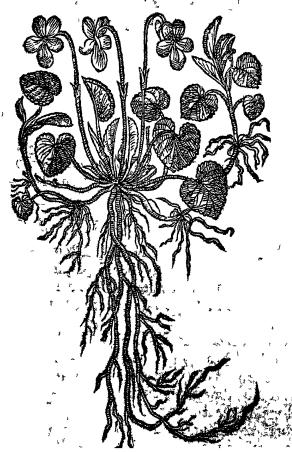
Whe vellow Violet is by nature one of the wilde Violets, for it groweth feltome anywhere but high and craggie mountains from whence it hath bin divers time brought into the saids basely be brought to culture or grow in the garden without great industrie. And by the transfer of the saids are a treatment of the remembered called M. Thomas Terkab, who found it by the saids are a treatment of the remembered called M. Thomas Terkab, who found it

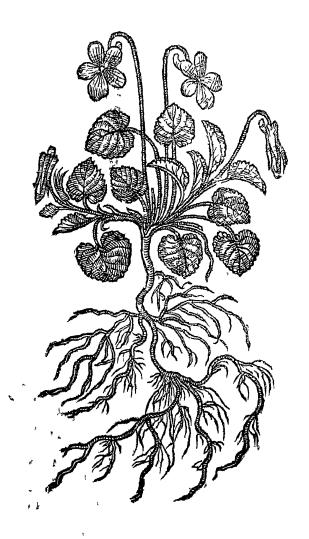
3 Violamartia purpurea multiplex. The double garden purple Violet.

5 Fiola martia lutea. Yellow Violets.



† 6 Violacamaa syluestrus.
Dogs Violets, or wilde Violets.





growing vpon the hills in Lancashire, neere vnto a village called Latham, and though he brought them into his garden, yet they withered and pined. The whole plant is described to be like vnto the field Violet, and differeth from it, in that this plant bringeth forth yellow floures, yet like in forme and figure, but without smell.

The wilde field Violet with round leaves rifeth forth of the ground fro n a fibrous root, with long flender branches, whereupon do grow round smooth leaves. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a light blew colour: ‡ and this growes commonly in Voods and such like places, and floures in July and August. There is another varietie of this wilde Violet, which hath the leaves longer, narrower, and sharper pointed. And this was formerly figured and describes in this place by our Author. ‡

There is found in Germanie about Noremberg and Strasborough, a kinde of Violer which is altogether a stranger in these parts. It hath (saith my Author) a thickeand tough root of a wooddy substance, from which riseth vp a stalke dividing it selfe into divers branches, of a wooddy substance, we see upon grow long iagged leaves like the course Pansey. The floures grow at the top sempact of successive a watcher of the series of suprementations.

7 7

A THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

The Place.

The Violet groweth in gardens almost euery where the others which are stranger have beene couclied in their descriptions.

M The Time.

The floures for the most part appeare in March, at the faithest in Aprill.

The Name.

The Violet is called in Greeke in of Theophraftus, both in a and many in Latine, Nigraviola, orblacke Violet, of the blackish puiple colour of the flouies. The Apothechaues keepe the Latine name Viola, but they call it Herbal iolaria, and Mater Violarium in high Dutch, Blan Wiel: in low-Durch, Wioleten: in I rench, Violette de Alers in Italian, Viola maminola in Spanish, Violette ta · in English, Violet. Nicander in his Geoponickes beleeueth, (as Hermolaus sheweth) that the Giecians did cell it o because certaine Nymphs of Ioma gaue that floure first to Inpiter. Others fay it was called to be cause when Inpiter had turned the young Damosell 10, whom he tenderly lo ued, into a Cou, the earth brought forth this floure for her food which being made for her fake, received the name from her, and thereupon it is thought that the Latines also called it Fiela, as though they thould say i unla, by blotting out the letter i. Seruin reporteth, That for the same cause the Latines also name it Vaccinium, alledging the place of Virgil in his Bucolicks.

Albaligustra cadant quacima mgratiguntar

Not withflanding Firgil in his tenth Eclog sheweth, that I accuse and Viola dodiffer

El mgra viola (unt, & vacunia aigra.

Primum also in his seventh booke of Architecture or Building doth distinguish Viola from Vaccimum for he sheweth that the colour called Sile Astroum, or the Azure of Athens, is made ex Viola; and the gallant purple, ex Vaccinio. The Dyers, faith he, when they would counterfeit Sile, or Azure of Athens, put the dried Violets into a fat, kettle, or caldron, and boyle them with water; afterwards when it is tempered they poure it into a linnen strainer, and wringing it with their hands, receive into a nivitar the liquoi coloured with the Violets, and steeping earth of Erethria in it, and grinding the faine, they make the Azure colour of Athens. After the fame manner they temper I account, and putting milke vnto it, do make a gallant purple colour. But what Vaccount are we will elsewhere declare.

The Temperature. The floures and leaves of the Violets are cold and moist. The Vertues.

The floures are good for all inflammations, especially of the sides and lungs; they take away the hoarsenesse of the chest, the ruggednesse of the winde-pipe and lawes, allay the extream heate of the liver, kidneyes, and bladder, mitigate the fierie heate of burning agues, temper the sharpnesse of choler, and take away thirst.

There is an oyle made of Violets, which is likewise cold and moist. The same being anointed vpon the testicles, doth gently prouoke sleepe which is hindred by a hot and dry distemper: mixed or laboured together in a woodden dish with the yelke of an egge, it asswageth the pain of the fundament and hemorrhoides: it is likewise good to be put into cooling clisters, and into pultesfes that coole and ease paine.

But let the oyle in which the Violets be steeped be either of vnripe oliues, called Omphacinum, or of sweet Almonds, as Mesue, saith, and the Violets themselves must be fresh and moist. For being dry, and having lost their moisture, they doe not coole, but seeme to have gotten a kinde of heate.

The later Physicians do thinke it good to mix dry Violets with medicines that are to comfort

and strengthen the heart.

F

The leaves of Violers inwardly taken do coole, moisten, and make the belly soluble. Being outwardly applied, they mitigate all kinde of hot inflammations, both taken by themselues, and also applied with Barley floure dried at the fire, after it hath lien foking in the water. They are likewife laid vpon a hot stomacke, and on burning eyes, as Galen witnesseth. Dioscorides writeth, that they be moreover applied to the fundament that is fallen out.

They may helpe the fundament that is fallen out, not as a binder keeping back the fundament, but as a suppler and a mollifier. Besides, Pliny saith that Violets are as well vsed in garlands, as smelt vnto; and are good against surfeting, heaumesse of the head; and being dried in water and drunke, they remoue the Squinancie or inward swellings of the throat. They cure the falling sickhelle; especially in yong children, and the seed is good against the stinging of Scorpions.

The is a fyrrup made of Violets and Sugar, whereof three or four ounces being taken at one time the helly, and purge choler. The manner to make it is as followeth.

First many coloridate fugar by boyling a simple syrrup of a good consistence or meane thickeness. The manner of filth, as also the white ends nipped P. 71.PM

nipped away, a quantitie according to the quantitie of the fyrrup, to your owne discretion, where in let them infuse or steepe soure and twenty houres, and sct vpon a sew warme embers, then strain it, and put more Violets into the same syriup thus do three or some times, the oftner the better; then let them upon a gentle fire to simper, but not to boyle in any wife. So have you it simply made of a most perfect purple colour, and of the smell of the floures themselues Some do adde theicto a little of the juyce of the floures in the boyling, which maketh it of better force and vertue Likewise some do put a little quantitie of the suyce of Lymons in the boyling, which doth greatly en-. crease the beauty thereof, but nothing at all the veitue.

There is likewise made of Violets and sugar certain plates called Sugar Violet, or Violet tables, 1 or Plate, which is most pleasant and wholesome, especially it comforteth the heart and the other

inward parts.

The decortion of Violets is good against hot seucis, and the inflammation of the liner and all K

other inward paits the like propertie hath the myce, fyrrup, or conscrue of the same.

Svrrup of Violets is good against the inflammation of the lungs and brest, against the pleurisse. L. and cough, against feuers and agues in yong children, especially if you put vnto an ounce of Syrrup eight of nine drops of oyle of Vitrioll, and mix it together, and give it to the childe a spoonefull at once.

The same given in manner aforesaid is of great efficacie in buining severs and pestilent disea- M fes, greatly cooling the inward parts and it may seeme strange to some, that so sharpe a corrosiue as oyle of Viti10l should be given into the body; yet being delayed and given as aforesaid, sucking children may take it without any perill.

The same taken as aforesaid cureth all inflammations of the throat, mouth, uvula, squinancie, N

and the falling eutil in children.

Sugar-Violet hath power to cease inflammations, roughnesse of the throat, and comforteth the O

heart, asswageth the paines of the head, and causeth sleepe.

The leaues of Violets are vsed in cooling plaisters, oyles, and comfortable cataplasmes or pultesses, and are of greater essicacie among other herbes, as Mercurie, Mallowes, and such like, in clifters, for the purposes aforesaid.

CHAP. 313. Of Hearts-ease, or Pansies.

The Description.

He Hearts-ease or Paunsie hath many round leaues at the first comming up, afterward they grow fomewhat longer, fleightly cut about the edges, trailing or creeping vpon the ground. The stalkes are weake and tender, whereupon do grow floures in forme and figure like the Violet, and for the most part of the same bignesse, of three sundry colours, whereof it tooke the fyrname Tricolor, that is to fav, purple, yellow, and white or blew : by reason of the beauty and brauerie of which colours they are very pleafing to the eye, for finell they have little or none at all. The feed is contained in little knaps, of the bignesse of a Tare, which come forth after the floures be fallen, and do open of them selves when the seed is tipe. The root is nothing elfe but as it were a bundle of threddy strings.

2. The pright Paunsie bringeth forth long leaves deepely cut in the edges, sharpe pointed of a bleake of pale greene colour, fet vpon flender vpright stalkes, cornered, soynted, or kneed a foot high or higher whereupon do grow very faire floures of three colours, viz. of purple, blew, and yellow, in hapelike the common Hearts-ease, but greater and fairer: which colours are so excellently and orderly placed, that they bring great delectation to the beholders, though they have little or no smell at all. For oftentimes it hapnerh, that the vppermost floures are differing toom those that grow vpon the middle of the plant, and those varie from the lowermost, as Nature list

to daily with things of fuch beauty. The feed is like the precedent.

3 The wilde Paunie different from that of the garden, in leaves, roots, and tender whiches: the floures of this wilde one are of a bleake and pale colour, far inferiour in beauty winar of the garden, wherein confifteth the difference.

Stony Hearts-ease is a base and low plant: The leaves are rounder, and not so much cut a put the edges as the others. The brenches are weake and feeble, trailing with the ground: The larges are likewise of three colours, that is to say, white, blow, and vellage of smell. The root Pusherh when it hath perfected his seed.

There is found in sundry places of England a wilde kinds we being pringing floures of a faint is low colour, without mixture of any other colour, yet hathing a keeper yellow spor in the lowest.

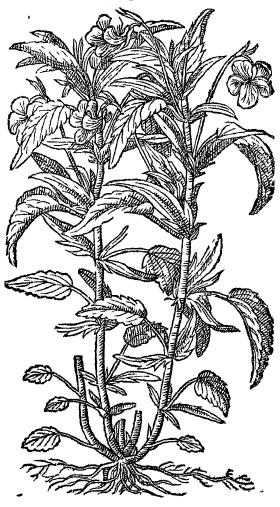
I Violatricolor. Hearts-case.



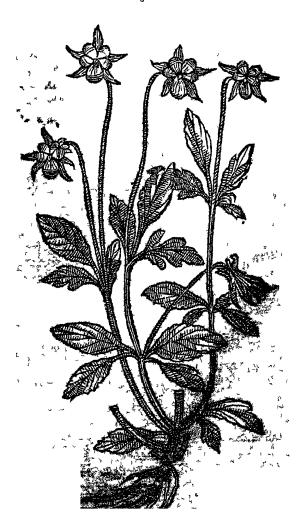
3 Violatricolor syluestris. Wilde Paunsies.



2 Viola assurgens tricolor. Vpright Hearts-ease.



4. Violatricolor petraa. Stony Hearts-ease.



afe with foure or fine blackish purple lines, wherein it differeth from the other wilde kinde. and 115 hath beene taken of some yong Herbarists to be the yellow Violet.

The Place.

The Hearts-ease groweth in fields in many places, and in gardens also, and that oftentimes of

it selse: it is more gallant and beautifull than any of the wilde ones.

Matthiolus reporteth, that the vpright Paunsie is found on mount Baldus in Italy. Lobel saith that it groweth in Languedocke in France, and on the tops of some hills in England, but as yet I have not seene the same.

Those with yellow floures have been found by a village in Lancashire called Latham, foure miles from Kyrckham, by M'. Thomas Hesketh before remembred.

The Time.

They floure not onely in the Spring, but for the most part all Sommer thorow, even until Autunine.

The Names.

Hearts-ease is named in Latine Piblatricolor, or the three coloured Violet; and of divers, Pacea, (yet there is another Iacea syrnamed Nigra in English, Knap-weed, Bull-weed, and Markel on) of others, Herba Trinitation, or herbe Trinitie, by reason of the triple colour of the floures: of some others, Herba Clauellata in French, Pensees by which name they became knowne to the Braban-ders and others of the Low-countries that are next adioyning. It seemeth to be V ola flemmea, which Theophrastus calleth one, which is also called one in English, Hearts-ease, Paunsies, Line in idlenesse, Cull me to you, and Three faces in a hood.

The vpright Pansie is called not unproperly Viola assurgens, or Surrecta, and withall Tricolor, that is to say, straight or vpright Violet three coloured: of some, Viola arborescens, or Tree Violet, for

that in the multitude of branches and manner of growing it resembles a little tree.

The Temperature.

It is of temperature obscurely cold, but more euidently moist, of a tough and slimie myce, like that of the Mallow, for which cause it moistneth and suppleth, but not so much as the Mallow doth.

The Vertues.

It is good, as the later Phylitions write, for such as ate sicke of an ague, especially children and A infants, whose convulsions and fits of the falling sicknesse it is thought to cure.

It is commended against inflammations of the lungs and chest, and against scabs and itchings B

of the whole body, and healeth vicers.

The distilled water of the herbe or floures given to drinke for ten or more dayes together, three C ounces in the morning, and the like quantitie at night, dorh wonderfully ease the paines of the French disease, and cureth the same, if the Patient be caused to sweat fundry times, as Costant toporteth, in his booke de natura V niverf, furp.

CHAP. 314. Of Ground-fuy, or Ale-hoofe.

I The Description.

Round Iuy is a low or base herbe, it creepeth and spreads upon the ground hither and thither all about, with many stalkes of an uncertaine length, slender, and like those of the Vine, fomething cornered, and fometimes reddish: whereupon grow leaues fomething broad and round, wrinkled, harry, nicked in the edges, for the most part two out of euerie loynt: amongst which come forth the floures gaping like little hoods, not valike to those of Germander, of a purplish blew colour: the roots are very threddy: the whole plant is of a strong smell and bitter taste.

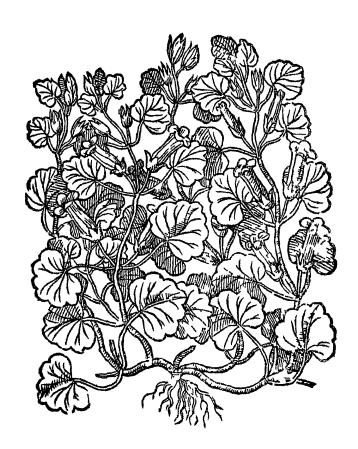
Vpon the rockie and mountainous places of Prounce and Daulphine growes this other kinde of Ale-hoofe, which harh leaves, stalkes, floures, and roots like in shape to those of the former, but the floures and leaves are of a light purple colour, and also larger and longer. This by Lebel is called Afarina, fine Saxantis bedera. \$

Te is found as well in tilled as in variety places, but most commonly in observe and darke plavpon banks under hedges, and by the fides of houses. it was to war.

The Time. Teremaineth greene not onely in Sommer, but also in Wincet at any time of the yeare; it floueth from Aprill till Sommer be far spent. The state of the s The The Hederateirestris. Ale-houfc.

1 2 Medero Cararles Rucle Ale-hoote.





The Names.

It is commonly called Hedera terrestris in Greeke, revenione: also Corona terra in high-Dutch, Gundelreb; in low-Dutch, Dnderhaue; in French, Lierre terreftre Heder a humilu of sonie, and Chamacifum in English, Ground-Iuy, Ale-hoofe, Gill go by ground, Tune-hoofe, and Catsfoot. # Many question whether this be the Chamacissus of the Antients: which controuersie Dedonam hath largely handled, Pempt. 3. lib 3. cap. 4. ‡

The Temperature. Ground-Inte is hot and dry, and because it is bitter it scoureth, and remoueth stoppings out of theintrals.

The Vertues.

Ground-Iuy is commended against the humming noyse and ringing sound of the eares, being put into them, and for them that are hard of hearing.

Matthiolus writeth, That the suyce being tempered with Verdugrease, is good against fistulaes

and hollow vicers.

Dioscorides teacheth, That halfe a dram of the leaves being drunke in foure ounces and a halfe of faire water, for fourty or fifty dayes together, is a remedie against the Sciatica, or ache in the huckle bone.

The same taken in like fort six or seven dayes doth also cure the yellow jaundice. Galen hath attributed (as we have faid) all the vertue vnto the floures: Seeing the floures of Ground-Iuy (faith lie) are very bitter, they remoue stoppings out of the liver, and are given to them that are vexed with the Sciatica.

'Ground-Iuy, Celandine, and Daisses, of each a like quantitie, stamped and strained, and a little fugar and rose water put thereto, and dropped with a feather into the eyes, taketh away all manner of inflammation, spots, webs, itch, smarting, or any griefe whatsoeuer in the eyes, yea although the fight were night hand gone: it is proved to be the best medicine in the world.

The herbes stamped as aforesaid, and mixed with a little ale and honey, and stiained, takes away e pinne and web, or any griefe out of the eyes of horse or cow, or any other beast, being squirted fame with a furinge, or I might have faid the liquor intested into the eyes with a fyringe. the not to be ouer eloquent among Gentlewomen, to whom especially my Works are most

Four Northerne parts, especially about Wales and Cheshire, do tunne the herbe the but the reason thereof I know nor : norwithstanding without all controuerlie uerfic it is most fingular against the griefes aforesaid: being tunned vp in ale and drunke, it also purgeth the head from rhumaticke humors flowing from the braine.

Hideraterrestris boyled in water stayeth the termes, and boyled in mutton broth it helps weake I

ud aking backes.

They have vsed to put it into ointments against buining with fire, gunpouder, and such like. Mederater restricts being bound in a bundle, or chopt as herbes for the pot, and eaten or drunke as L thin broth stayeth the flux in women.

CHAP. 315. Of fuy.

There be two kindes of Juy, as Theophrastu witnesseth, reckoned among the number of those plants which have need to be propped up, for their standard of the propped up, for their standard of the property of the standard of plants which have need to be propped vp; for they stand not of themselves, but are fast ned to stone walls, trees, and such like, and yet notwithstanding both of a wooddy subitance, and yet not to be placed among the trees, shrubs, or bushes, because of the affinitie they have with climbing herbes; as also agreeing in forme and figure with many other plants that climbe, and are indeed simply to be reckoned among the herbes that clamber vp. But if any will causil, or charge me with my promise made in the beginning of this historie, where we made our dirist on, namely, to place each plant as neere as may be in kindred and neighbourhood, this promise I have sulfi'led, if the curious eye can be content to reade without rashnesse those plants following in order, and not onely this climbing Iuy that lifteth her selfe to the tops of tiees, but also the other Iuy that creepeth vpon the ground.

Of the greater or the climing Iny there are also many forts; but especially three, the white, the

blacke, and that which is called Hidera Helix, or Hedera sterili.

The Description.

He greater Iny climbeth on trees, old buildings, and walls: the stalkes thereof are wooddy, and now and then so great as it seemes to become a tree, from which it sendeth a multitude of little boughes or branches every way, whereby as it were with arms it creepeth and wandereth far about : it also bringeth forth continually fine little roots, by which it fastneth it selfe and cleaueth wonderfull hard vpon trees, and vpon the smoothest stone walls: the leanes are smooth, shining especially on the vpper side, cornered with sharpe pointed corners. The floures are very small and mossie, after which succeed bundles of black berries, every one having a small sharpe pointall.

There is another fort of great Iny that bringeth forth white fruit, which some call Acharmicam arriguam, and also another lesser, the which hath blacke berries. This Pliny calleth Selimitium.

We also finde mentioned another forthereof spred abroad, with a fruit of a yellow Sassron colour, called of diucrs Dionysias, as Dioscorides writerh: others Barchica, of which the Poets vsed to

make garlands, as Plany testifieth, lib. 16. cap. 34.

2 Barren Iuy is not much vnlike vnto the common luy aforciaid, sauing that his branches are both smaller and tenderer, not lifting or bearing it selfe vpward, but crecping along by the ground under moist and shadowse ditch bankes. The leaves are most commonly three square, cornered, of a blackish greene colour, which at the end of Sommer become brownish red upon the lower side.

The whole plant beareth neither floures nor truit, but is altogether barren and fruitlesse.

‡ 3 There is kept for nouelties sake in divising gardens a Virginian by some (though vnsitly) termed a Vine, being indeed an Iuy. The stalkes of this grow to a great heighth, if they be planted nigh any thing that may sustaine or beare them vp: and they take first hold by certaine singil tendrels, vpon what body soener they grow, whether stone, boords, bricke, yea glasse, and that so firmely, that oftentimes they will bring pieces with them if you plucke them off. The leaves are large, confishing of foure, five, or more particular leaves, each of them being long, and despit notched about the edges, so that they somewhat resemble the leaves of the Chesnut tree the floures grow clustering together after the manner of Iuy, but neuer with vs shew themselves open, so that we cannot suffly say any thing of their colour, or the frust that succeeds them. It puts forth his leaves in April, and the stalkes with the rudiments of the floures are to be seene in August. It may as I faid be fitly called Hedera Virginiana. ‡

The Place. Thy groweth commonly about walls and trees; the white Iny groweth in Greece, and the barren Iuy groweth vpon the ground in dirch bankes and shadowie woods.

I Hederacorymbosa. Clymbing or berried Iuy.



2 Hedera Helix. Barren or creeping Tuy.



The Time.

Iuy flourisheth in Autumne. the bernes are ripe after the Winter Solstice.

The Names.

Iny is called in Latine Hedera in Greeke, Ridor, and Riam in high-Dutch, Ephen: in low-Dut. Meple: in Spanish, Yeara in French, Liarre.

The greater Iuy is called of Theophrastus who kiews in Latine, Hedera attollers, or Hedera issure is Gaza interpreteth it Hedera excelsa. The later Herbarists would have it to be Hedera arborea, or tree

Iny, because it groweth vpontrees, and Hederamurals, which hangeth vi on walls. Creeping or barren Iuy is called in Greeke where in English, Ground-Iuy: yet dorh it much differ from Hederaterrestru, or Ground-Iuy before described of some it is called land da, Hedera Helix, and Hedera sterilu, and is that herbe wherein the Bore delighteth, according to lohan-

nes Khuensus.

The Temperature.

Imy, as Galen faith, is compounded of contrarie faculties; for it hath a certaine binding earthy and cold fubstance, and also a substance somewhat biting, which even the very taste doth shew to be hot. Neither is it without a third facultie, as being of a certaine warme waterie substance, and that is if it be greene: for whileft it is in drying, this watery fubstance being earthy, cold, and binding confumeth away, and that which is hot and biting remaineth.

The Vertues. The leaves of Iuy fresh and greene boyled in wine, do heale old vicers, and perfectly cure those that have a venomous and malicious quality 10 yned with them; and are a remedy likewise against

burnings and scaldings.

Moreouer, the leaves boyled with vineger are good for such as have bad spleens; but the floures or fruit are of more force, being very finely beaten and tempered with vineger, especially so vsed cy are commended against burnings

iuyce drawne or inift vp into the noie doth effe qually purge the head, stayeth the running

of the cares that hath beene of long continuance, and healeth old vicers both in the cares and also in the cares that hath beene of long continuance, and healeth old vicers both in the cares and also in the cares that if the too sharpe, it is to be mixed with oyle of Roses, or fallad oyle.

The care found vpon the trunke or body of the old stocke of luy, killerh nits and lice and takether it is of so hot a qualitie, as that it doth obscurely burne: it is as it were a certaint certaine

certaine waterish liquor congealed of those gummie drops. Thus farre Galen

The very same almost hath Duscorides, but yet also somewhat more for ouer and besides hee E faith, that fine of the berries beaten small, and made hot in a Pomegranat rinde, with oyle of roses, and dropped into the contrarie eare, doth ease the tooth-ache, and that the berries make the haire blacke.

Iny in our time is very feldome vsed, saue that the leaues are layd vpon little vicers made in the F thighes, legs, or other parts of the body, which are called Issues; for they draw humors and waterish substance to those parts, and keepe them from hot swellings or inflammations, that is to say, the leaves newly gathered, and not as yet withered or dried.

Some likewise affirme that the berries are effectuall to procure vrine; and are given vnto those G

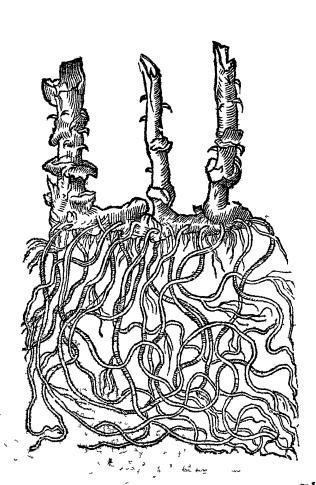
that be troubled with the stone and diseases of the kidneyes.

The leaves laid in steepe in water for a day and a nights space, helpe fore and smarting wate- H 11sh eyes, if they be bathed and washed with the water wherein they have beene infused.

CHAP. 316. Of rough Binde-weed.

I Smlax Peruviano, Salfa parilla. Rough Binde-weed of Peru.

2 Smilax aspera. Common rough Binde-weed





The Description. Lthoughwe have great plenty of the roots of this Binde-weed of Peru, which ally cally Zarza, or Sarfa Parilla, wherewith divers griefes and maladies that these roots are very well knowne to all, yet such hath beene the cases with small providence of such as have travelled into the Indies, that hitherto not any have with small providence of such as have travelled into the Indies, that hitherto not any have said in landion sufficient, either concerning the leaves, floures, or fruit; onely managed with, that it is the sent of the providence of which is as much as if agreat is said in an should the simple, that our common carried which is as much as if agreat is said in an should the simple, that our common carried which were of a blacke colour. However, so blinde that the root it selfe, but can easily affirme the roots to be very long. The stifft anding, there is in the points of such as say they have seened the plant it selfe as a secont addition or contains. Some report that it is a kind of Bind-weed, and easy these rough Bindweeds:

Others

3 Smilax aspera Lusitanica. Rough Binde-weed of Portugall.



others, as one Mr. White an excellent painter, who carried very many people into Virginia (or after some Norembega) there to inhabit, at which time hee did see thereof great plentie, as he himselfe reported vnto me, with this bare description. It is (faith he) the root of a small shrubbie tree, or hedge tree, such as are those of our country called Haw-thorns, having leaves resembling those of Iuy, but the floures or fruit he remembreth not. ‡ It is most certaine, that Sarsa parilla is the root of the Americane Smilas aspera, both by confent of most VV riters, and by the relation of such as have seene it growing there. ‡

The common rough Binde-weed hath many branches fet full of little sharpe prickles, with certaine clasping tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold vpon hedges, shrubs, and whatfoeuer standeth next vnto it, winding and clasping it selfe about from the bottom to the top, whereon are placed at every soint one leafe like that of Iuy, without corners, sharpe pointed, lesser and harder than those of smooth Binde-weed, oftentimes marked with little white spots, and garded or bordered about the edges with crooked prickles. The floures grow at the top of crooked stalks of a white colour, and sweet of smell. After commeth the fruit like those of the wilde Vine, greene at the first, and red when they be ripe, and of a biting taste; wherein is con-

tained a black ith feed in shape like that of hempe. The root is long, somewhat hard, and parted

into very many branches.

This rough Binde weed, found for the most part in the barren mountaines of Portugal, differeth not from the precedent in stalkes and floures, but in the leaves and fruit, for the leaves are softer, and lesse prickly, and sometimes have no prickles at all, and they are also oftentimes much narrower: the fruit or berry is not red but blacke when as it comment to be ripe. The root hereof is one single root of awooddy substance, with some fibres annexed thereto, wherein considerable difference.

The Place.

ZarZapārila, or the prickly Binde-weed of America, groweth in Peru a province of America, in Virginia, and in divers other places both in the East and West Indies.

The others grow in rough and vntilled places, about the hedges and borders of fields, on mountaines and vallies, in Italy, Languedock in France, Spaine, and Germany.

They floure and flourish in the Spring their fruit is ripe in Autumne, or a little before.

They floure and flourish in the Spring their fruit is ripe in Autumne, or a little before.

It is named in Greeke Zallas, Tonzas. Gaza (Theophrastus his Translator) names it Hedera Cilicia, as likewise Pliny, who lib. 24. cap. 10 writeth, that it is also syrnamed Nicophoron. Of the Hetrurians, Hedera spinosa, and Rubus ceruinus of the Castilians in Spaine, as Lacuna saith, Zarza parilla though they should say Rubus viticula, or Bramble little Vine. Parra, as Matthiolus interpretein it, doth signifies Vine; and Parilla, a small or little Vine.

Deliers affirme that the root (brought out of Peru a province in America) which the later Herbarus do call Zarza, is the root of this Bindeweed. Garcias Lopius Lustianus granteth it to be like thereunto, but yet he doth not affirme that it is the same. Plants are oftentimes found to be like the another, which not it is flanding are proved not to be the same by some little difference; the constitution of the weather and of the soile making the difference.

America; and fuch things as are brought vnto vs from the Countries of the new America; and fuch things as are brought from thence although the ville fearneand has grow in Europe, notwithill and including they doe often differ in very and operating the following the fo

but doth most of all picualle in making the vertices and qualities greater or lesser. Such things is great in how places be of more force, and greater smell, and in cold, of lesser. Some things that are detail, and pernitious, being removed was milde, and are mide wholesome form like manner, although $\Delta u \approx p_{int} d_{int}$ of Peru be like to rough Binde-weed, or to Spanish $Z_{int} \approx p_{int} d_{int}$, not withstanding by reason of the temperature of the weather, and also through the nature of the torle, it is of a great deale more force than that which groweth either in Sprine or in Asial e.

The roots of Zarz p willa of Peru, which are brought alone without the plant, be long and if ade, like to the leffer roots of common liquorice, very many oftentimes hanging from one head, in which roots the middle firing is hardeft. They have little tafte, and so small a sincil that it is not to be perceived. These are reported to grow in Hondur is a province of Peru They had then a ame of the likenesse of rough Binde-weed, which among the inhabit ints it keepeth, signifying in Spa-

nish, a rough or prickly vine, as Garcies Lopi is withesseth.

The Temper ture.

The 100ts are of temperature hot and dry, and of thin and subtill parts, insomuch as their decoetion doth very easily procure sweat.

¶ The Vertues.

The roots are a remedie against long continuall print of the roynts and head, and against cold A diseases. They are good for all manner of infirmities where is hope of cure by sweating, so

that there be no ague 10 yncd.

The cure is perfected in few daves, if the difease be not old or great, but if it be, it require that B longer time of cure. The roots here meant are as I take it those of Zuza parilla, where of this S malax after a or rough Binde-weed is holden for a kinde motivith standing this of Spain and the other parts of Europe, though it be counted leffe worth, yet is it commended of Diosconder and Plany against porsons. The leaves hereof, saith Diosconder, are a counterpoys on against deadly medicines, whether they be drunke before or after.

1 If elecond and four five effort to the formerly of one plant in means the historie, for the figure in the fourth place should have been in the third, and the figure the third of the figure in the fewers the the feeded, and should have been in the fourth place.

CHAP. 317. Of smooth or gentle Binde-weed.

1 Smilex lens fine laves major.
Great smooth Binde-weed.



2 Smilax lenis minor.
Small Binde weed.



The Description.

that it should be assigned to those plants that come nothing neere the nature, and scarsly vnto any part of the sounce of Smilav indeed. But we will leave controversies to the further consideration of such as love to dance in quag-mires, and come to this our common smooth Smilax, called and knowne by that name among vs, or rather more truly by the name of Convolvulus maior, or Volubilis maior. It beareth the long branches of a Vine, but tenderer, and for the length and great spreading therofit is very sit to make shadows in arbors the leaves are smooth like Iuie, but somewhat bigger, and being broken are full of milke amongst which come forth great white and hollow floures like bells. The seed is three cornered, growing in small huskes covered with a thin skin. The root is small, white and long, like the great Dogs grasse.

2 Smilax lens minor is much like vnto the former in stalkes, leaves, floures, seed, and 100ts, saving that in all respects it is much smaller, and creepeth vpon the ground. The branches are small and smooth the little leaves tender and soft: the floures like vnto little bells, of a purple colour.

the feed three cornered like vnto the others.

3 Convolvulus minimus spice-folius. Lauander leafed Binde-weed.



† 4 Convolvulus argenteus Althea folio. Siluer leafed Binde-weed.



This Bindweed Pena faith he neuer faw but in the brinks of quicke-sets and Olivets in Pronence, Sauoy, and Narbone; notwithstanding I found it growing in the come fields about great
Dunmow in Essex, in such abundance, that it doth much hurt vnto their come. This kind of Bindweed or Volubils is like vnto the small Bindweed before mentioned, but it hath a finer floure, plaiited or solded in the compasse of the bell very orderly, especially before the Sun rise (for after it
penalticles the welts are not so much perceived) and it is of a darke purple colour the seed is
not plake the rest, cornered and stat, growing out of slender branches which stand vpright and
the state there, proceeding out of a wooddy white root. The leaves are long and narrow, resembing the state of in colour and hairinesse, in taste drying, and somewhat heating.

5 Volubilus nigra.
Blacke Bindweed.



The stalkes and branches of this are fome cubite long, flender, weake and hairy, for that they lie vpon the ground, if they have nothing to fustaine them vpon these without any order grow leaves, shaped like those of Iuy, or the marsh Mallow, but lesse, and covered over with a filuer-like downe or hairinesse, and diuided fomewhat deep on the edges, fometimes also curled, and otherwhiles onely suptabout The floure growes upon long stalkes like as in other plants of this kinde, and confifts of one foldingleafe, like as that of the last mentioned, and it is either of a whitish purple, or else absolute purple colour. The root is small and cieeping It growes in many places of Spaine, and there floures in March and Aprill. Clusius calls this Convoluulus Althee folio, and faith that the Portugals name it Verdezilla, and commend it as a thing most effectuall to heale wounds Our Authour gaue the figure hereof (how fitly let the Reader sudge) by the name of Papaner cornutum luteum minus, making it a horned Poppy, as you may see in the former Edition, Pag.

This kinde of Bindweed hath a tought root full of threddie strings, from which rise vp immediatly divers trailing branches, wherupon grow leaves like the common field Bindweed, or like those of Orach, of a black green colour, whereof it tooke his name the floures are smal, and like those of Orach: the seed is black, three square, like, but lesse than that of Buck-wheat,

The whole plant is not onely a hurtfull weed, but of an euill smell also, and too frequently found among & corne. Dod on aus calls this Convolvulum nigrum and Helxine, Cisampelos Tabernamontanus, Volubilis nigra: and Lobel, Helxine Cissampelos altera Atriplicis effigie.

The Place.

All these kindes of Bindweeds do grow very plentifully in most parts of England, ‡ The third and fourth excepted. ‡

The Time.

They do floure from May to the end of August

The Names.

The great Bindweed is called in Greeke optime to the in Latine, Smilar Laus of Galen and Paulus Algineta, più a tali. It is surnamed Laus or smooth, because the stalkes and branches thereof have no prickles at all. Dolichus called also Smilar hortensis, or Kidney beane, doth differ from this: and likewise Smilar the tree, which the Latines call Taxus: in English, the Yew tree. The later Herbarists do call this Bindweed Polubilis maior, Campanella, Funis arborum, Convoluulus albus and Smilar laus maior in like manner Pliny in his 21. booke, 5. chapt. doth also name it Convoluulus. It is thought to be Ligustrum, not the shrub privet, but that which Martial in his sirst booke of Epigrams speaketh of, writing against Procellus.

The small Bindweed is called Convolutus minor, and Smilax laus minor, Volubilis minor in high Dutch, windstaut: in Low Dutch, wange: in French, Liferon in Italian, Voluce hie in Spanish,

Campanilla Yerua: in English, Withwinde, Bindeweed, and Hedge-bels.

These herbs are of an hor and dry temperature.

The leaves of blacke Bindweed called Helsine Coffampelos, stamped and strained, and the ruice I drunken, doth loose and open the bellie exceedingly.

The leaves pound and laid to the grieved place, dissolveth, wastesh, and consumeth hard lumps I am twellings, as Galen saith.

The rest of the Bindweeds are not fit for medicine, but unprofitable weeds, and hurtfull unto each thing that groweth next unto them.

† The description which our Author intended in the first place for Volub iss myra, and took out of the 27, page of the Adust 111a, but so consul div and imperse. Also, nearly agreeing with that he intended, I have omitted as imperiment, and made his later, though also unperfect description, somewhat is one compleat and a greeable to the plant figured and intended.

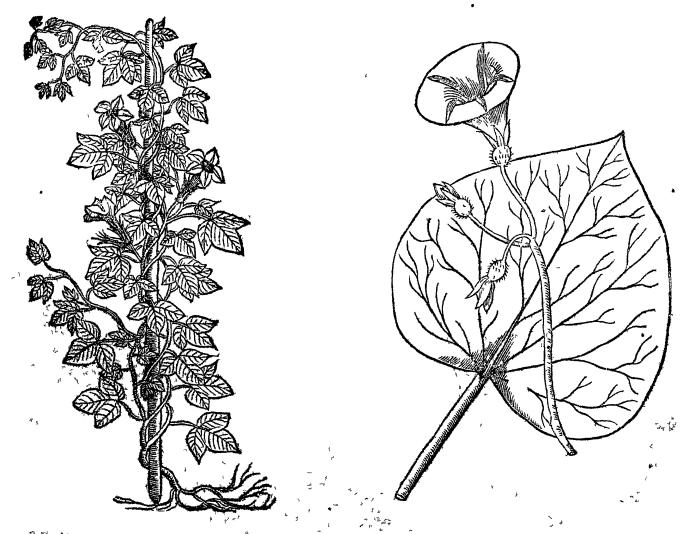
CHAP. 318. Of Blew Bindweed.

The Description.

Lew Bindweed bringeth forth long, tender, and winding branches, by which it climeth vpon things that stand neere vnto it, and foldeth it selfe about them with many turnings and windings, wrapping it selfe against the Sun, contrary to all other things what severy that with their classing tendrels do embrace things that stand neere vnto them, whereupon doe grow broad cornered leaues very like vnto those of Tuie, something rough and hairy, of an ouerworner usset greene colour among which come forth most pleasant floures Lell sashion, something cornered as are those of the common Bindweed, of a most shining azure colour tending to purple: which being past, there succeed round knobbed seed vessels, wherein is contained for g blackish seed of the bignesse of a Tare, and like vnto those of the great hedge Bindweed. The root is threddy, and perisheth at the first approach of Winter.

I Convolvulus Caruleus, Blew Binde-weed.

‡ 2 Convolvulus caruleus folio rotundo.
Round leaued blew Bindweed.



There are also kept in our gardens two other blew floured Bindweeds. The one a large plant, the other a leffer. The great sends up many large and long winding branches, like these other last described, and a little hairie: the leaves are large and roundish, ending in a sharpe property are are as those of the great Bindweed, and in shape like them, burdlew of colors in a purplish veines equally distant each from other, and these floures common to be cogether upon three severals stalks force such long, fastened to another the severals stalks force such long, fastened to another the severals stalks force such long, fastened to another the severals stalks force such long.

‡ 3 Convolvulus caruleus minor, folio oblongo. Small blew Bindweed.



before it could perfect his feed.

stalke some handfull long the cup which holds the floures, and afterwards becomes the teed veffell, is rough and harrie the feed is blacke, and of the bignesse of a Tare the. root is stringie, and lasts no longer than to the perfecting of the feed. I have onely giuen the figure of the leate and floure largely exprest, because for the 100t and manner of growing it resembles the last described.

This fmall blew Bindweed sendeth forth diners long slender creeping haute branches, lying flat vpon the ground, in leffe there be something for it to lest upon the leaues be longish and hairy, and out of their bosomes (almost from the bortome to the tops of the stalks) come small foot-stalkes carrying beautifull floures of the bignesse and shape of the common smal Bindweed, but commonly of three colours; that is, white in the verie bottome, yellow in the middle, and a perfect azure at the top, and these twine themselues vp,open and shut in fine plants like as most other floures of this kinde doe. The feed is contained in round knaps or heads, and is blacke and cornered: the root is small, and perishes every yeare. Bauhine was the first that set this forth, and that by the name of Convolvulus peregrinus caruleus folio oblongo. ‡

The Place.
The seede of this rare plant was first brought from Syria and other remote places of the world, and is a stranger in these Northern parts; yet haue I brought up and nourished it in my garden unto flouring, but the whole plant perished

The Time. The feed must be sowne as Melons and Cucumbers are, and at the same time: it sloured with

me at the end of August. The Names.

It is called Campana Lazula, and Lazura" of the later Herbatists Campana Carulea, and also Convolvulum Caruleum. it is thought to be the Ligustrum nigrum, of which Columella in his tenth booke hath made mention.

> Fer calathis violam_s& nigro permista liqustro Balfama cum Cassia nectens, &c.

In baskers bring thou Violets, and blew Bindweed withall, But mixed with pleasant Baulme, and Cassia medicinals.

For if the greater imouth Withwinde, or Bindweed be Liquitrum, then may this be not unproperly called Ligustrum nigrum - for a blew purple colour is oftentimes called blacke, as hath been faid in the blacke Violet. But there be some that would have this Bindweed to be Granus and cenne, of which he writeth in the 306. chapter; the which differeth from that Nel that is described in the 512 chapter. For this is Ifatu Gracorum, or the Grecian Woad: but that is a drange plant, and is brought from India, as both Auteen and Serapio doe testisse: Auteen in this manner what is Granum Nil? It is Cartamum Indum: and Serapio thus: Habal Nil, is Granum Indian, incap. 283.

Where the same is described in the ewords: P. The plant thereof is like to the plant of Lebiah, that to say of Convolvulus, or Bindweed auteen field of trees with his tender suits, it hath both green achievand leaves, and there comment out by every lease a purple state of fashion of the Bellian and when the slower doth sail away it yeeldeth a seed in mail tasks (I read little heads) in which are three graines, leffer than the feedes of Stauefaler] to which description this blew Birdweed is answerable.

There be also other forts of Bindweeds, which be referred to Nil Aucenna, which no doubt may bekinds of Nil, for nothing gainfaith it why they should not be so. Therefore to conclude, this beautifull Bindeweed, which we call Convolvulus Carillers, is called of the Arabians Nil of Serapio, Hab al Nil about Alepo and Tripolis in Syria the inhabitants call it Hasmisen the Italians, Campanazurea of the beautifull azured floures, and also Fior de notte, because his beautie appeares most in the night.

The Temperature.

Convolvulus Carulous, or Nel, as Aucen faith, is hot and drie in the first degree. but Serapeo maketli

it to be hot and drie in the third degree.

The Vertues.

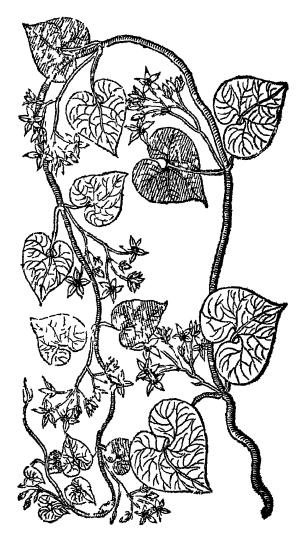
A It purgeth and voideth forth raw, thicke, flegmaticke, and melancholicke humours: it drives out all kinde of wormes, but it troubleth the belly, and causeth a readinesse to vomit, as Austen saith. it worketh flowly, is Serapio writeth; in whom more hereof may be found, but to little purpose, wherefore we thinke good to passe it ouer

CHAP. 319. Of Scammonie, or purging Bindweed.

Syrian Scammonie.



† 2 Scamonea Valentina. Scammonic of Valentia.



The Description.

Cammonie of Syria hath many stalks rising from one root, which are long, slender, and like the classing tendrels of the vine, by which it climeth and taketh hold of such things are next vnto it. The leaves bee broad, sharpe pointed like those of the smooth or the samong which come forth very faire white floures tending to a bold colour, believed a line that beeing hardned

haidied, is greatly vsed in Physicke: for which consideration, there is not any plant growing upon the earth, the knowledge whereof more concerneth a Physition, both for his shape and properties, than this Scammonie, which Pena calleth Lastaria scanforrague volvula, that is, milkie and cumbing Windweed, whereof it is a kinde, although for distinction sake I have placed them as two scue call kindes. And although this herbe be suspected, and halfe condemned of some learned men, yet chere is not any other herbe to be found, whereof so small a quantitie will do so much good in neutrone could those which have carped at it, and reproved this herbe, finde any simple in respect of his entires to be put in his roome and hereof insuch great blame to all practitioners, who have not enderoused to bee better acquainted with this herbe, chiefely to aword the decline the craftic Drug-seller and Medicine maker of this confected Scammonie, brought vs stomes confected. But to achieve the insconucniences hereof, by reason of the counterfeiting and ill mixing thereof. I have therefore thought good to set downe what I have taken out of the diligent, and no lesse learned observations of Pena, concerning this plant, Anno 1561, or 1562, Vid, adversalerations.

† 3 Scammonium Monspel enle. French Scammonic.



Sequenus Martineurs an Apothecauc of Venice, being a most diligent searcher of Simples, that henright have the right Scammony of Antioch trauelled into Syria, where from the citie of Alepo hee fencan too weight of the juice of Scam nome of Art och propered and hardned into a himpe at the inaking whereof he was present hunselfe. This man sent also of the feeds thereof, which in all points answered the cornered seed of Volubilis, which being some in the beginning of the S rins, at Padna and Venice, grew up to the form of a brane & goodly Convolvulus, in leaves, floures, and shew so like vnto our Cissampilos, that a man would have taken it for the same without controverse, saving that the root was great, and in b gnesse equall to the great Buonie, as a so in tendernesse. The outward bark of the 100t was of a dust y colonia and white within the inner pith beeing taken forth seemeth in all mens judgements to be the fame and the best allowed Turbith off. cinarum . and yet it differeth from Turbith, in that, that it is more brittle, and will more easily bee broken, though the pith in Scammonie beeno lesse gummue and sul of milkie inice, than Turbith. Further Pena reporteth, that afterward hee sent of this seed into Antwerpe, where it grew very brauely, the climing strings and branches growing up to the height of fine or fix cubites, not differing from that which was fowne in Italie Alfo William Dries of Antwerp, a most excellent Apothecary, did cut of the branches of his Antwerpian Scammonie from the root, and dried them, planted the feeds in his garden, and

conferred the superfluous branched roots with the Turbith of Alexandria, and could not find them to differ or disagree the one from the other in any point. But he that will know more concerning the making, difference, choice and vie of Scammony, let him reade Penain his chapter of Scammonie, in the place formerly cited, where he shall finde many excellent secrets worthy the noting of

those which would know how to vse such rare and excellent medicines.

Scammony of Valentia (whereof I have plentie inmy garden) is also a kinde of Bindweed, growing naturally by the sea side vpon the gravelly shore, by the mouth of the river Rhodanus, at the waters called Aquas Marianas, where the Apothecaries of Montpellier gather of it great plentie, who have attempted to harden the milkie juice thereof, to vie it in stead of Scammonie of Antioch. This plant bringeth forth many slender branches, which will climbe and very well run vpon apple; as being supported therewith, and mounteth to the height of sue or six cubits, climbing & ramping like the first kinde of Scammonie. The leaves are greane, smooth, plaine, and sharpe pointed,

pointed, which being broken do yeeld abundance of milke the floures are white, small, and starre-fashion: the roots white and many, shooting forth sundry other roots, whereby it mightily increaseth.

hath very many long branches ramping and taking hold of fuch things as do grow necesvito them, of a darkish ashe colour whereupon do grow leaves sharp pointed, crooked at the setting on of the stalke like those of the blacke Bryonie, and likewise of an ashe colour, set together by couples from the bosome whereof thrust forth small tender foot-stalkes, whereon are placed small white sloures starre-fashion: the seeds are contained in long coddes, and are wrapped up in downe, like as those of Swallow-wort. The root is very long, slender, and creeping, like that of the small Bindweed, so that if it once take in any ground, it can hardly be destroyed.

The Place.

It doth grow in hot regions, in a fat soile, as in Misia, Syria, and other like countries of Asia; it is likewise found in the Island of Candia, as Bellow, witnesses, from whence I had some seeds, of which seed I received two plants that prospered exceeding well, the one whereof I bestowed upon a learned Apothecause of Colchester, which continueth to this day, bearing both floures and ripe seed. But an ignorant weeder of my garden plucked mine up, and cast it away in my absence, in stead of a weede: by which mischance I am notable to write heereof so absolutely as I determined: it likewise groweth neere unto the sea side about Tripolis in Syria, where the inhabitants doe call in Meudheuds.

The Time.

It floured in my garden about S. Iames tide, as I remember, for when I went to Bristow Faire, I left it in floure; but at my returne it was destroyed as a foresaid.

The Names.

The Greekes call it resummes: the Latines, Scammonium, so naming not onely the plant it selfe, but also the hard and condensed suice of the Apothecaries, Scammonea, and when it is prepared, Diagridum as though they should say, duagnose: which signifieth a little teare both the herbe and suice are named Scamony of Rhasis, Correctola.

The Temperature.

The juice doth mightily purge by the stoole, and is the strongest purge whatsoeuer; for as oribasias faith, it is in no part ouercome by those things which stir and move the body. It worketh the same not vehemently by any hot qualitie, but by some other hid and secret propertie of the whole substance; for there is no extremitie of heat perceived in it by taste; for with what liquor or thing source it is mixed, it gives honout no bitternesse, biting, or other unpleasant taste at all, and therefore it is not to be accounted among the extreme hot medicines, but among those that are moderately hot and drie.

The Vertues.

A It clenfeth and draweth forth especially choler · also thinne and waterish humours, and oftentimes flegme, yet is it as *Paulus* teacheth more hurtfull to the stomacke than any other medicine.

Messes thinketh that it is not onely troublesome and hurtfull to the stomacke, but also that it shapeth the guts, gnawing and fresting the intialls; openeth the ends of the veins, and through the ellence of his whole substance, it is an enemy to the heart, and to the rest of the inward parts: if it be wied immoderately and in time not concenient, it causeth swounings, vomitings, and ouerturnings of the stomacke, scouring, the bloudy flux and vicers in the lower gut, which bring a continual defire to the stoole.

The le mischiefes are preuented if the Scammonie be boiled in a Quince and mixed with the sline or muciliage of Pfillium, called Fleawoort, the pap or pulp of Prunes, or other things that have a sliming injury with the last the last deal or some other results binding there.

a flimic inice with a little Masticke added, or some other easie binding thing.

Plinie affirmeth that the hurt thereof is taken away if Aloes be tempered with it: [Scammonie (faith he) overthroweth the stomack purgeth choler, looseth the belly vnlesse two drams of Aloes be put vnto one scruple of it which also Oribasius alloweth of in the first booke of his synopses, and the seventh booke of his medicinal Collections.

the seventh booke of his medicinal Collections.

The old Physicions were also wont to boile Scammonie in a Quince, and to give the Quince to eaten having cast away the Scammonie: and this Quince so taken doth move the belly withthe bart into the stomacke as Galen in his first booke of the Faculties of Nourishmean, doth
and likewise in his third booke of the Faculties of simple Medicines.

and likewise in his third booke of the Faculties of simple Medicines.

becaries dovse Scammonie prepared in a Quince, which as we have faid they name

soaix it in divers compositions.

They keepe vsually in their shops two compositions, or electuaries, the one of Psillium or Flea-Gwooit, set downe by Mesure the other of Prunes sathered upon Nicolaus, which were deuised for the tempering and correction of Scammony, and be commended for hot burning agues, and tertians, and for what diseases soever that proceed of choler.

Gales hath taken Massicke and Bdellium out of the pilles called Coches, which also conteine in H them a great and sufficient quantitie of Scammonie, as we may reade in his first book of medicines according to the places affected, which also we meane to touch in the chapter of Coloquintida, where we intend to intreat at large concerning massicke, and other binding things, that are

accustomed to be mixed for the correction of strong and violent purgers.

The quantitie of Scammony, or of Diagridium it selfe, as Mesue writeth, is shom sue graines to ten or twelve it may be kept as the same Author sheweth, source yeeres: Pluny judgeth it to be after two yeeres little wo that it is to be vsed, saith he, when it is two yeeres old, and it is not good before, nor after. The mixing of otherwise the vse thereof, more than is set downe, I thinke it not expedient to set forth in the Physicall vertues of Scammony, upon the receipt whereof many times death insuch my reasons are divers, so that the same is very dangerous, either if too great a quantitie thereof be taken, or if it be given without correction, or taken at the hands of some runnagate physicke-monger, quackfaluer, old women-leaches, and such like abusers of Physicke, and deceivers of people. The vse of Scammony I commit to the learned, unto whome it especially and onely belongeth, who can very carefully and curiously use the same.

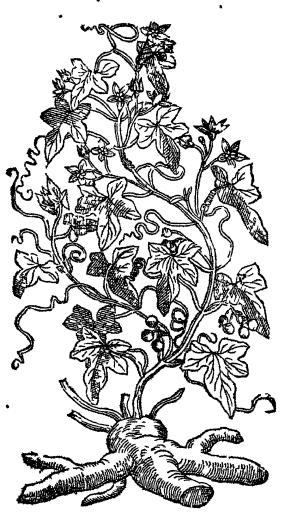
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CHAP. 320. Of Briony, or the white Vine.

The Kindes.

There be two kindes of Bryony, the one white, the other blacke: of the white Briony as followeth.

Bryonia alba. White Bryonie.



The Description.

Hite Briony bringeth forth divers long and slender stalkes with many clasping tendrels like the Vine, wherewith it catcheth hold of those things that are next vnto it. The leaves are broad, five cornered, and indented like those of the Vine; but rougher, more hairie, and whiter of colour. The floures be small and white, growing many together. The fruite consisteth in little clusters, the berries whereof are at the first greene, and red when they be ripe. The roote is very greate, long, and thicke, grow. ing deepe in the earth, of a white yellowish colour, extreame bitter, and altogether of an vnpleasant taste. The Queenes chiese Surgion M1. William Godorous, a very curious and learned gentleman shewed me a root hereof, that wated halfe an hundred weight, and of the bignesse of a child, of a yeere old.

The Place.

Briony groweth almost enery where among pot-herbes, hedge-bushes, and such like places.

It floureth in May, and bringeth forth his grapes in Autumne.

Bryony is called in Greeke, approximation in Latin, Dddd Vith

Vitu alba, or white Vine, and it is named, paramos, because it is not onely like the Vine in leaves, but also for that it bringeth forth his fruite made vp after the likenesse of a little cluster, although the berries stand not close together it is called of Pliny, Bryonia, and Madon of the Arabians, Alphessera of Matthaus Sylvaticus, Viticella in the poore mans Treasure, Rorastrum of Apuleius, Apiastellum, vitis Tamima, Vitis alga, and Vitalba in high Duich, Suchmutz: in low Dutch, Brionse: in English, Bryony, white Bryony, and tetter Berrie: in Fiench, Couleuree in Italian, Zuccasylvatica in Spanish, Nuezablanca.

White Briony is in all parts hot and dry, exceeding the third degree, cspecially of heate, with an exceeding great force of clenting and scouring, by reason whereof it purgeth and draweth forth, not onely cholerick; and slegmanicke humours, but also watrie.

The Vertues.

A Dioscorides writeth that the first springs or sproutings being boiled and eaten, do purge by siege and vrine. Galen saith, that all men vse accustomably to eate of it in the spring time, and that it is a nourishment wholesome, by reason of the binding qualitie that it hath, which is to be understood of those of the wilde Vine, called in Latine, Tamus; and not of the sproutings of this plant; for the sproutings of the sirst springs of white Bryony are nothing binding at all, but do mightity purge the belly, and torment the stomacke.

Diofcorides also affirmeth, that the juice of the root being pressed out in the spring, and drunke with meade of homed water, purgeth slegme and not onely the juice, but also the decoction of the root draweth forth slegme, choice, and waterish humours, and that very strongly, and it is withall

oftentimes for rouble some to the stomacke, as it procureth vomite.

This kinde of strong purgation is good for those that have the dropsie, the falling sickenesse, and the dizzinesse and iwimming of the braine and head, which hath continued long, and is hardly to be removed yet notwithstanding it is not dayly to be given (as Diescrides admonisheth) to them that have the falling sickenesse, for it will be troublesome enough to take it now and then: and it is (as we have said) an exceeding strong medicine, purging with violence, and very forceable for mans nature.

The root put vp in manner of a pessary bringeth forth the dead child and afterbirth: being boi-

led for a bath to fit in, it worketh the same effect.

It scoureth the skin, and taketh away wrinckles, freckles, sunne burning, blacke marks, spots, and scars of the face, being tempered with the meale of vetches or Tares, or of Fenugreeke: or boiled in oile till it be consumed, it taketh away blacke and blew spots which come of stripes. it is good against Whitlowes: being stamped with wine and applied it breaketh biles, and small apostumes, it draweth forth splinters and broken bones, if it be stamped and laid thereto.

The same is also fitly mixed with eating medicines, as Dioscorides writeth.

G The fruit is good against scabs and the leprie, if it be applied and announted on, as the same Author affirmeth.

H Galen writeth, that it is profitable for Tanners to thicken their leather hides with.

Furthermore, an electuary made of the roots and hony or fugar, is fingular good for them that are short winded, troubled with an old cough, paine in the sides, and for such as are hurt and bursten inwardly for it dissolutes and scattereth abroad congealed and clottered bloud.

The root stamped with falt is good to be laid upon filthy vicers and scabbed legs. The fruite

is likewise good to the same intent is it be applied in manner asoresaid.

L The root of Bryony and of wake-Robin stamped with some sulphur or brimstone, and made up into a masse or sump and wrapped in a linnen clout, taketh away the morphew, freckles, and spots of the face, if it be subbed with the same being dipped first in vineger.

CHAP. 321. Of blacke Brionie, or the wilde Vine.

The Description.

The black Bryony fiath long flexible branches of a woodie substance, concred with a gaping or clouen barke growing very farre abroad, winding it selfs with his small about trees, hedges, and what else is next vnto it, like vnto the branches of the Vine. The believe vnto those of succeed little clusters of red color of the white, small, and mossie; which being past, there succeed little clusters of red bersies

I Bryomanigra. Blacke Biyonie.



berries, somwhat bigger than those of the first! Raisons, or Ribes, which wee call Cuitains, or fmall Raisins. The root is very great and thick, oftenumes as bigge as a mans legge, blackith without, and verie clanimie or flimie within. which being but for aped with a kinfe, or any other thing fit for that purpole, it seemeth to be amattei fit to spicad vpon cloth or leather in manner of a plaister or Seare-cloth, which being so spread and vsed, it setueth to lay vpon many infirmities, and vnto verie excellent purposes, as shall bee declared in the proper

place.

The wilde Blacke Bryonic reskin bleth the former, as well in slender Vinie stalkes as leaues; but clasping tendiers hath it none, neueithelesse by reason of the infinite branches, and the tendemesse of the sa ve, it taketh hold of those things that And next vnto it, although easie to be 'ed, contrarie vnto the other of his kin c. the beiries heer of aic blacke of colour when they be tipe. The root alio is blackewithout, and within of a pale 1cllow colour like box. r This which is here described is the Bryonia nigra of Dodonaus But Bauhine calleth it Bryoma Alba; and faith it differeth from the common white Bryonie, onely in that the root is of a yellowish boxe colour on the inside, and the fruit or beiries are blacke when as they come to ripenesse.

Bryonianigra florens non fructum ferens.

This is altogether like the first described in roots, branches, and leaves; onely the foot-stalks whereon the floures grow are about eight or nine inches long the floures are fomething greater, having neither before or after their flouring any berries or shew thereof, but the floures and footstalks do soone wither and fall away this I have heretosore, and now this Sommer, 1621, diligently observed, because it hath not beene mentioned or observed by any that I know. Tohn Goodyer . ‡

The first of these plants doth grow in hedges and bushes almost every where.

The second groweth in Hessia, Saxonie, Westphalia, Pomerland, and Misnia, where white Bryonie doth not grow, as Valerius Cordus hath written, who faith that it growes under Hasell-trees, neere nto a citie of Germanie called Argentine, or Strawsborough

The Time. They ipring in March, bring forth their floures in May, and their ripe fruit in September. The Names.

Blacke Bryonie is called in Greeke aparelos avela in Latine, Bryonia nigra and Vitis Syluestris, or wilde Vine, notwithstanding it doth not a little differ from Labrusca, or Vitus Vinefera syluestru, that is to fav, from the wilde vine, which bringeth forth wine, which is likewife called Ampelos agria: Why both these were called by one name, Plany was the cause, who could not sufficiently expound them in his 23 booke, first chapter; but confounded them, and made them all one, in which efficurare alto the Arabians.

This wilde Vine also is called in Latine, Tamus, and the fruit thereof Vua Taminia. Plany nameth It also Salicastrum. Ruellius saith that in certaine shops it is called Sigillum B. Maria, it is also called Cyclaminus altera but not properly: in English, Blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and our Ladies -seale.

The Temperature. The roots of the wild Vine are hot and drue in the third degree: the fruit is of like temperature, but yet nor so forceable : both of them scoure and waste away:

Dddd 2

The Virtues

A Dioscorides saith, that the 100ts do puige waterish humours, and are good for such as have the diopsie, if they be boiled in wine, adding vnto the wine a little sea water, and bee drunke in three ounces of faire fresh water he saith suithermore, that the sinit or bernes doth take away the Sunburne and other blemishes of the skin.

The berries do not onely clense and remove such kinde of spots, but do also very quickly waste and consume away blacke and blew marks that come of brusses and drie beatings, which thing al-

fo the roots performe being laid upon them.

The young and tender sproutings are kept in pickle, and reserved to be eatenwith meat as Deof. corides teacheth. Matthiology writeth that they are served at mers tables also in our age in Tuscanie.

others report the like also to be done in Andalosia, one of the kingdomes of Granado.

It is faid that fwine feek after the 100ts hereofy, which they dig vp and eatwith no lesse delight than they do the 100ts of Cyclaminus, or Paus porcious, whereupon it was called Cyclaminus altera, or Sow-bread, if this reason stand to good, then may we in like manner 101ne hereinto many other rocts, and likewise call them Cyclaminus altera, or Sow-bread for swine do not seeke after the roots of this onely, digge them vp and greedily denouie them, but the roots of divers other plants also, of which none are of the kindes of Sow-bread. It would therefore be a point of rashnesse to affirm Tamus or our Ladies-scale to be a kinde of Sowbread, because the roots thereof are pleasant meat to swine.

The root fored upon a piece of sheepes leather, in manner of a plauster whilest it is yet fresh and green, taketh away blacke or blew marks, all scars and deformitie of the skin, breaketh hard apostems, draweth forth splinters and broken bones, dissolueth congealed bloud, and being laid on and vied upon the hip or huckle bones, shoulders, armes, or any other part where there is great pain and ache, it taketh it away in short space, and worketh very effectually.

i The figure that was formerly in the fecon i place of this chapter did no water agree with the differentian, for it was of the Uternas or Trauellors toy (hereafter to be mont oned, which a thermanor tanus, (whole figures our Author mode vie of) calls Utils mgs a few made.

CHAP. 322. Of Bryonie of Mexico.

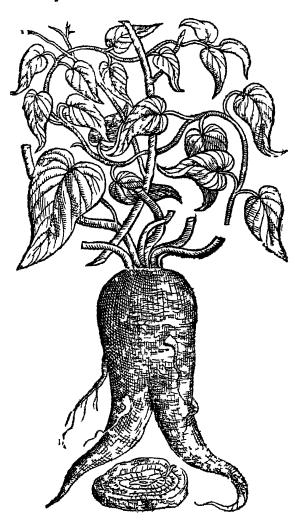
The Description.

Hat plant which is now called Mechoacan, or Bryonie of Mexico, commeth verie neere the linds of Bindweeds, in leaues and trailing branches, but in roots like the Brionies, for there shootesh from the 100t thereof many long slender tendrels, which do infinitly graspe and claspe about such things as grow or stand next vnto them: whereupon grow great broad leaues sharpe pointed, of a darke greene colour, in shape like those of our Ladies-seale, somewhat rough and harrie, and a little biting the tongue: among the leaues come forth the floures (as Nicolaus Monardus writeth) not valike those of the Orenge tree, but rather of the golden Apple of loue, consisting of sine small leaues: out of the middest whereof commeth forth a little clapper or pestell in manner of a round lumpe, as big as a Hasell nut, which being divided with a thin skin, or membrane, that commeth through it, openeth into two parts, in each whereof are contained two feeds, as bigge as Pease, in colour blacke and shining. The root is thicke and long, verie like vnto the root of white Bryonie, whereof we made this a kinde, although in the taste of the roots there is some difference: for the root of white Bryonie hath a bitter taste, and this hath little or no taste at all.

The Bryony, or Mechoacan of Peru groweth vp with many long trailing flexible branches, interlaced with divers Vinie tendrels, which take hold of such things as are next or necrevito them, even in such manner of clasping and climing as doth the blacke Bryonie, or wine Vine, whereunto it is very like almost in each respect, saving that his mossie floures do smell very sweetly. The fruit as yet I have not observed, by reason that the plant which doth grow in my garden did not perfect the same, by occasion of the great rain and intemperate weather that hapned in An. 1596, but I am a little of hope to see it in his perfection, & then we shall easily judge whether it be that right Modern that hath been brought from Mexico and other places of the VVest Indies or no? The root be given should seeme to answer that of the wilde Vine, but as yet thereof I cannot write certain.

tichtought to vs and into vse of late time the root of another plant, which seemes

1 Mechoacan.
Bryonie of Mexico.



2 Mechoacan Peruviana. Bryonie of Peru.



have much assinitie with Mechoacan, and therefore Bauhine hath called it Bryonia Mechoacan vigricans, and thus delivers the historic thereof. [It is a soot like Mechoacan, but covered with a blackish barke, and reddish (or rather grayish) on the inside and cut into slices, it was brought some yeares agone out of India by the name of Chelapa, or Gelapa. It is called by those of Alexandria and Marfeilles Islapium or Gelapum and of those of Marseilles it is thought the blacke or male Mechoacan. The taste is not vingratefull, but gum my, and by reason of the much gumminesse, put to the fire it quickly slames. It in facultic exceeds the common Mechoacan, for by reason of the great gumminesse it more powerfully purgeth serous humours with a little griping, also it principally strengthens the liver and stomacke; wherefore it is safely given in the weight of 3j. and performes the operation without nauseousnesse. It is vivally given in Succorie water, or some thin broth three houres before meat] Thus much Bauhine, who saith it was first brought to these parts eleven yeres before he set forth his Prodromus, so that was about 1611. It hath beene little vsed here till within this ten yeares. ‡

Some write that Mechacan was first found in the Province of New Spaine, heere whto the citie of Mexico or Mexican, whereof it tooke his name. It groweth likewise in a province of the West Indies called Nicaragua and Quito, where it is thought the best doth grow.

It beareth his name as is said, of the prounce in which it is found. Some take it to be bryona species, or to be a kinde of Bryonie: but seeing the root is nothing bitter, but rather without take, it hath little agreement with Bryonie; for the root of Bryonie is verie bitter. Divers name it Rha alternoon, or white Rubarbe, but unproperly, being nothing like. It commeth neese unto Scammony, and if i might yeeld my censure, it seemeth to be scammonium quoddam Americanum, or a certain Scammonie of America. Scammonie creepeth, as wee have sayd, after the manner of Bindweed. The root is both white and thicke; the nuice hath but little take, as also hath this of Merican, it is called in English, Mechoca and Mechocan, and may bee called Indian Bryonie.

The Temperature.

The 100t is of a meane temperature between hot and cold, but yet drie.

The Vertues.

It purgeth by siege, especially flegme, and then waterish humours. It is given from one ful dram weight to two, and that with wine, or with some distilled water (according as the disease requireth) or els in slesh broth.

It is to be given with good effect to all, whose diseases proceed of slegme and cold humors. It is good against head-ache that hath continued long, old couglies, hardnesse of breathing, the colick,

paine of the kidneses and sounts, the diseases of the reines and belly.

CHAP. 323. Of the Manured Ume.

The Kindes.

He Vine may be accounted among those plants that have need of staies and props, and canno stand by themselves; it is held vp with poles and frames of wood, and by that me ines is spreadeth all about and climbeth aloft: it ioyneth it selse vnto trees, or what soever stander himselves.

Of Vines that bring forth wine, some be tame and husbanded, and others that be wilde: of tame Vines there are many that are greater, and likewise another fort that be lesser.

The Description.

The trunke or bodie of the Vine is great and thickevery hard, couered with many barkes, and those full of cliffes or chinkes, from which grow forth branches, as it were armes, many water spreading, out of which come forth iointed thoors and springs: and from the bosome of those ioints, leaves, and classing tendrels; and likewise bunches or clusters filled sul of grapes: the leave be broad, something round, fine cornered, and somewhat indented about the edges; amongst which come forth many classing tendrels, that take hold of such props or states as do stand next vinto it. The grapes do differ both in colour and greatnesse, and also in many other things, the which to dissinguish severally were impossible, considering the infinite forts or kindes, and also those which are transplanted from one region or climate to another, do likewise alter both from the forme and taste they had before, in consideration whereof it shall be sufficient to set forth the sigure of the manured grape, and speake somewhat of the rest.

There is found in Græcia and the parts of Morea, as Pantalarea, Zante, Cephalonia, and Petras (wher of some are Islands, and the other of the continent) a certaine Vine that hath a trunke or bodie of a wooddie substance, with a scaly or rugged bark, of a grayish colour, whereupon do grow faire broad leaues, sleightly indented about the edges, not valike vato those of the Marsh-mallow. from the bosome whereof come forth many small classing tondrels, and also tough and pliant foot-stalkes whereon do grow verie faire bunches of grapes, of a watchet blewish colour: from the which fruit commeth forth long tender laces or strings, such as is found among Sauorie; whereupon wee call that plant which hath it laced Sauorie, not valike that that groweth among, and upon Flax, which we call Dodder, or Podagra lans, who reof is made a blacke wine, which is called Greeke wine, yet of the taste of Sacke. The laced fruit of this Vine may be fitly termed Vua barbata, Laced or bear

ded grapes.

 Vitis Vinifera. The manured Vine.



† There is also another which beareth excleding faire grapes, whereof they make Raisins, whitter coloured, and much exceeding the bignesse of the common Raisin of the Sunne yet that Grape whereof the Raisin of the Sun is made is a large one, and thought to be the Vu. Zibin of the Arabians, and it is that which Tobernamoria was figured vider that name, who therein was followed by our Authour: but the figures being little to the purpose, I have thought good to omit them]

There is another kinde of Vine, which hath great leaves very broad, of an overworne co'our; whereupon do grow great bunches of Giapes of a blewish colour, the pulpe or meate whereof sticketh or cleaveth so hard to the graines or little stones, that the one is not easily divided from the other, resembling some starved or withered berrie that hath been blasted, whereof it was named Duracina.

There be some vines that bring soith grapes of a whitish or reddish yellow colour others of a deepe red, both in the outward skinne, pulpe, and invoce within.

There be others whose grapes are of ablew co lour, or something red, yet is the ruyce like those of the former. These grapes do yeeld forth a white wine before they are put into the prosse, and a reddish or paller VV ine when they are trodden with the husks, and so left to macerate or serment, with which is they remaine too long they yeeld forth a wine of a higher colour.

There be others which make a blacke and obscure red wine, whereof some bring bigger clusters; and consist of greater grapes; others of lesser: some grow more clustred and closer to gether, others looser. some haue but one stone, others more: some make a more austere or harsh wine; others a more sweet. of some the old wine is best; of divers, the first yeares wine is most excellent: some bring forth fruit source square, of which sorts or kindes we have great plenty.

The Place.

A fit foile for Vines, faith Florentimus, is every blacke earth, which is not very close nor claimmy, having some moisture; notwithstanding Columilla faith that great regard is to be had what kinde or sort of Vine you would nourish, according to the nature of the country and soile.

A wise husbandman will commit to a fat and fruitfull soile a leane Vine, and of his own nature not too fruitfull: to a leane ground a fruitfull vine: to a close and compact earth a spreading vine, and that is sull of matter to make branches of: to a loose and fruitfull soile a Vine of sew branches. The same Columella saith, that the Vine delighteth not in dung, of what kinde socier it be; but fresh mould mixed with some shauings of horne is the best to be disposed about the roots, to cause fertilitie.

The Time.

Writeth, in Februarie: if they be pruned later they lose their nourishment with weeping.

The Names.

The Vine is called in Greeke aumos disposer as much to say in Latine as, Vitis Vinifera, or the Vine which beareth wine; and aumos dimer that is, Vitis mansuefasta, sine cultura, Tame or manufed Vine. And it is called offices. that it may differ from both the Bryonies, the white and the blacke, and from Tamus, or our Ladies Seale, which be likewise named aumos It is called Vitis, because innutative advises pariendas. It is cherished to the intent to bring forth full clusters, as Varro saith.

They maketh Vina Zibeba, Alexandrina vitis, or Vine of Alexandria, in his fourteenth booke, and the chapter, describing the same by those very words that Theophrasis doth. Dissorides scitteth it downe to be altern species Vitis silvestris, or a second kinde of wilde Vine; but wee had rither retaine manifest the tame Vines. We may name it in English, Rusing Vinc+ The finits hereofare called

called in shops by the name of Passularum de Coriniho in English, Currans, or small Raisins. Syluestris Vitu or wilde Vine is called in Greeke "Aumine and in Latine Labrusca", as in I irgils Eclogs:

> – Adspice vt antrum Syluestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.

See how the wilde Vine Bedecks the caue with sparsed clusters fine.

To this wilde Vine doth belong those which Pliny in his sixteenth booke, chapter 27. reporteth to be called Trifera, or that bring three fundry fruits in one yeare, as Infana and mad bearing Vines, because in those some clusters are ripe and full growne, some in swelling, and others but flouring.

The fruit of the Vine is called in Greeke Borros, and supply in Latine, Racemus, and Yua in English,

abunch or cluster of Grapes.

The cluster of Grapes that hath been withered or dried in the Sun is named in Greeke sook in Latine, Vua passa in shops, Passula in English, Raisins of the Sun.

The berry or Grape it selfe is called in Latine Acinus, and also Granum, as Democritus saith, spea-

king of the berry.

The sceds or stones contained within the berries are called in Latine, Vinacea, and sometimes Nuclei in thops, Arilli, as though they thould fay Ariduli, because they are dry, and yeeld no iuyce; notwithstanding Vinacea are also taken in Columella for the drosse or remnant of the Grapes after they be pressed.

The stalke, which is in the middle of the clusters, and vpon which the grapes do hang, is called

of Galen, curpuzes of Varro, Scapess uvarum.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The tender and clasping branches of the Vine and the leaves do coole, and mightily bind. They stay bleeding in any part of the body: they are good against the laske, the bloudy flix, the heartburne, heate of the stomacke, or readinesse to vomit. It stayeth the lusting or longing of women with childe, though they be but outwardly applied, and also taken inwardly any manner of wates. They be moreover a remedie for the inflamoration of the mouth, and almonds of the throat, if they be gargled, or the mouth washed therewith.

Of the same faculty be also the clusters gathered before they be ripe, and likewise the bunches

of the wilde grape, which is accounted to be more effectuall against all those infirmities.

Diescorides saith, That the liquor which falleth from the body and branches being cut, and that fometime is turned as it were into a gum (which driueth forth stones out of the kidnies and blad. der, if the same be drunke in wine) healeth ring wormes, scabs, and leprie, but the place is first to be rubbed with Nitre. Being often anointed or layd on it taketh away superfluous haires: but yet he faith that the fame is best which issueth forth of the greene and smaller stickes, especially that liquor which falleth away whilest the branches are burning, which taketh away warrs, if it be laid on them.

The stones and other things remaining after the pressing are good against the bloudy flix, the

laske of long continuance, and for those that are much subject to vomiting.

The ashes made of the stackes and drosse that remaine after the pressing, being laid upon the piles and hard swellings about the fundament, doe cure the same, being mixed with oile of Rue, or Herbe-grace and vineger, as the same Author affirmeth, it helpeth to strengthen members out of ioynt, and such as are bitten with any venomous heast, and easeth the paine of the spleene or milt, being applied in manner of a plaister.

The laterage do vie to make a lie of the aihes of Vine sticks, in compositions of causticke and burning medicines, which ferue in stead of an hot-iron: the one we call a potentiall cauterie, and

the other actuall.

of Grapes.

F Grapes, those that are eaten raw do trouble the belly, and fill the stomacke full of winde, especially such as are of a sowre and austere taste; such kindes of grapes doe very much hinthe concoction of the fromacke; and while they are dispersed through the liner and veins they nder cold and raw iuvce, which cannot easily be changed into good bloud.

rect grapes and fuch as are thorow ripe, are leffe hurtfull; their inyce is hotter, and incafflier the They also sooner passe thorow the belly, especially being moist, and most of all if the The flones although the deier and skin, as Galen faith.

the stones, although it be drier, and of a binding quality, doth descend thorow

all the bowels, and is nothing changed, as also the skins, which are nothing at all altered in the body, or very little.

Those grapes which haue a strong taste of wine are in a meane betweene soure and sweet.

Such grapes as haue little tuyce do nourth more, and those lesse that haue more tuyce: but B these do sooner descend, for the body receiveth more nourthment by the pulpe than by the tuice; by the tuyce the belly is made more soluble.

Grapes have the preheminence among the Autumne fruits, and nourish more than they all, but C yet not so much as figs and they have in them little ill suyce, especially when they be thorow

ripe.

Grapes may be kept the whole yeare, being ordered after that manner as Io ichimus Camerarius preporteth. You shall take (saith he) the meale of mustard seed, and strew in the bottome of any earthen pot well leaded, whereupon you shall lay the fairest bunches of the ripest grapes, the which you shall couer with more of the foresaid meale, and lay upon that another fort of Grapes, so doing untill the pot be full. Then shall you fill up the pot to the brimwith a kinde of sweete Wine called Must. The pot being very close couered shall be set into some Cellau or other cold place. The Grapes you may take forthat your pleasure, washing them with faire water from the pewder.

of Ratfins,

OFRaifins most are sweet, some have an austere or harsh taste. Sweet Raisins are hotter; austere colder both of them do moderately binde, but the austere somewhat more, which doe more strengthen the stomacke. The sweet ones do neither slacken the stomacke, nor make the belly soluble, if they be taken with their stones, which are of a binding qualitie: otherwise the stones taken forth, they do make the belly loose and soluble.

Raifins do yeeld good nourishment to the body, they have in them no ill iuyce at all, but doe F

ingender somewhat a thicke tuyce, which notwithstanding doth nourish the more.

There commeth of sweet and fat Raisin, most plenty of nourishment: of which they are the G

best that have a thin skin.

There is in the sweet ones a temperate and smoothing qualitie, with a power to clense moderately. They are good for the chest, lungs, winde-pipe, kidneyes, bladder, and for the stomacke; for they make smooth the roughnesse of the winde-pipe, and are good against hoarsenesse, short-nesse of breath, or difficultie of breathing: they serve to concoct the spittle, and to cause it to rise more easily in any disease what soeuer of the chest, sides, and lungs, and do mitigate the paine of the kidneyes and bladder, which hath iouned with it heate and sharpenesse of vrine: they dull and allay the malice of sharpe and biting humors that hurt the mouth of the stomacke.

Moreouer, Raisins are good for the liver, as Galen writeth in his seventh booke of medicines, according to the places affected for they be of force to concoct raw humors, and to restrain their malignitie, and they themselves do hardly putrisse besides, they are properly and of their owne substance samiliar to the intrals, and cure any distemperature, and nourish much, wherein they are chiefely to be commended, for Raisins nourish, strengthen, resist putrisaction, and if there be any distemperature by reason of moisture or coldnesse, they helpe without any hurt, as the said Galen

athrmeth.

The old Physitians have taught vs to take forth the stones, as we may see in divers compositions of the antient writers, as in that composition which is called in Galen, Arteriaca Muthridatis, which hath the seeds of the Raisins taken forth: for seeing that Raisins contains in them a thicke substance, they cannot easily passe through the veines, but are apt to breed obstructions and stoppings of the intrals: which things happen the rather by reason of the seeds for they so much the harder passe through the body, and do quicklier and more easily cause obstructions, in that they are more astringent or binding. VV herefore the seeds are to be taken out, for so shall the suyse of the Raisins more easily passe, and the sooner be distributed through the intrals.

Of Raisins is made a pultesse good for the gout, rottings about the 10ynts, gangrens and mortified vicers: being stamped with the herbe All-heale it quickly takes away the nailes that are soole

in the fingers or toes, being laid thereon.

of Mast.

Vst, called in Latine Mustum, that is to say, the liquor newly issuing out of the grapes when they be trodden or pressed, doth fill the stomacke and intrass with winde; it is hardly digested; it is of a thicke suyce, and if it do not speedily passe through the body it becommeth more hurtfull.

hurtfull. It hath onely this one good thing in it (as Galen faith) that it maketh the body foluble. I hat which is invertest and pressed out of ripe Grapes doth soonest passe through, but that which is made of some and austere grapes is worst of all: it is more windy, it is hardly concocted, it ingendresh iaw humors, and although it doth descend with a loosenesse of the belly, notwith-standing is oftentimes withall bringeth the collicke and paines of the stone but if the belly be not modued all things are the worse, and more troublesome, and it oftentimes brings an extreame laske, and the bloudy flix.

That first part of the wine that commeth forth of it selfe before the Grapes behard pressed, is answerable to the Grape it selfe, and doth quickly descend, but that which issues forth asterward,

having some part of the nature of the stones, stalks, and skins, is much worse.

of Cite.

C of Cute that is made of Must, which the Latines call Sapa, and Definitum, is that liquor which we call in English Cute, which is made of the sweetest Must, by boyling it to a certain thicknesse, or boyling it to a third part, as Colemella written.

rla y istrincth, That sapa and Definium do differ in the manner of the boyling, and that Sapa is made when the new wine is boyled away till onely a third partiemaineth and Definium till halfe

he boyled.

E Straum, (faith lie in his fourteenth booke, cap. 17.) which others call the, and we Sapa, a worke of wit, and not of nature, is made of new wine boyled to a third part; which being boiled to halfe we call Defrutum.

Palladius ioyneth to these Car count, which as he saith is made when a third part is boiled away,

and two remaine.

Liontius in his Geoponicks sheweth, that Hepjema must be made of eight parts of new wine, and an hundred of wine it selfe boyled to a third.

Calen testifieth, that: 44.5 is new wine very much boyled. The later Physicians do call Hepsema

or Sapa boyled wine.

Cute or boyled wine is hot, yet not so hot as wine, but it is thicker; yet not so easily distributed or carried through the body, and it slowly descendeth by vrine, but by the belly oftentimes sooner; for it moderately maketh the same soluble.

It nourisheth more, and filleth the body quickly; yet doth it by reason of his thicknesses strike in the stomacke for a time, and is not so fit for the liner or for the spleene. Cute also doth digest raw humors that sticke in the chest and lungs, and raiseth them up speedily. It is therefore good for the cough and shortnesse of breath.

The Vintners of the Low-countries (I will not fay of London) doe make of Cute and Wine mixed in a certain proportion, a compound and counterfeit wine, which they fell for Candy wine,

commonly called Malmsey.

Piny lib. 14. cap. 9. faith, that Cute was first deuised for a bastard hony.

of Wine.

of peake of Wine, the suyce of Grapes, which being newly pressed forth is called as we have faid As instrumed or new wine after the dregs and drosse are settled, and now it appeareth pure and cleere, it is called in Greeke in Latine Timum in English, Wine, and that not unproperly. For certaine other suyces, as of Apples, Pomegranats, Peares, Medlars, or Services, or such as otherwise made (for examples sake) of barley and Graine, be not at all simply called wines, but with the name of the thing added whereof they do consist. Hereupon is the wine which is pressed forth of the pomegranat berries named Rhostes, or wine of pomegranats: out of Quinces, Cydonites, or wine of Quinces out of Peares, Apystes, or Perry: and that which is compounded of barley is called Zythum, or Barley wine: in English, Ale or Beere.

And other certains wines have borrowed fyrnames of the plants that have beene steeped or infused in them; and yet all wines of the Vine, as Wormwood wine, Myrtle wine, and Hyssop wine,

and these are all called artificiall wines.

That is properly and simply called wine which is pressed out of the grapes of the vine, and is

without any manner of mixture.

the kindes of wines are not of one nature, nor of one facultie or power, but of many differing another: for there is one difference thereof in taste, another in colour; the third is reference in taste, another in the vertue and strength and each that which is found in the smell, which belongs to the vertue and strength

That may also be to yned vnto them which respectes the age for by age wines become house and sharper, and doe with all change oftentimes the colour, the substance, and the smell for some wines are sweet of taste; others austere or something harsh, divers of a rough taste, or altogether harsh; and most of them sufficient sharpe; there be takewise wines of a middle fort, inclining to one or other qualitie.

Wine is of colour either white or reddish, or of a blackish deepe red, which is called blacke, or B

of some middle colour betweene these.

Some wine is of substance altogether thin; other some thicke and fat; and many also of a mid-C dle consistence.

One wine is of great strength, and another is weake, which is called a waterish wine a ful wine D is called in Latine Proofum. There be also among these very many that be of a middle strength.

There is in all wines, be they neuer so weake, a certaine winie substance thin and hot There be Elikewise waterie parts, and also divers earthy: for wine is not simple, but (as Galen testisfieth in his fourth booke of the faculties of medicines) consisteth of parts that have divers faculties.

Of the fundry mixture and proportion of these substances one with another there rise divers and F

fundry faculties of the wine.

That is the best and fullest wine in which the hot and winie parts do most of all abound: and G

the weakest is that wherein the waterie have the preheminence.

The earthy substance abounding in the mixture causeth the wine to be austere or something H harsh, as a crude or raw substance doth make it altogether harsh. The earthy substance being severed falleth downe, and in continuance of time sinkers to the bottome, and becomes the dregs or lees of the wine yet it is not alwaies wholly seuered, but hath both the tast and other qualities of this substance remaining in the wine.

A I wines have their heate, partly from the proper nature and inward or original heate of the I vine, and partly from the Sun for there is a double heate which ripeneth not only the grapes, but also all other fruits, as Galen testifieth, the one is proper and naturall to every thing; the other is borrowed of the Sun: which if it be perceived in any thing, it is vindoubtedly best and especially in the ripening of grapes.

For the heate which proceeds from the Sun concocteth the grapes and the inyce of the grapes, K and doth especially ripen them, stirring up and increasing the inward and naturall heat of the wine, which otherwise is so ouerwhelmed with aboundance of raw and waterish parts, as it seemes to be dulled and almost without life.

For vnlesse wine had in it a proper and originall heate, the grapes could not be so concocted by the force of the Sun, as that the wine should become hot; no lesse than many other things naturally cold, which although they be ripened and made perfect by the heate of the Sun, do not for all that lose their original nature; as the fruits, inyces, or seeds of Mandrake, Nightshade, Henlocke, Poppy, and of other such like, which though they be made ripe, and brought to full perfection, yet still retaine their owne cold qualitie.

Wherefore sceing that wine through the heate of the Sunne is for the most part brought to his proper heate, and that the heate and force is not all ali e in all regions and places of the earth; therefore by reason of the diuersitie of regions and places, the wines are made not a little to differ

in facultie,

The stronger and fuller wine groweth in hot countries and places that lie to the Sun; the rawer N

and weaker in cold regions and prouinces that lie open to the North.

The hotter the Sommer is the stronger is the wine; the lesse hot or the moister it is, the lesse ripe is the wine. Notwithstanding not onely the manner of the weather and of the Sunne maketh the qualities of the wine to differ, but the native propertie of the soile also; for both the tast and other qualities of the VV me are according to the manner of the Soile. And it is very well knowne, that not only the colour of the wine, but the taste also dependent vpon the diversity of the grapes.

Wine (as Galen writeth) is hot in the fecond degree, and that which is very old in the third but p new wine is hot in the first degree: which things are especially to be understood concerning the meane betweene the strongest and the weakest; for the sullest and mightiest (being but Horse, that is as I take it of one yeare old) are for the most part hot in the second degree. The weakest and the most waterish wines, although they be old, do seldome exceed the second degree.

The drinesse is answerable to the heate in proportion, as Galen saith in his booke of Simples but in his bookes of the government of health he sheweth, that wine doth not onely heate, but also moisten our bodies, and that the same doth moisten and nourish such bodies as are extreme dry; and both these opinions be true.

Por the faculties of wine are of one fort as it is a medicine, and of mother as it is a nourishment; which Galen in his booke of the saculties of nourishments doth plainly shew, affirming that those qualities of the wine which Hippocrates writeth of in his booke of the manner of diet, be not

as a nourishment, but rather as of a medicine. For wine as it is a medicine doth dry, especially being outwardly applied, in which case, for that it doth not nourish the body at all, the drines doth more plainly appeare, and is more manifestly perceived.

Wine is a speciall good medicine for an vicei, by reason of his heate and moderate drying, as

Galen teacheth in his fourth booke of the method of healing.

Hippocrates writeth, That vicers, what manner of ones soeuer they are, must not be moissined vn-lesse it be with wine for that which is dry (as Galen addeth) commeth neerer to that which is

whole, and the thing that is moist, to that which is not whole.

It is manifest that Wine is in power or facultie div, and not in act, for Wine actually is moist and liquid, and also cold for the same cause it likewise quencheth thirst, which is an appetite or desire of cold and moist, and by this actuall moisture (that we may so terme it) it is if it be inwaidly taken, not a medicine, but a nourishment, for it nourisheth, and through his moisture maketh plenty of bloud, and by increasing the nourishment it moistneth the body, vnlesse peraduenture it be old and very strong for it is made sharpe and biting by long lying, and such kinde of Wine doth not onely heate, but also consume and dry the body, for as much as it is not now a nourishment, but a medicine.

That wine which is neither sharpe by long lying, nor made medicinable, doth nourish and morsten, serving as it were to make plenty of nourishment and bloud, by reason that through his actuall morsture it more morshneth by feeding, nourishing, and comforting, than it is able to dry by

his power.

Wine doth refresh the inward and naturall heate, comforteth the stomacke, causeth it to have an appetite to meate, moueth coucoction, and conveyeth the nours shment through all pasts of the body, increaseth strength, inlargeth the body, maketh slegme thinne, bringeth south by wine cholericke and waterie humors, procureth sweating, ingendreth pure bloud, maketh the body well

coloured, and turneth an ill colour into a better.

It is good for such as are in a consumption by reason of some disease, and that have need to have their bodies nourished and refreshed (alwaies provided they have no severe) as Gales saith in his seventh booke of the Method of curing. It restoreth strength most of all other things, and that speedily. It maketh a man merry and ioyfull: It putteth away seare, care, troubles of minde, and sorrow: It moueth pleasure and lust of the body, and bringeth sleepe gently.

And these things proceed of the moderate vse of wine: for immoderate drinking of wine doth altogether bring the contratie. They that are drunke are distraughted in minde, become foolish, and oppressed with a drow se sleepinesse, and be afterward taken with the Apoplexy, the gout, or altogether with other most grieuous diseases; the braine, liner, lungs, or some other of the intrals

being corrupted with too often and ouermuch drinking of wine.

Moreouer, wine is a remedy against taking of Hemlocke or green Coriander, the tuyce of black Poppy, Wolfs-bane, and Leopards-bane, Tode-stooles, and other cold poysons, and also against the biting of serpents, and stings of venomous beasts, that hurt and kill by cooling.

Wine also is a remedie against the ouer-fulnesse and stretching out of the sides, windy swellings, the greene sick nesse, the dropsie, and generally all cold infirmities of the stomack, liver, milt,

and also of the matrix.

But Wine which is of colour and substance likewater, through shining bright, pure, of a thin substance, which is called white, is of all wines the weakest; and if the same should be tempered with water it would be are very little; and hereupon Hippocrate, calleth it without that is to

fay, bearing little water to delay it with all.

This troubbleth the head and hurteth the sinewes lesse than others do, and is not unpleasant to the stomacke: it is easily and quickly dispersed thorowall parts of the body: it is given with far lesse danger than any other wine to those that have the Ague (except some inflammation or hot swelling be suspected) and oftentimes with good successe to such as have intermitting severs; for as Galen, 1th. 8. of his Method saith, it helps the concoction, digested humors that be halfe raw, procureth wrine and sweat, and is good for those that cannot sleepe, and that be full of care and sorrow, and for such as are overwearied.

Blacke wine, that is to say wine of a deepe red colour, is thicke, and hardly dispersed, and doth must easily passe through the bladder: it quickly taketh hold of the braine, and makes a mandrunk: is starder of digestion: it remaineth longer in the body; it easily stoppeth the liver and spleene, it remaines the longer in the body; it easily stoppeth the liver and spleene, it remains the part it bindes, notwith standing it nourisheth more, and is more fit to ingender bloud:

bits of a light crimson red colour is for the most part more delightfull to the take, being of a light crimson red colour is for the most part more delightfull to the take, it is sooner and easier dispersed: it proubleth the head lesse, it aemains not the bladder than blacks wine doth: it dost also also also also also

also make the belly costine, if so be that it be not tipe. For such crude and rough wines do oftentimes molest weake stomackes, and are troublesome to the belly

Reddish yellow wine seemeth to be in a meane betweenea thin and thicke substance other- A wife it is of all vines the hottest, aand suffereth most water to be mixed with it, as Hippoinites

writeth.

The old vine of this kinde, being of a thin substance and good smell, is a singular medicine for B all those that are much subject to swouning, although the cause thereof proceed of choler that hurteth the mouth of the sto nacke, as Galen testifieth in the 1, booke of his method.

Sweete wine the lesse hot it is, the lesse doth it trouble the head, and offend the minde, and it C better passeth through the belly, making it oftentimes soluble. but it doth not so easily passe or

Againe, the thicker it is of substance, the harder and slowlier it pass the through it is good for D the lungs, and for those that have the cough. It ripeneth raw humours that sticke in the chest, and causeth them to be easilier spit up, but it is not so good for the liner, whereunto it bringeth no small hurt when either it is inflamed, or schirrous, or when it is stopped. It is also an enemy to the spleene, it sticketh under the short ribs, and is hurtfull to those that are sull of choler. For this kind of wine, especially the thicker it is, is in them very speedily turned into choler and in others when it is well concocood, it increaseth plenty of nourishment

Austerewine, or that which is somewhat harsh in tast, nourisheth not much, and if so be that it E be thin and white, it is apt to provoke vrine, it leffe troubleth the head, it is not quickly digested, for which cause it is the more to be shunned, as Galen saith in his 12 booke of his method.

That wine which is altogether harsh or rough in tast, the lesse ripe it is, the necrer it commenh F to the qualities of Veriuice made of fower grapes, being euidently binding. It strengheneth a weake stomacke, it is good against the vikindely lusting or longing of women with child; it staieth the laske, but it sticketh in the bowels breedeth stoppings in the liver and milt; it slowly defcendeth by vrine, and something troubleth the head.

Old wine which is also made sharpe by reason of age, is not onely troublesome to the braine, G

but also hurteth the sinewes: it is an enemy to the entrailes, and maketh the body leane.

New wine, and wine o' the first yeere, doth cassly make the body to swell, and ingendreth winde, H it causeth troublesome dreames, especially that which is not throughly refined, or thicke, or very fweet. for such do sooner sticke in the in-rai'es than others do. Other wines that are in a meane in colour, substance, taste, or age, as they do decline in vertues and goodnesse from the extreames; so also they be free from their faults and discommodities. They come neere in faculties to those wines whereunto they be next, either in colour, taste, or substance, or else in smell or in age.

Wine is fittest for those that be of nature cold and a and also for old men, as Galen sheweth I his fifth booke of the gouernment of health: for the hall the members of their bodies, d purgeth away the watery part of the bloud, if the the best wines are those that be of a fat substantial mose both increase bloud, and nourish K.

in his fifth booke of the gouernment of health: for the hall the members of their bodies, and purgeth away the watery part of the bloud, if the The best wines are those that be of a fat subtraction in the body, both which commodities they bring to the best wine, especially at such time as they have no serous humour in their veines, and have need of much nourishment. It happeneth that oftentimes there doth abound in their bodies a waterish excrement, and then stand they in most need of all of fuch wines as do prouoke vrine.

As wine is best for old men, so it is worst for children: by reason that being drunke, it both moisteneth and dryeth ouermuch, and also filleth the head with vapours, in those who are of a moss and hot complection, or whose bodies are in a meane betweene the extreames, whom Galer in his booke of the gouernment of health doth persuade, that they should not so much as taste of wine for a very long time: for neither is it good for them to have their heads filled, nor to be made moist and hor, more than is sufficient, because they are already of such a heate and mossiure, as if you should but little increase either qualitie, they would forthwith fall into the extreme.

And feeing that every excesse is to be shunned, it is expedient most of all to shun this, by which M

not onely the body, but also the minde receiveth hurt.

Wherefore we thinke, that wine is not fit for men that be already of full age, vnlesse it be motion N rately taken, because is carreth them headlong into fury and lust, and troubleth and dullerh the refonable part of the minde.

of the delaying, or tempering of Wine.

IT was an ancient custome, and of long continuance in old time, forwines to be mixed with wa- O When first began to be mixed with water for health and wholesomerable sake: for as Hippoerates writers in his booke of ancient Physicke, being simply and of it less much drunke, it ma-Ecce

ketha man in some sort weake and feeble which thing outd, seemeth also to allow of witting thus

It Venus encruat vires, sic copia vini Et tentat grissis, e'illitatque pedes.

As Venery the vigour spends, so store of wine Makes man to stagger, makes his strength decline.

A Moreover, wine is the sweeter, having water poured into it, as Athenaus saith. Homer likewise commendeth that wine which is well and fitly allaied. Philocorus writeth (as Athenaus reporteth) that Amphictyon king of Athens was the first that allaied wine, as having learned the same of Dio nysius wherefore he saith, that those who in that manner drunke it remained in health, that before had their bodies feebled and overweakened with pure and vinnixed wine.

The maner of mingling or tempering of wine was divers. for sometimes to one part of wine, there were added two, and sometimes three or source of water, or two parts of wine three of water.

of a lesse delay was that which consisted of equall parts of wine and water

The old Comedians did thinke that this leffer mixture was sufficient to make men mad, among

whom was Mnesitheus, whose words be extant in Attenaus.

Hippocrates in the seventh booke of his Aphorismes saith, that this manner of tempering of wine and water by equall parts bringeth as it were a light pleasant drunkenness, and that it is a kinde of remedy against disquietnesses, yawnings, and shaverings; and this mingling belongeth to the strongest wines.

Such kinde of wines they might be which in times past the Scythians were reported of the old writers to drinke, who for this cause do call vinixed wine the Scythians drinke. And they that drinke simple wine say, that they will Scythizare, or do as the Scythians do as we may reade in the

tenth booke of Ath naus.

The Scythians, as Hippocrates and divers other of the old writers affirme, be people of Germany bewond the floud Danubius, which is also called Ister: Rhene is a river of Scythia; and Cyrms having passed over Ister is reported to have come into the borders of the Scythians

And in this our age all the people of Germany do drinke vnmixed wire, which groweth in their owne countrey, and likewise other people of the North parts, who make no scruple at all to drinke

of the strongest wines without any mixture.

T of the liquor which is destilled out of wine, commonly called, Aqua vitæ

Here is drawne out of Wine a liquid thich in Latine is commonly called Aqua vala, or water of life, and also Aqua arden, or be the water, which as distilled waters are drawne out of herbes and other things, is after the sar a parameter are commonly called Limbeckes.

This kinde of liquor is in colour and substance like vnto waters distilled out of herbes, and also

resembleth cleere simple water in colour, but in facultie it farre differeth

K It beareth the syruame of life, because that it serueth to preserve and prolong the life of man.

It is called Ardens, burning, for that it is easily turned into a burning flame: for secing it is not any other thing than the thinnest and strongest part of the wine, it being put to the slame of fire, is quickly burned.

This liquor is very hot, and of most subtill and thin parts, hot and dry in the later end of the third degree, especially the purest spirits thereof: for the purer it is, the hotter it is, the dryer, and

of thinner parts: which is made more pure by often distilling.

This water distilled out of wine is good for all those that are made cold either by a long discase, or through age, as for old and impotent men: for it cherishesh and increasesh naturall heate; vpholdesh strength, repaireth and augmenteth the same: it prolongesh life, quick enerh all the senses and doth not only preserve the memory, but also recovereth it when it is lost: it sharpeneth the sight.

It is fit for those that are taken with the Catalepsie (which is a disease in the braine proceeding didrinesse and co'd) and are subject to dead sleepes, if there be no scuer joined; it serveth for the themes the serveth and beating of the ham, it strengtheneth and heateth a sec ble stomacke; it winds both in the stomacke, sides, and bowels; it maketh good concocion of metter, the winds both in the stomacke, sides, and bowels; it maketh good concocion of metter, and a remedy against cold poisons.

force and power, in strengthening of the hart, and stirreth vp the instruments of the fenses,

fenses, that it is most effectuall, not onely inwardly taken to the quantitie of a little spoonesfull, but also outwardly applied: that is to say, set to the nosthrils, or laid upon the temples of the liead, and to the wrests of the arms, and also to soment and bath sundry huits and griefes.

Being held in the mouth it helpeth the tooth-ache it is also good against cold ciamps and con- A

sulfions, being chafed and rubbed therewith.

Some are bold to give it in quartaines before the fit, especially after the height or prim of the B

This water is to be given in wine with great judgement and discretion, for seeing it is extreme C hot, and of most subtill parts, and nothing else but the very spirit of the wine, it most speedily

peirceth through, and doth easily assault and hurt the braine.

Therefore it may be given to such as have the apopiexie and falling sicknesse, the megrim, the Di headach of long continuance, the Vertigo, or giddinesse proceeding through a cold cause yet can it not be alwaies safely given, for villesse the matter the efficient cause of the disease be small, and the sicke man of temperature very cold, it cannot be ministed without danger for that it spredeth and disperseth the humours, it fillesh or stuffeth the head, and make the sicke man worse; and if the humours be hot, as bloud is, it doth not a little increase inflammations also

This water is hurtfull to all that be of nature and complexion hot, and most of all to cho'ericke E ment it is also offensive to the liver, and likewist unprofitable for the kidnies, being often and plen-

tifully taken.

If I should take in hand towrite of eucry mixture, of each infusion, of the sundry colours, and euery other circumstance that the vulgar people doe give vnto this water, and their divers vse, I should spend much time but to small purpose.

of Argal, Tartar or wine Lees

The Lees of wine which is become hard like a crust, and sticketh to the sides of the vessell, and F wine casks, being dried, hard, sound, and well compact, and which way be beaten into powder, is called in sticketh to the sides of the vessell, and F wine casks, being dried, hard, sound, and well compact, and which way be beaten into powder, is called in sticketh to the sides of the vessell, and F

These Lees are vsed for many things; the silver-Smiths polish their silver herewith the Diers G

yfeit: and it is profitable in medicine.

It dorth greatly dry and wast away, as Paulus Egineta faith: it hathwithall a binding facultie, H

proceeding from the kinde of wine, of which it commeth.

The same serveth for moss diseases of the body: it is good for them that have the greene sickness and the dropsie, especially that kinde that sieth in the sless, called in Latine, Leucophlug matica: being taken every day fasting halfe a penny weight or a full penny weight (which is a dram and nine graines after the Romanes computation) doth not onely dry up the waterish excrements, and voideth them by trine, but it prevaileth much to clense the belly by siege.

It would worke more effectually, if it were mixed either with hot spices, or with other things K that breake winde, or else with dimetickes, which are medicines that provoke vime, likewise to

be mixed with gentle purgers, as the ficke mans case shall require.

The same of it selfe, or tempered with oile of Myrtles, is a remedy against soft swellings, as Disparadecteacheth: it stateth the laske, and vomiting, being applied outwardly upon the region of the stomacke in a pultis; and if it be laid to the bottome of the belly and secret parts, it stoppeth the whites, wasteth away hot swellings of the kernels in the slankes, and other places, which be not yet exulcerated. It asswageth great brests, and dryeth up the milke, if it be announted on with vineger.

These Lees are oftentimes burnt: if it become all white it is a signe of right and perfect burning, M for till then it must be burned being so burnt, the Grecians terme it, options, as Agreeta saith: the Apochecaries call it, Tartarum vstum, and Tartarum calcinatum that it to say, burnt or calcined Tortar.

It hath a very great causticke or burning qualitie: it clenseth and throughly heateth, bunderh, the eateth, and very much drieth, as Dioscorides doth write being mixed with Rosin, it maketh rough and ill nailes to fall away: Paulus saith, that it is mixed with causticks or burning meditions to increase their burning qualitie: it must be vied whilest it is new made, because, kinned y retains the hort the Lees of wine burned, do soone relent or wax moist, and are speed hyperstanding liquor, therefore he that would vie it dry, must have it put in a glasse, or glassed restallated stopped, and set in a hot and dry place. It melteth and is turned into liquor if it be hanged in a linnen bag in some place in a celler under the ground.

The Apothecaries call this liquous of the away from it of the Tartar. It retaineth a cau-

added, and as much Ceruse as is sufficient for a limiment, wherewith the blemished or spotted parts must be anointed one inight.

The briefe survise of that hath been said of the Vinc.

He suyce of the greene leaves, branches, and tendiels of the Vine drunken, is good for those that vomi and spit bloud, for the bloudy flix, and for women with childe that vomite overmuch. The kernell within the grapes boyled in water and drunke hath the same effect.

Wine moderately diunke profiteth much, and maketh good digestion, but it hurteth and di-

stempereth them that drinke it seldome.

White wine is good to be diunke before meate; it presente the body, and pierceth quickely into the bladder but upon a full stomacke it iather maketh oppilations or stoppings, because it doth swiftly drive downe meate before Nature hath of her selfe digested it.

Claretwine doth greatly nourish and warme the body, and is wholesome with meate, especially vnto phlegmaticke people, but very vnw holesome for yong children, as Galen saith, because it

heateth aboue nature, and hurteth the head.

Red wine stops the belly, compute the bloud breedeth the stone, is hurtfull to old people, and good or profitable to sew, saue to such as are troubled with the laske, bloudy flix, or any other loosenesse of the body.

Sacke or Spanish wine hath beene vsed of a long time to be drunke after meate, to cause the meate the better to digest; but common experience hath sound it to be more beneficiall to the

stomacke to be drunke before meate.

Likewise Malmsey, Muskadell, Bastaid, and such like sweet wines have been vsed before meat, to comfort the cold and weake stomacke, especially being taken fasting but experience teacheth,

that Sacke drunke in stead thereof is much better, and warmeth more effectually.

Almighty God for the comfort of mankinde ordained Wine; but decreed withall, That it should be moderatly taken, for so it is wholsome and comfortable: but when measure is turned inoexcesse, it becommeth vnw holesome, and a poyson most venomous, relaxing the sinewes, bringing with it the palsey and falling sicknesse: to those of a middle age it bringeth hot seuers, frensie, and lecherie; it consumeth the liver and other of the inward parts: besides, how little credence is to be given to drunkards it is evident; for though they be mighty men, yet it maketh them monsters, and worse than brute beasts. Finally in a word to conclude; this excessive drinking of Wine dishonoreth Noblemen, beggereth the poore, and more have beene destroyed by surfeiting therewith, than by the sword.

CHAP. 324. Of Hops.

The Kindes.

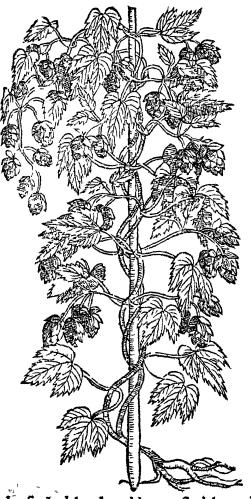
Here be two forts of Hops: one the manured or the Gaiden Hop; the other wilde or of the hedge.

The Description.

- The Hop doth line and flourish by embracing and taking hold of poles, pearches, and other things upon which it climeth. It bringeth forth very long stalkes, rough, and hairie, also rugged leaves broad like those of the Vine, or rather of Bryonie, but yes blacker, and with sewer dented divisions: the floures hang downe by clusters from the tops of the branches, pussed up, set as it were with scales like little canes, or scaled Pine apples, of a whitish colour tending to yellownesse, strong of smell: the roots are slender, and diversly folded one within another.
- The wilde Hop differeth not from the manured Hop in forme or fashion, but is altogether lefter, as well in the clusters of floures, as also in the franke shoots, and doth not bring forth such the floures, wherein especially consistent the difference.



1 Lupus salietarius Hops.



The Time

The floures of hops are gathered in August and September, and reserved to be vscd in beere in the Spring time come forth new shoots or buds in the VV inter onely the roots remaine aliue.

The Names.

It is called in shops and in all other places Lupulus of some, Lupus salistarius, or Lupulus salistaius in high-Dutch, **Hopsen**: in low-Dutch, **Hoppe:** in Spanish, Hombrezillos in French, Houblon in English, Hops.

Pliny, lib 21, cap. 15. maketh mention of Hops

among the prickly plants.

The Temperature.

The floures of the hop are hot and dry in the fecond degree they fill and fluffe the head, and hurt the fame with their flrong fmell Of the fame temperature also are the leaves themselves, which doe likewise open and clense

The Vertues.

The buds or first sprouts which come forth in A the Spring are vsed to be eaten in sallads; yet are they, as Pany saith, more toothsome than nourishing, for they yeeld but very small nourishment: notwithstanding they be good for the intrals, both in opening and procuring of vine, and likewise in keeping the body soluble.

Theleaues and little tender stalkes, and also the stoures themselues remoue stoppings out of the liuer and spleene, purge by vrine, helpe the spleene,

clense the bloud, and be profitable against long lingering Agues, scabs, and such like filth of the

skin, if they be boyled in whay.

The suyce is of more force, and doth not onely remove obstructions out of the intrals, but it is also thought to avoid choler and flegme by the stoole. It is written, that the same dropped into the eares taketh away the stench and corruption thereof.

The floures are vsed to season Beere or Alewith, and too many do cause bitternesse meof, and D

are ill for the head.

The floures make bread light, and the lumpe to be sooner and easilier leavened, if the meale be Extended with liquor wherein they have been boyled.

decoction of hops drunke openeth the stoppings of the liver, the spleene, and kidneyes, and purgeth the bloud from all corrupt humors, causing the same to come forth with the vrine.

The juyce of Hops openeth the belly, and drueth forth yellow and cholericke humours, and G

purgeth the bloud from all filthinesse.

The manifold vertues of Hops do manifeltly argue the wholfomenesse of beere about ale; for He the hops rather make it a physicall drinke to keepe the body in health, than an ordinary drinke for the quenching of our thirst.

CHAP. 325. Of Trauellers-Joy.

The Description.

The plant which total fetteth forth under the title of Viorna, Dodnage makes Vitis alba, but not properly, whiste long wooddy and viny branches extend themselves very far, and into infinite numbers, decking with his classing tendrels and white starre-like startes (being very sweet) all the bushes, hedges, and shape that are write it. It sends forth many branched stalkes, thicke, tough, full of shoots and classing tendress, wherewith it soldes that are the hedges, and taketh hold and climeth upon the hedges.

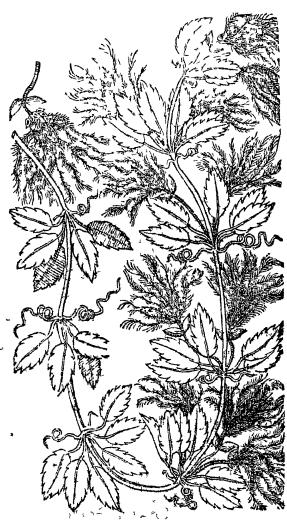
one in the midst or point standing alone, which leaves are broad like those of Iuy, but i or cornered at all among which come forth clusters of white sloures, and after them great tusts of slat seeds, each seed having a fine white plume like a feather fastned to it, which makes in the wirter a goodly shew, couring the hedges white all ouer with his feather-like tops. The root is long, tough, and thicke, with many strings sastned thereto

Clusius hath fet forth a kind of Clematus, calling it Clematus Barica, having a maruclous long small branch full of 10 ynts, with many leaves indented about the edges like those of the peare tree, but stiffer and smaller, comming from every 10 ynt, from whence also at each 10 ynt proceed two small classing tendrels, as also the small foot-stalkes whereon the seeds do stand, growing in great tusted plumes or feathers, like vnto the precedent, whereof it is a kinde. The shoures are not expressed in the sigure, nor seene by the Author, and therefore what hath been said shall suffice.

I Viorai
The Trauellers Ioy.

2 Clemat is B e to 1. The Spanish Trancllers Ioy.





¶ The Place.

The Trauellers loy is found in the borders of fields among thornes and briers, almost in everie edge as you go from Grauesend to Canturbury in Kent; in many places of Essex, and in most of hele Southerly parts about London, but not in the North of England that I can heare of.

The second is a stranger in these parts: yet have I found it in the Isle of Wight, and in a wood y Waltham abbey.

The floures come forth in Iuly: the beauty thereof appeares in November and December.

The Names.

The first is called commonly Vierna, quest view ornans, of decking and adorning wates and hedwhere people trauel; and thereupon I have named it the Trauellers Ioy: of Fuchsian it is called train of Dodonaus Vitalba: of Mathielus, Clematic altera of Cordus, Vitis alba: of Dioscorides, fru: of theophrassus, Atragene in Dutch, Linen: in French, as Ruelling writes Vierne.

The Temperature and Vertues.

have no vie in phylicke as yet found out, but are effectived and violating, by addow which they make with their thicke but fing and elyming, at also fet the the the pleasant fent or fauor of the faire.

CHAP. 326. Of Ladies Bower, or Virgins Bower.

The Description.

- That which Lobel describeth by the name Clematus percernsa, hath very long and slender stalks like the Vine, which are iointed, of a darke colour, it climeth a lost, and taketh hold with his crooked classers upon enery thing that standeth neere unto it it hath many le was divided into divers parts, among which come the floures that hang upon slender foot-stalkes, something like to those of Peruinckle, consisting onely of sourc leaves, of a blew colour, and sometimes purple, with certaine threds in the middle: the seeds be stat, plaine, and sharpe pointed. The roots are slender, and spreading all about.
- 2 Clematis peregrina Carulea, sive rubra. Blew or red floured Ladies-bower.
- 1 3 Clematu Garule, flore pleno Double floured Virgins bower.





The second differeth not from the other, in leaves, skalkes, hranches not seed. The onely difference consider hin that, that this plant bringeth forth red floures, and the other blew.

† 3 There is preserved also in some Gardens another sort of this Clemus, which in rootes, leaves, branches, and manner of growing differs not from the sormer: but the sloure is much different, being composed of abundance of longish narrow leaves, growing thicke together, with source broader or larger leaves lying under, or bearing them up, and these leaves are of a darke blewish purple colour. Clusius calls this Clematu altera slore pleno. ‡

These plants delight to grow in Sunnie places: they prosper better in a fruitfull soile than in barren. They grow in my garden, where they flourish exceedingly.

They floure in Iuly and August and perfect their seed in September.

Ladies Bower is called in Greeke words in Latine, Ambunin I in English you may call it Li

dies bower, which I take from his aptnesse in making of Arbors, Bowers, and thadie covertures in gardens.

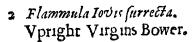
The facultie and the vse of these in Physicke is not yet knowne.

CHAP. 327. Of purging Perumckle.

The Description.

Mong these plants which are called Clematides these be also to be numbred, as having centuric a sinitie, because of the spreading, branching, and semblance of the Vine, and this is called Himmula wrens, by reason of his herie and burning heate, because that being laid vion the skin, it burneth the place, and makerhan eschar, even as curcommon caustick or corressive medicines do. The leaves hereof answer both in colour and smoothnesse, Vinea, Perunca, or Perunckle, growing upon long clambring tender branches, like the other kindes of climbing plants. The floures are very white, star-fashion, and of an exceeding sweet smell, much like unto the smell of Hawthorne shoures, but more pleasant, and lesse offensive to the head having in the middle of the floures certaine small chines or threds. The root is tender, and disperseth it selfe far under the ground.

T Clematis vrens.
Virgins Bower.







Vpright Clamberer or Virgins Bower is also a kinde of Clemat's, having long tough roots while to those of Licorice; from which riseth vp a straight vpright stalke, of the height of three subits, set about with winged leaves, composed of divers small leaves, set vpon a middle slose of the ashe tree, or Valerian, but sewer in number: at the top of the stalks come sorth the present of the precedent, but nor of so pleasant a sweet smell; after which come sharpe pointed.

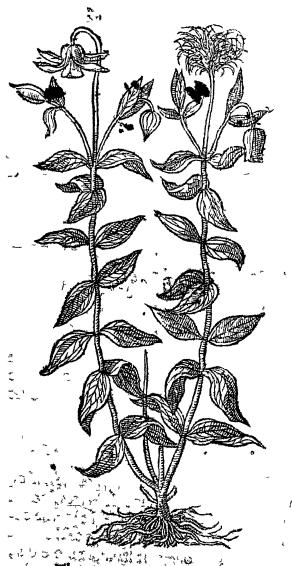
There

There is another Clematis of the kinde of the white Clematis or burning Clematis, which I have recovered from feed, that hath been fent me from a curious and learned citizen of Strawsborough, which is like vnto the others in each respect, saving that, that the floures heereof are very double,

wherein confisteth the especiall difference.

A Monogst the kindes of elimbing or clambering plants, Carolus Clusus, and likewise Lobel have sumbered these two, which approch neere vito them in leaues and floures, but are far different in classing tendrels, or climbing otherwise, beeing low and base plants in respect of the others of their kinde. The first hath for his roots a bundle of tough tangling threades, in number infinite; and thicke thrust together; show which rise vp many small stakes, of a brownish colour, source square, and of a wooddie substance whereupon doe grow long leaues, of a biting taste, set together by couples, in shape like those of Asserbase, or silken Swallow-woort. The shoures grow at the toppe of the stakes, of a faire blew or skie colour, consisting of source parts in manner of a crosse, having in the middle a bunched pointell, like vito the read of field Poppie when it is young, of a wistish yellow colour, having little or no smell at all. The shoures beeing pass, then commeth the seed, such as is to be seen in the other kindes of Charata. The whole plant dieth at the approach of Winter, and recovereth it selfe againe from the root, which indureth, whereby it greatly increases.

4 Clematis Pannonica, Bush Bower. Great Bush Bower.





The great Brillo Bower differeth not from the former last described, but in greatnesses

name of greatnesse settles south the difference.

‡ 6 Of these there is another, whose bending crested stalkes are some three cube which send forth sundry small branches, set with leaves growing together by three stoot-stalkes, and they are like mortle leaves, but bigger, more wrinckled, darke collabour the edges: the some releast less a crosses with source sharpe pointed rough we colour, which contains divises with loose limbs accuses in their middle of the growes upon the rough and is cruciate allows.

† 6 Clematis cruciata Alpina. Viigins Bower of the Alps.



The Place.

These plants do not grow wilde in England, that I can as yet learne, notwithstanding I have them all in my garden, where they flourish exceedingly.

The Time.

These plants do floure from August to the end of September

The Names.

There is not much more found of their names than is expressed in their severall titles, not-withstanding there hath beene somewhat said, as I thinke, by hearesay, but nothing of certainties; where so let that which is set downe suffice. We may in English call the first, Biting Clematis, or white Clematis, Biting Peruinkle or punging Peruinkle, Ladies Bower, and Virgins Bower.

The Temperature.

The leafe hereof is biting, and doth mightily blifter, being, as Galen faith, of a causticke or burning qualitie: it is hot in the beginning of the fourth degree.

The Pertues.

Diofiorides writeth, that the leaves being applied do heale the scurfe and lepry, and that the feed beaten, and the pouder drunke with faire water or with mead, purgeth slegme and choler by the stoole.

CHAP. 328. Of Wood-binde, or Hony-suckle.

The Kindes.

Here be divers forts of Wood-bindes, some of them shrubs with winding stalks that wrappe them selves with winding stalks that wrappe them selves with winding stalks that wrappe them selves them selves with winding stalks, that wrappe sound out by the later Herbanishs, that clime not at all, but stand vpright, the which shall bee set the same selves and selves selv

¶ The Description. .

Oodbinde or Honisuckle climeth palost, having long slender wooddie stalkes, a parted into divers branches about which stand by certaine distances smooth leaves, set together by couples one right against another; of a light greene co-leaves therefore a whitish greene. The floures shew themselves in the topps of the branches many in number, long, white, sweet of smell, hollow within; in one part standing more out, with certaine threates growing out of the middle. The fruit is like to little bunches of grapes, red when they be ripe, wherein is contained small hard seed. The root is wooddie, and not without strings.

This strange kind of Woodbind hash leaues, stalks, and roots like vnto the common Woodbinde or Honssuckle, saving that neere vnto the place where the floures come forth, the stalkes doe now through the leaues, like vnto the herbe Thotow wax, called Perfosiata, which leaues do resemble saucers: out of which broad round leaues proceed faire, beautifull, and well smeller sharing with a whitish purple colour, and somewhat dasht with yellow by little and beautiful like the nose of an Elephant, garnished within with small yellow thines or three floures are in their slourishing, the leaues and sloures do resemble sauces fills

the floures of Woodbinde: many times it falleth out, that there is to be found three or foure fur cers one about another, filled with floures, as the first, which hath caused it to be called double Hong-suckle, or Woodbinde.

1 Periclymenum.
Woodbinde or Honisuckles.

3 Periolymenum perfoliatum Italian Woodbinde.





The Place.

The VVoodbinde groweth in woods and hedges, and vpon shrubbes and bushes, oftentimes winding it selfe so straight and hard about, that it leaueth his print vpon those things so with the selfe so straight and hard about, that it leaueth his print vpon those things so

The double Honisuckle growerh now in my garden, and many others likewise in great plenty, although not long since, very rare and hard to be found, except in the garden of some diligent Her-

barifts.

The Time.

The leaves come forth betimes in the fpring: the floures bud forth in May and Iune: the fruit is ripe in Autumne.

It is called in Greeke decours in Latine, Volucrum maius of Scribonius Largus, Sylnemater: in shops, Caprifolium, and Marrifolium of some, Lilium interspinas in Italian, vincibosio: in High Dutch, Genstlatt: in Low-Dutch, Cheptenblatt, and Mammikens Cruit: in French, Cheure-fueille: in Spanish Mudrifolium: in English, VVoodbinde, Honisuckle, and Caprifoly.

There hath an arrour incimes past growne amongst a few, and now almost past recoverie to bee called agained einer grownean troot yniversall, which errout is, how the decoction of the leanes of Honssuckles, or the distilled water of the floures, are rashly given for the inflammations of the mouth and throte, as though they were binding and cooling. But contrativise Honssuckle is neither cold nor binding; but hot, and astenuating or making thinne. For as Galen such, both the fruit of VV oodbinde, and also the leaves, do so much attenuate and hear, as if somewhat too much of them be drunke, they will capte the tring to be as red as blond, yet do they at the first onely prosecutive.

The Verives.

A Diaferides writeth that the ripe feed gathered and dried in the shadow, and drunke vito the quantitie of one drain weight, fortie daies together, doth waste and consume away the hardresse of the spleene, remoueth wear sommesse, helpeth the shortnesse and dissipation of bie ithing, cureth the hicker, procureth bloudie vrine after the sixt day, and causeth women to have speedie travell in childe bearing.

The leaves be of the same force which being drunk thirty daics together, are reported to make

men barren, and destroy their naturall sced.

The floures fleeped in oile and fer in the Sun, is good to annount the bodie that is benummed, and growne verie cold

The distilled water of the floures are given to be divinke with good successe against the pissing

of bloud.

D

A fyrrup made of the floures is good to be drunke against the diseases of the lungs and spleene

that is stopped, being drunkewith a little wine.

Nothwithstanding the words of Galen (or rather of Dodonaus) it is certainely sound by experience, that the water of Honisuckles is good against the sorenesse of the throte and usula: and with the same leaves boiled, or the leaves and floures distilled, are made divers good medicines against cankers, and fore mouths, as well in children as elder people, and likewise for vice rations and scaldings in the privile parts of man or woman; if there be added to the decocion hereos some or Verdigreace, if the sque require greater clensing outwardly, provided alwayes that there be no Verdigreace put into the water that must be intected into the secret parts.

CHAP. 329. Of fasmine, or Gelsemine.

1 Iasminum album. VVhite Gessemine. 2 Issminum Candessorum masus. Great white Gessemine.





The Description.

Mine, or Gelsemine, is of the number of those plants which have need to be supported to be s

3 Iasminum luteum. Ýellow Iafmine.



bout fuch things as stand neere vnto it, but onely leaneth and lyeth upon those things that are prepared to sustaine it about arbors and banque ting houses in gardens, by which it is held vp. The stalks therof are long, round, branched, ioin-'ted or kneed, and of a green colour, having within a white spungeous pith The leaves stand vpon a middle ribbe, fet together by couples like those of the ashe tree, but much smaller, of a deepe greene colour. The floures grow at the vppermost part of the branches, standing in a fmal tuft, far let one from another, sweet in smel, of colour white. The feed is flat and broad like those of Lupines, which seldome come to ripenesse. The root is tough and threddie.

Lobel reporteth that he saw in a garden at Bruxels, belonging to a reverend perion called Mr. Iohn Boifot, a kinde of Gelsemine, very much differing from our Iasmine, which he nourished in an earthen pot it grew not aboue, faith he, to the height of a cubit, divided into divers branches, wherupon did grow leaves like those of the common white Iasmine, but blacker and rounder. The floures to the shew were most beautiful, in shape like those of the common lasmine, but foure times bigger, gaping wide open, white on the vpper fide, and of a bright red on the vnder

There is a kind hereof with yellow floures: but some doe describe for the yellow lasmine, the shrubbie Tresoile, called of so ne Trisolum fruticans and of others Povemonium. But this yel-

low lasmine is one and that is another plant, differing from the kindes of lasmine, as shall be declared in his proper place. The rellow laimine different not from the common white Gelmine, in leaves, stalks, nor fathion of the floures: the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth forth yellow floures, and the other white.

4 There is likewise another fort that differeth not from the former in any respect but in the cofour of the floure, for this plant hath floures of a blew colour, and the others not fo, wherein confi-

seth the difference.

The Place.

Gellemine is fostered in gardens, and is vsed for arbors, and to cover banquetting houses in gardens sit groweth not wilde in England that I can vnderstand of though M. Lyte be of another opinion: the white Iasmine is common in most places of England the rest are strangers, and not seene in the forester as the in these parts as yet.

The Time. They bring forch their pleasant floures in July and August.

Among the Arabiaris Respo was the first that named Gessemine, Zambach it is called Issue, and Issue and alto Gesseminum in English, Issue, Gessemine, and Iesse in Dissue are a composition of oile of Issue, which he saith is made in Persia of the other states of the white floutes of Violets which Violets seeme to be none other than the floures of this Gessen for Dissorder oftentimes hath reckoned faire and elegant floures amongst the Violets. must not seeme strange that he calleth the floures of Gessemine Violets, especially seems that he plant it selfe was unknowne with him, as it is evident.

Gessemine, and especially the floures thereof be hot in the beginning of the second degree, as tradit teboxterp out of Midms The Vertues.

The oile which is made of the flower liere of wasteth away raw himself and its good against cold lieres but in those that are of a hot constitution it causes head and the ouermuch smell thereof maketh the nose to bleed as the same Author assertions. It is used (as Diosecretes writesth, Fiff.)

71. E. P.

and after him Aetrus) of the Persians in their banquets for pleasure sake it is good to be announted after bathes, in those bodies that have need to be suppled and warmed, but by reason of small it is not much vsed.

The leaves boiled in wine untill they be fost, and made up to the forme of a pultis, and applied, dissolute cold swellings, wens, hard lumps, and such like outgoings.

CHAP. 330. Of Peruinkle.

The Description.

PEruinkle hath slender and long branches trailing upon the ground, taking hold here and there as it innerth, small like torushes, with naked or bare spaces between ioint and ioint. The leaves are smooth, not unlike to the Bay lease, but lesser. The sloures grow hard by the leaves, spreading wide open, composed of five small blow leaves.

We have in our London gardens a kinde hereof bearing white floures, which makethit to differ

from the former.

I Vinca Peruincaminor.
Peruinkle.



‡ 2 Clematis Diphnoides, sive Peruinca maior.
Great Peruinkle.



There is another with purple floures, doubling it selfe somewhat in the middle, with smaller leaves, wherein is the difference.

2 There is another fort, greater than any of the rest, which is called of some Clematus Daphnoides, of the similatude the leaves have with those of the Bay. The leaves and sloures are like those of the precedent, but altogether greater; wherein consistent the difference.

The Place! The Place! The Place! The Place! The Place a moist and shadowie place! the branches the alwaies greene.

The Time.
The Time.
The Time.

The Names.

Peruinkle is called in Greeke anthonic bacaufe it bringeth forth stalkes, which creepe like those of the Vine, and Daphnoides by reason that the leaves are like those of the Bay, as aforesaid. Pling calleth it Vinia Peruinca, and Chamadaphne notwithstanding there is another Chamadaphne, of which in his place. The same Author likewise calleth it Centunculus in High Dutch, Ingrun: in Low Dutch, Uincoorte, maegden crupt : in French, Pucellage, Vauche & Peruauche in Italian, Pro. uenca in Spanish, Perunqua in shoppes, Clematus perunca in English, Perunkle, Perunkle, and Periwinkle.

¶ The Temperature.

Peruinkle is something hot, but within the second degree; something drie and astringent. The Vertues.

The leaves boiled in wine and drunken, stop the laske and bloudie flix.

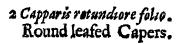
An handfull of the leaves stamped, and the wice given to drinke in red wine, stoppeth the laske B and bloudy flix, spitting of bloud, which neuer faileth in any bodie, either man or woman it likewise stoppeth the mordinate course of the monethly sicknesse.

CHAP: 331. Of Capers.

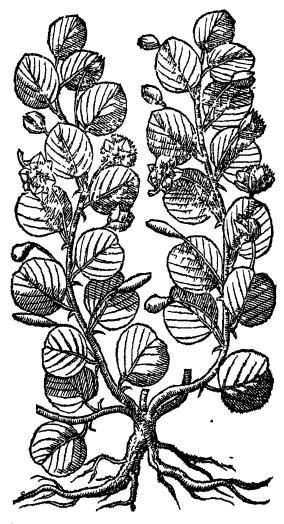
The Kindes.

Here be two forts of Capers especially, one with broad leaves sharpe pointed: the other with rounder leaues. The Brahanders have also another sort, called Capparis fabago, or Bean Capers

I Capparis folio acuto. Sharpe leafed Capers.







He Caper is a prickly shrub, the shoots or branches whereof be full of sharpe prickly thomes, trailing vpon the ground if they bee not supported or propped vp: whereupon Pfff z

docgrow leaves like those of the Quince-tree, but sounder atmongst the which come forth long stender foot-stalkes, whereon do grow sound knoppes, which doe open of spread abroad into faire sources, after which commeth in place long struct, like to an olive, and of the same colour, wherein is contained flat rough seeds of a duskie colour. The root is wooddie, and coursed with a thick bail.

or unde, which is much vsed in Physicke.

The second kinde of Caper is likewise a prickly plant, much like the bramble bush, having many slender branches set full of sharps prickles. The whole plant traileth vpous the place where it groweth, beset with round blackish leaves disorderly placed, in shape like those of Astrabacca, but greater, approaching to the forme of Fole-soot among which commeth to the similar and tender naked twig, charged at the end with a small knap or bud, which openeth it selfe to a small star-like sloure, of a pleasant sweet smell, in place whereof comes a small struct, long and round like the Cornell berrie, of a browne colour. The root is long and wooddie, and coucied with a thicke batke or rinde, which is likewise yield in medicine.

The Place.

The Caper groweth in Italy, Spaine, and other hot Regions without manufing, in a leane foyle

in rough places among strubbish, and vpon old walls, as Diescorides reporteth.

Theophrastus writeth, that it is by nature wild, and resuse the substanded, yet in these our dates divers vie to cherish the same, and to set it in dry and stony places in y selfe at the impression here of, planted some seeds in the bricke walls of my garden, which as yet do spring and grow gieen, the successe I expect.

The Time.

The Caper floureth in Sommer, even vntill Autumne. The knoppes of the floures before they open are those Capers or sauce that wee eat, which are gathered and preserved in pickle or Salt.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke wirmen and in Latine also Capparis but properly Cynosbatos, or Canirubus which is also tallen for the wilde Rose, it is generally called Cappers in most languages: in English, Cappers, Caper, and Capers.

The Temperature.

Capers, or the floures not yet fully growne, be of remperature hot, and of thinne parts; if they be eaten greene, they yeeld very little nourithment, and much lesse if they be falted. And therefore they be rather a sauce and medicine, than a meat.

The Fertues.

They stir vp an appetite to meat, they be good for a most stomack, and stay the watering thereof, and clenseth away the stegme that cleaueth vnto it. They open the stoppings of the liner and
milt, with meat; they are good to be taken of those that have a quartaine Ague, and ill spleenes.
They are eaten boiled (the salt first washed off) with oile and vineger, as other sallads be, and sometimes are boiled with meat.

The rinde or barke of the root confisteth of divers faculties, it heateth, clenseth, purgeth, cuttern

and digesteth, having withall a certaine binding qualitie.

This barke is of a fingular remedie for hard spleenes, being outwardly applied, and also inwardly taken, and the same boiled in vineger or oxymel, or being beaten and mixed with other simples: for after this manner it expelleth thicke and grosse humours, and conneieth away the same mixed with bloud, by vine, and also by siege, whereby the milt or spleene is helped, and the paine of the huckle bones taken away: moreover it bringeth downe the desired sicknesse, purgeth and draweth slegme out of the head, as Galen writeth.

The same barke (as Dioscorides teacheth) doth clense old filthie fores, and scoureth away the

thicke lips and crusts about the edges, and being chewed it raketh away the tooth-ache.

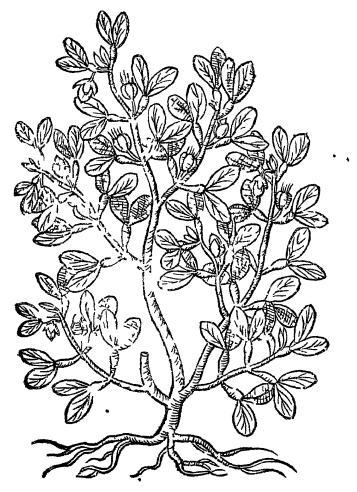
Being stamped with vineger, it scoureth away terters or Ring-wormes, hard swellings, and cures

the Kings-euill.

The barke of the roots of Capers is good against the hardnesseaud stopping of the spleene, and profiteth much if it be given in drinke to such as have the Sera ca, the Palsie, and those that are bursten or bruised by falling from some high place: it dominightly provoke vrine, insomuch that if it be vied overmuch, or given in too great a quantity, it procureth bloud to come with the vrine.

CHAP. 332. Of Beane Capers.

Capparis sabago. Beane Capers.



The Defer ption.

His plant which the Germanes cal file bago, and Dodonais favoring or Durch, calleth it in his last Edition Coppur Ectigo, and properly · Eobel cath this pp is Leguminosa between which there is no great difference, who labour to refer this plant into the kindes of Capers, which is but a low and base herbe, and not a shrubbie buth, as aic he true Capers It bringeth forth smooth stalks tender and branched, whereupon doe grow long thicke leaves, leffer than those of the tiue Capeis, and not inlike to the leaves of Purslane, comming out of the branches by couples, of a light greene colour. The floures before they be opened are like to those of the precedent, but when they be come to maturitie and full ripenesse they waxe white, with fome yellow chiues in the midft: which being past, there appeare long cods, wherein is contained small flat seed. The root is tender, branching hither and thither.

The Place.

It groweth of it felfe in corne fields of the low Countries, from whence I have received feeds for my garden, where they flourish.

The Time. It floureth when the Caper doth.

The Names.

It is called in Latine of the later Herbarists Capparis fabage of most, Capparis Leguminosa it is thought to be that herbe which fuicen de scribeth in his 28 chapter, by the name of Ardifrige wee may content our se lues that Capparis fabago retaine that name still, and seeke for none other, vnlesse it be for an English name, by which it may be called after the Latine, Beane Caper.

I The Temperature and Pertues. Touching the faculties thereof we have nothing left in writing worth the remembrance.

CHAP. 333. Of Swallow-wort.

The Description.

Wallow-wort with white floures hath divers vpright branches of a brownish colour, of Othe height of two cubits, beset with leaves not vnlike to those of Dulcamara or wooddie Night-shade, somewhat long, broad, sharpe-pointed, of a blackish greene colour, and strong sauour: among which come forth very many small white floures star-fashion, hanging vpon little slender foot-stalkes : after which come in place thereof long sharpe pointed cods, stuffed full

of a most perfect white cotton resembling silke, as well in shew as handling; (our London Gentle-women haue named it Silken Cisse) among which is wrapped soft brownish seed. The roots are very many, white, threddie, and of a strong sanour.

The second kinde is oftentimes found with stalkes much longer, climing upon props of such things as stand neere unto it, attaining to the height of sine or six cubites, wrapping it selfe upon them with many and sundry soldings: the slower hereof are blacker the leaves, cods, and roots be like those of the former.

like those of the former.

* Afelipias plove albo. White Sivillow woort.



2 Afchipias florenigro. Blacke Swallow woork.



The Place.

Both these kindes do grow in my garden, but not wilde in England, yet haue I heard it reported that it groweth in the fields about Northampton, but as yet I am not certaine of it.

The Time. They floure about Iune, in Autumne the downe hangeth out of the cods, and the feed falleth to the ground.

The Names.

It is called of the later Herbarists Vincetoxicum of Ruellius, Hederals in High Dutch, Sinslume mortele, that is to fay in Latine Hirundinana in English, Swallow-woort: of our Gentlewomen it is called Silken Cillie; Esculapius (who is faid to be the first inventer of Physicke, whom therefore the Greekes and Gentiles honored as a God) called it after his owne name Asclepias, or Affiniaping herbe, for that he was the first that wrote thereof, and now it is called in shoppes Hirandinaria.

¶ The Temperature.

The roots of Swallow-woort are hot and dry, they are thought to be good against poison.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides writeth, that the roots of Asclepias or Swallow-woort boiled in wine, and the decostion drunke, are a remedie against the gripings of the belly, the stingings of Serpents, and against deadly porson, being one of the especiallest herbes against the same.

The leaves borded and applied in forme of a pultis, cure the eurl sfores of the paps or dugs, and

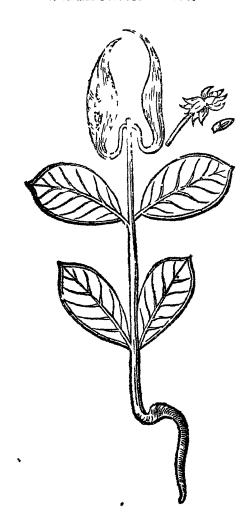
matrix, that are hard to be cured.

CHAP. 334. Of Indian Swallow-moort.

The Description rhat part of Virginia, or Norembega, where our English men dwelled (ina certaine Colonie) a kinde of Aldopias, or Swallow-woors, which the Sauages call Wifanck—there rifeth up from a fingle crooked root one upright flaile a foothigh, flender, and of a greenish colour—whereupon do grow fare broad leaves sharpe pointed, with many ribs or nerues running through the same like those of Ribwort or Plantaine, set together by couples at certaine distances. The floures come forth at the top of the stalks, which as yet are not observed, by reason the man that brought the feeds and plants heroof did not regard the n. After which, there come in place woods (seldome more) tharpe pointed like those of our 'n islow-wort, but greater, suffed full of a most pure silke of a thining white colour—using which silke appeareth a small long tongue (which is the seed) resembling the tongue of a bird, or that of the herbe called Adders tongue. The cods are not only full of silke, but everienerue or sirew wherewith the leaves be ribbed are likewise most pure silke, and also the pilling of the strong-eien as start to no his stalks. This considered, behold the instruct of God, that as he both shut the start of the indications in insidelity and nakednesse, so hath he not as ver given them understarding to cover their national silke, which dayly they tread under their feet, which were sufficient to no parell many kingdomes, if they were carefully manured and cherished.

IV. fanck, fine T. Social with Indian Swellow with

1 - Ipocynum Syri wum Clasij.





the fame, or very like the Beidelfar of Alpines, and the Apocynum Syriacum of Clusius at Padua they call it Esula Indica, by reason of the hot milky iuyce. Bauhinus hath very vnsitly named it Lapathum Agyptianum lattesens siliqua Asclepiadis. But he is to be pardoned; for Iohannes Carolus Resembergus, cap. 16. p. 46. of his Animad. & Exerc. Medica, or Rosanobilis intrica, hath taken upon him the credit and invention of this absurd denomination: I may call it absurd, for that neither any way in shape or qualitie it resembles or participates any thing with a Docke. I have given you the figure of our Author with his title, and that of Clusius with his. in the former the cods are only well express; in the later the leaves and floures reasonably well, but that they are too sew in number, and set too far asunder. Upon the sight of the growing and flouring plant I tooke this description: The root is long and creeping; the stalkes two or three cubits high, square, hollow, a singer thicker and of a light greene colour, sending out towards the top some sew branches: upon this at certains.

certains spaces grow by couples leaves some halfs foot long, and three inches broad, darke greene on then upper fides, more whitish below, and full of large and eminent veines at the top of the stalk cand branches it carries most commonly an hundred or more floures, growing upon foot stalkes some including, all close thrust together after the manner of the Hyacinth of Peru at the first flouring each floure is thus composed, first it hath fine small greene leaves bending backe, which serue so the cup . then hath it other fine leanes source times larger than the sormer, which bend backe and couer them, and these are greene on the under side, and of a pale colour with some reduesse aboue. then are there fine little graines (as I may so terme them) of a pleasant red colour, and on their outfide like cornes of Millet, but hollow on their infides, with a little third or chine comming forth of each of them these frue ingirt a small head like a button, greenish vinderneath, and whitish aboue I have given you the figure of one floure by the side of our Authors figure. The leanes and stalkes of this plant are very full of a milky myce. ‡

The Place.
It groweth, as before is icheaifed, in the countries of Norembega, now called Virginia by the honourable Knight Sir Walter Rileigh, who hath bestowed great summers of money in the disceueric thereof, where are dwelling at this present English men.

The Time.

It springeth vp, floureth, and flourisheth both Winter and Sommer, as do many or most of the plants of that countrey. 4 It dies downe with vs energy Winter and comes vp in the Spring, and floures in August, but neuer bringeth forth the cods with vs, by reason of the coldness of our Climate. ‡

The Names

The filke is vsed of the people of Pomeioc and other of the prouinces adioyning, being parts of Virginia, to couer the secret parts of maidens that neuer tasted man; as in other places they vse a white kinde of mosse Wilanck we have thought Asclepias Virginiana, or Vinceioxicum Indianum fit and proper names for it: in English, Viiginia Swallow-wort, or the Silke-wort of Norembega. The Nature and Vertues.

We finde nothing by report, or otherwise of our owne knowledge, of his physicall vertues, but onely report of the aboundance of most pure silke wherewith the whole plant is possessed.

† The leaves beaten either ciude, or boyled in water, and applied as a pultesse, are good a-

gainst swellings and paines proceeding of a cold cause.

The milky myce, which is very hot, purges violently; and outwardly applied is good against tetters, to fetch haire off skins, if they be steeped in it, and the like. Alpinus. ‡

Снар. 335. Of the Bombaste or Cotton-Plant.

The Description.

He Cotton bush is a low and base Plant, having small stalkes of a cubit high, and somtimes higher; divided from the lowest part to the top into sindry small branches, whereupon are fet confusedly or without order a few broad leaves, cut for the most part into three sections, and sometimes more, as Nature list to bestow, somewhat indented about the edges, not valike to the leafe of the Vine, or rather the Veruaine Mallow, but lesser, softer, and of a grayish colour :among which come forth the floures, standing upon slender foot-stalkes, the brimmes or edges whereof are of a yellow colour, the middle part purple after which appeareth the fruit, round, and of the bignesse of a Tennise ball, wherein is thrust together a great quantitie of fine white Cotton wooll, among which is wrapped up blacke feed of the bignesse of peasen, in shape like the trettles or dung of a cony. The fruit being come to maturitie or ripenesse, the huske or cod opens it selfe into foure parts or diuisions, and casteth forth his wooll and seed upon the ground, if it be not gathered in his time and season. The root is small and single, with few threds an exed thereto, and of wooddy fubstance, as is all the rest of the plant.

The Place. groweth in India, in Arabia, Egypt, and in certaine Islands of the Mediterranean sea, as Cyody, Malta, Sicilia, and in other provinces of the continent adjacent. It groweth about Aleppo in Syria, from whence the Factor of a worshipfull merchant in London, Mabefore remembred, did fend vnto his faid mafter divers pounds weight of the committed to the earth at the impression hereof, the successe we leave to

Cossipium, sinc Xylon.
The Cotton bush.



the Loid. Notwithstanding my selfe 3 yeares past did sow of the seed, which did grow verie frankly, but perished before it came to perfection, by reason of the cold froits that cuertooke it in the time of flouring.

of The Time

Cotton feed is fowen in plowed fields in the Spring of the yeare, and reaped and cut down in haruest, euen as corne with vs, and the ground must be tilled and sowne new agains the next yeare, and vied in such fort at we do the tillage for coine and grain. For it is a plant of one year, and perisheth when it hath persected his fault, as many other plants do.

The Names.

Cotton is called in Greek 2 20,07, and root on In Latine, Kylu n, and Gossipine after the Greeke: in shops, Laingo, Bombav, and Corum in Italian, Bombayia in Spanish, Algodon in high Dutch, 2Bauminool: in English and French, Cotion, Bombaste and Bombace.

Theophrastus hath made mention hereof in his fourth booke, eap. 9. but without a name, and he faith it is a tree in Tylus which beares wool. Neither is it any maruell if he took an viknown thrub or plant, and that groweth in Countries farre off, for a tree, seeing also in this age (in which very many things come to be better knownethan in times past) the cotton or wooll hereof is called of the Germanes (as wee haue said) Baum mooll, that is, Wooll of a tree.

whereas indeed it is rather an herbe or small shrub, and not to be numbred among trees.

Of this Theophrasus writeth thus, It is reported that the same Island (viz. Tylus) doth bring

forth many trees that beare wooll, which have leaves like those of the Vine, &c.

Pliny writing of the same, lib. 19. cap. r. faith thus. The vpper part of Egypt loward Arabia bringeth forth a shrub which is called Gosspien, or Xylon, and therefore the linner that is made of it is called Xylana. It is (saith he) the plant that beareth that wooll wherewith the garments are made which the Priests of Egypt do weare.

The Temperature.

The feed of Cotton (according to the opinion of Scrapes) is hot and moist the wooll it selfe is hot and dry.

The Vertues.

The feed of Cotton is good against the cough, and for them that are short winded: it also stire A reth vp the lust of the body by increasing naturall feed, wherefore it surpassets.

The oyle pressed out of the seed taketh away freckles, spots, and other blemishes of the skin.

The afthes of the wooll burned stancheth the bleeding of wounds, vied in restrictive medicines, C

as Bole Armonicke, and is more restrictive than Bole it selfe.

To speake of the commodities of the wooll of this plant were superfluous, common experience and the dayly vse and benefit we receive by it show them. So that it were impertinent to our historie to speake of the making of Fustian, Bombasies, and many other things that are made of the wooll thereof.

CHAP. 336. Of Dogs-bane.

¶ The Kindes.

Here be two kindes of Dogs-banes: the one a clymbing or clambering plant; the other an vpright shrub.

The Description.

Ogs-bane rifeth vp like vnto a small hedge bush, vpright and straight, vntill it have attained to a certaine heighth, then doth it classe and clime with his tender branches as do the Bindeweeds, taking hold vpon props or poles, or what soeuer standeth next vnto it whereupon do grow same broad leaues, sharpe pointed like those of the Bay tree, of a deepe greene colour. The floures come forth at the top of the stalkes, consisting of stue small white leaues which being past, there succeed long cods, set vpon a slender foot-stalke by couples, ioyning themselves together at the extreme point, and likewise at the stalke, making of two pieces knit together one entire cod; which cod is sull of such downy matter and seed as that of Aslepias, but more in quantity by reason the cods are greater; which being dry and ripe, the silken cotton hangeth forth, and by little and little sheddeth, vntill the whole be fallen vpon the ground. The whole plant yeeldeth that yellow stinking milky myce that the other doth, and sometimes it is of a white colour, according to the climate where it groweth, for the more cold the country is, the whiter is the myce, and the more hot, the yellower. The root is long and single, with some threds anexed thereto.

reriplocarepens angustifolia. Climing Dogs-bane.



† 2 Persplocalatifolia. Broad leafed Dogs-bane.



There is another Dogs-bane that hath long and slender stalkes like those of the Vine, but of a browne reddish colour, wherewith it windeth it selfe about such things as stand neere vinto it, in manner of a Bindweed: whereupon are set leaves not vilike to those of the Iuy, but not so much cornered, of a darke greene colour, and of a ranke smell being bruised betweene the singers, yeal-ding forth a stinking yellow milky myce when it is so broken: amongst which come forth little white sloures, standing scatteringly upon little huskes: after the floures come long cods, very like unto asclepias or Swallow-wort, but greater, stuffed with the like soft downy silke; among which downe is wrapped up slat blacke seed. The roots are many and thready, creeping all about within the ground, budding forth new shoots in fundry places, whereby it greatly increaseth.

The Place.

The Pl

dourled se

The Time.

They begin to bud forth their leaves in the beginning of May, and thew their floures in September.

The Names.

Dogs-bane is called by the learned of our age Periploca it is evident that they are to be referred to the Apocynum of Dioscorides. The former of the two hath been likewise called the Braffica Canina, or Dogs-Cole notwithstanding there is another Dogs Cole, which is a kind of wilde Mercurie. We may call the first Creeping Dogs-bane, and the other, Vpright or Syrian Dogsbane.

The Temperature.

These plants are of the nature of that pestilent or poysonous herbe Thora, which being caten of Dogs or any other living creature doth certainly kill them, except there be in readinesse an Anti-dote or preservative against poyson, and given, which by probabilitie is the herbe described in the former chapter, called Vincetoxicum, even as Anthora is the Antidote and remedy against the poyson of Thora; and Herba Paris against Pardalianches.

The Vertues.

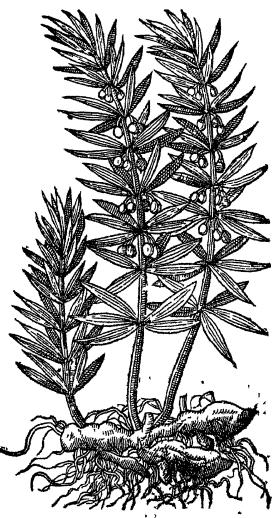
Dogs-bane is a deadly and dangerous plant, especially to soure source shere of being mixed with bread and given, killeth dogs, wolves, Foxes, and leopards, the vie of their legs and huckle bones being presently taken from them, and death it selfe followeth incontinent, and therefore not to be vied in medicine.

CHAP. 337. Of Solomons Seale.

r Polygonatum.
Solomons Seale.

2 Polygenatum minus. Small Solomons Seale.





The Description.

THe first kinde of Solomons Seale hath long round stalkes, set for the most part with long leaves somewhat surrowed and ribbed, not much valike Plantaine, but narrower, which for the most part stand all vpon one side of the stalk, and hath small white stources resembling

the floures of Lilly conuall: on the other fide when the floures be vaded there come forth round berries, which at the first are givene, and of a blacke colour tending to blew neste, and when they be ripe be of the bignesse of Luy berries, of a very sweet and pleasant taste. The 1001 is white as de thicke, full of knobs or 10 ynts, which in some places resemble the marke of a scale, whereof I think it tooke the name Sigillum Solomonu; and is sweet at the first, but afterward of a bitter taste, with some sharpenesse.

The second kinde of *Polygonatum* doth not much vary from the former, sauing in the leaves, which be narrower, and grow round about the stalke like a spur, in fashion like vinto Woodroose or red Madder: among the leaves come forth floures like the former, but of a gieener white colour which being pass, there succeed berries like the former, but of a reddish colour which being pass, there succeed berries like the former, but of a reddish colour are thick and knobby like

the former, with some fibres anexed thereto.

3 Polygonatum latsfolium 2. Clusij. Sweet smelling Solomons Seale. 4 Polygonatum ramosum. Branched Solomons Scale.



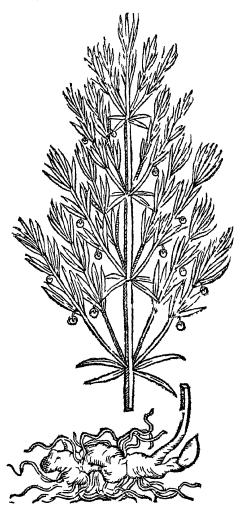


The third kinde of Solomons Seale, which Carelus Clusius found in the wooddy mountaines of Leitenberg, aboue Manderstorf, and in many other mountaines beyond the nucr Danubius, especially among the stones, hee sent to London to Mr. Garth a worshipfull Gentleman, and one that greatly delighteth in strange plants, who very louingly imparted the same vnto me This plant hath stalkes very like vnto the common Solomons Seale, a foot high, beset with cause vpon one side of the stalke like the first and common kinde, but larger, and more approaching to the bignesse of the broad leased Plantaine, the taste whereof is not very pleasant: from the bosome of which leaves come forth small well smelling greenish white shoures not much visike the first: which being past, there follow seeds or berries that are at the first green, but afterward blacke, containing within the same berries a small seed as big as a Vetch, and as hard as a stone. The 100ts are like unto the other of his kinde, yet not so thicke as the first.

The fourth kind according to my account, but the third of (lustual which he found also in the praines atoresaid) groweth a foot high, but seldome a cubit, differing from all the others of for his stalkes divide themselves into sundry other branches, which are garnished with degree and sharper pointed than any of the rest, which do embrace the stalks about sunsature or Thorow-wax, yet very like vnto the kindes of Solomons Seale in

is faue that they are somewhat home underneath the leaves, which at the first are increase. resput some that acride or biting towards the later end I som the best epert of the cit . hore touch small long tender and crooked stem bearing at the end I tile gaping of ite i on est of much Talike Lilium consullium, fauouring like Hawthorne floures, spotted on the interfice with blacke fpots which being past, there coinc souli three cornered beiries like the ruis lested So o nons scare, greene at the sirst, and red when they be upe, containing many white land staires. The roots differ from all the other kindes, and are li'e voto the crambling roots of Found amon high the grauer hath omitted in the pifure.

5 Polygonstun engs stifelium ra nosum. Marion leaned Solomons scale.



- 5 This rare fort of Schomons Sealerif's vp from his tuberous or knobby 100t, with a Attaight upright stalke 103 ntcdat colored de stances, leaving betweene each 101 nt a base and naked stalke, smooth, and of a greenist. colour tending to yellownes; from the which 10yrus thrust forth divers small branches, vith toure narrow leaves for about like a star or the heibe Woo hoofe, spon which tender branthes are fer about the stall es by certaine spaces long name v leaves inclosing the same round about among which leaves come forth imall whitish flowers of bette regard. The fruit is small, and of a red colour, full of pulpe or meate, among which is contained a haid stony seed like that of the first Solomons scale.
- There is kept in our gardens, and laid to be brought from some part of America another Polygonatum, which fends up a stalk fome foot and more high, and it hath leaves long, neruous, and very greene and shining, growing one by another without any order vpon the stalke, which is somewhat crested, crooked, and very greene, bearing at the very top thereof, aboue the highest lease, vpon little foot-stalks, some eight or nine little white floures, confifting of fix leaues apiece, which are succeeded by berries, as in the former. This floures in May, and is vulgarly named Polygonatum Virginianum, oi Virginian Solomone scale. ‡

The Place.

The first fort of Solomons seale growes naturally wilde in Somerset-shire, vpon the North side of a place called Mendip, in the paiish of Shepton Mallet: also in Kent by a village called Ciayford, vpon Rough or Row hill: also in Odiam parke in Hampshire; in Bradfords wood, neere to a town in Wiltshire soure miles sion Bathe, in a wood neere to a village called Horsley. sine miles from Gilford in Surrey, and in divers other places.

That fort of Solomons seale with broad leaues groweth in certaine woods in York shire called

Clapdale woods, three miles from a village named Settle.

of The Time.

They spring up in March, and shew their floures in May: the fruit is ripe in September.

The Names. Solomons seale is called in Greeke naujium in Latine likewise Polygonatum, of many, Knecs, for so the Greeke word doth import in shops, Sigillum Salomonu, and Scala cati in English like. wise Scala coeli, Solomons seale, and White wort, or white root . in high-Dutch, meituntta: in French, Seau de Solomon: of the Hetrurians, Frasinella, and Fraxinella.

The Temperature. The roots of Solomons seale, as Gden saith, have both a mixt facultie and qualitie also: For have (faith he) a certaine kinde of astriction or binding, and biting withall, and lil cwife a certaine loathsome bitternesse, as the same Author affirmeth: which is not to be sound in thos that do grow in our climate.

Gggg

4. The

Diefered writeth, I hat the roots are excellent ood for to feale or close vp gicer en our is he ing thamped and laid the con, whereupon it was called Sigilla v Salomonis, of the fingular verter that it hath in fealing or healing up woulds, broken bones, and fuch like Some have thought it tooke the name Sigillum of the markes upon the roots but the first reason scenes to me more pro

The 100t of Solomons seale stamped while it is fresh and greene, and applied, taketh away in one night, or two at the most, any brade, blacke or blew spots gotten by falls or womens wilful-

nesse, in stumbling upon their hardy husbands sists, or such like.

Galca faith, that neither herbe not 100t hereof is to be given inwardly but note what expenses hath found out, and of late dayes, especially among the vulgar fort of people in Hampthin's, which Galen, Diofiorides, or any other that have written of plants have not fo much as dicamed of, which is, That if any of what fex or age focuer chance to have any bones broken, in white part of their bodies foeuer, their refuge is to flampe the roots hereof, and give it vnto the pitient in ale to dimke which fodoreth and glues together the bones invery thort space, and very strangely, you although the bones be but flenderly and vinhaudsomely placed and wrapped vp Moreouer, the said people do grue it in like manner vnto their cattell, if they chance to have any bones broken, with good fucceffe, which they do also stampe and apply outwardly in manner of a pultesse, as well vino themselucs as their cattell.

The root stamped and applied in manner of a pultesse, and layd vpon members that have been out of roynt, and newly restored to their places, driveth away the pagne, and knitteth the roynt

very firmely, and taketh away the inflammitton, if there chance to be any.

The fame stamped, and the myce given to drinke with ale or white wine, as aforefaid, or the deco. From thereof made in wine, helps any inward bruse, disperseth the congealed and clotted bloud

invery Lost space

That which neight be written of this herbe as touching the knitting of bones, and that truely, would seeme into some incredible; but com non experience teacheth, that in the world there is not to be found another herbe comparable to it for the purposes aforesaid and therefore in briefe, if it be for brusses mward the roots must be samped, some ale or wine put thereto, strained, and gr-

It must be given in the same manner to knit broken bones, against brusses, black or blew marks gotten by stripes, falls, or such like, against inflammation, tumors or swellings that happen vnto members whose bones are broken, or members out of 10ynt, after restauration the 100ts are to be stamped small, and applied pultesse or plaisterwise, wherewith many great works have beene performed beyond credit.

Mathielus teacheth, That a water is drawne out of the roots, wherewith the women of Italy vie to scoure their faces from sunne-burning, freckles, morphew, or any such desormaties of the

skinne.

That which out Author formerly figured and described in the lifth place of this chapter, by the name of Polygonatum acutum Clufts, was thin described by him in the fourth place, but the figure was not fo well expect.

CHAP. 338. Of Knee-holme, or Butchers broome.

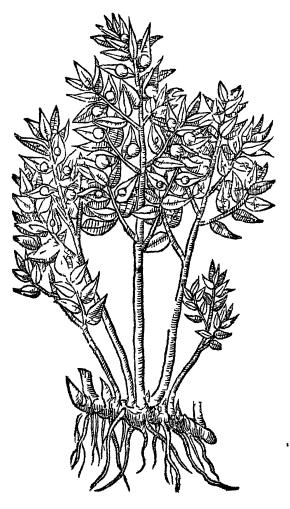
The Description?

Nee-holme is a low wooddy plant, having divers small branches, or rather stems, rising immediately from the ground, of the height of a foot; whereupon are fet many leanes like vnto those of the Box tree, or rather of the Myrtle, but sharpe and pricking at the point. The fruit groweth upon the middle rib of the leafe, greene at the first, and red as Corall when it is ripe, like those of Asparagus, but bigger. The roots are white, branched, of a meane thicknesse, and full of tough sprouting shoots thrusting forth in other places, whereby it greatly encreaseth.

The Place. tgroweth plentifully in most places in England in rough and barren grounds, especially vpon feed, hearh foure miles from London; in divers places of Kent, Effex, and Barkshire, almost refeand low wood.

The Time. reder sprouts come forthat the first of the Spring, which are eaten in soms places, as the yong tender stalkes of Asparagus and such like herbes. The bernes are ripe in August.

Ruscus, sine Bruscus. Knee-holme, or Butchers broome.



The Names.

It is called in Greeke of papole, as though they should say Acuta Myrius, or pricking Myrtle, and Myrtus sylnesters, or wild Myrtle: in Latine. Resemble or Ruseus in shops, Bresses. of divers, Scopi regia, as toftilieth vare itus Empericus an old Writer . in high-Dutch, Muelldogn: in low-Datch, Stekende palm: in Italian, Rusio, and Pontogopi in Spanish, Gilbarbeyra in English, Kuce-holme, Knec-huluer, Butchers broome, and Petigree.

There be some (saith Play, lib. 25. cap 13.)

that call it O symy, sine.

Serapio, cap 288. supposeth that Mystus Agres, of wilde Mystle, is the same that Cubeba tie he alledgeth a reason, because Giles hath not described Myrius Agria, of Knee-holme; neither Dioscorides Cubeb.e. Which as it is a reason of no account, so is it also without truth · for Gales doth no where make mention of Cubeba, and be it that he had, it should not thetefore follow that Knee-holme is Cabeba. Galen speaketh of Carpesium, which Auten in his 137 chapter maketh to be Cubeba and that Carpel um doth much differ from Kneeholme, those things do euidently declare which Galen liaih left written hereof in his first book of of Councerpoysons. Carpefium (furth hee) is an heibe like in kinde to that which is called Phu, or Setwall, but of greater force, and more

aromaticall or spicie. This groweth very plentifully in Sida a city of Pamphilia. Also he saith further, that some of the stickes of Carpesium are like to those of Cinnamon · there be two kinds thereof, one which is named Lacrium; and another that is called Pontium. They both take their names of the mountaines on which they grow but Pontienm is the better, which is put into medimes in which the herbe Phu ought to be put. For Carpefium, as I have faid, is like vnto Phu, or Setwall, yet is it stronger, and yeeldeth a certaine aromaticall qualitie both in taste and smell. Thus far Galen. By which it plainly appeareth, that Knee-holme is not Carpefiam, that is to fay, A. icennahis Cubeba, as shall be further declared in the chapter of Cubeba.

Herein Serapiowas likewise deceiued, who suspected it to be such a like thing; saying, There be certaine fruits or graines called Cubeba, not sticks: yet do they neither agree with kinee-holm, nei-

her yet were they knowne vnto Galen.

Isaac in the second booke of his Practise doth number it among the graines : and likewise Halialbas in the second booke of his Practise also, num. 162. The later Grecians, among whom is Nicolaus Myrepfus, call them Cubeba. The Temperature.

The roots of Knee-holme, which be chiefely vied, are of temperature hot, and meanly dry, with a thinnesse of essence.

The Vertues. The decoction of the roots of Knce-holme made in wine and drunken, pronoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, driveth forth gravell and sand, and easeth those that make their water with great paine.

Dioscorides writerh the same things of the leaves and berries, which moreover (skith hee) bring B downe the defired ficknesse, helpe the head-abhe and the yellow jaundice. Ouer and besides, the pors do serue to raise vp gently tough and grolle flegm which sticketh in the lungs and chest, and concoct the same.

CHAT.

CHAP. 339. Of Horse-tongue or Double-tongue.

Orse-tongue sendeth forth cound stalkes of a span long, when upon are set long broad and sharpe pointed leaves, but not pricking as are those of Knee-holme, not valike to the leaves of the Bay tice, but lesser; greater than those of Knee-holm: out of the middle 11b whereof commeth forth another scase, sharpe pointed also, but small, and of the bignesse of the lease of Knee-holme, resembling a little tongue 1-10m the bosome of which two leaves commeth forth a berry of the bignesse of a pease, of colour red when it is ripe, which is sometimes in a manner all hid under the lease. The root is white, long, and tough, and of a sweet and pleasant smell.

The male Hote-tongue.

- 2 Hippoglossum famina.
The female Horse-Longue.



The female Horse-tongue differeth not from the precedent but in stature and colour of the fruit: it riseth up (saith my Author) four or sine handfulls high: the berries come forth of the middle part of the greater lease, and the setting on of the lesser, of a seint yellowish red colour, wherein consistent the difference. ‡ This is all one with the former. ‡

There is likewise another fort of Double-tongue set forth by Mattholus, which seemes vnto some not to differ from the first described or best known Horse tongue, being in truth the self same plant without any difference:notwithstanding I have set forth the figure, that it may appeare to be the same, or very little different, and that not to be distinguished: but Mattholus may not escape without reprehension, who knowing the vntrue translation of Ruelleus, would set, forth so false a piture in his Commentaries.

‡ Our Author here, as in many other places, mistakes himselfe; for Mattholus did not set with that figure that our Author gives in this place, for Hippoglossum, but by the title of Laures Ain altera and it thus differs from the common Horse-tongue; it hath shorter and rounder
that there pointed, and the berries are not covered with little leaves as in the other, neither
apparant stalkes at all, but grow close to the scaves, as you may see them express in

3 Hippoglossum Matthioli. Italian Horse-tongue.



The Place.

They are found on the Alps of Liguria, and on the mountaines of Austria. Ecdonius writeth, that they do grow very plentifully about the hill Athos.

The first of the Hosse-tongues growes in my garden very plentifully.

I The Time.

That which groweth in my garden floured in the beginning of May: the fruit is upe in the fall of the leafe.

The Names.

Horse-tongue is called in Greek mothaum of the later Heibarists, Bonifacia, Viularia, Bislingua, Lingua Pagana, and Victoriola. The same is also named supprinting, of Ida a mountaine of Troy, which is called Alexanders Troy: of some, Laurus Alexandrina, or the Bay of Alexandria, and Laurus Idea.

This Hippociossim Bonifacia i. called in high-Dutch, Zaptlinktaut; in low-Dutch, Gonghenbladt: in-Spanish, Lengua de Cauallo in English, Horse-tongue, Tongne-blade, Doubletongue, and Laurel of Alexandria.

The Temperature.

Horse-tongue is endently hor in the second degree, and dry in the first.

The Vertues.

The roots of Double-tongue boiled in wine, A and the decoction drunke, helpeth the strangurie, prouoketh vrine, easeth women that have hard travell in childe-bearing. It expelleth the secondine of after-birth. The root beaten to pouder, whereof six drams given in sweet wine, doth helpe the diseases aforesaid: it bringeth downe the termes, as Dioscorides teacheth. The like writeth Plany also: adding further, That it causeth women to have speedy deliverance, especially if halfe an ounce of the pouder of the root be given to drink in a draught of sweet wine.

Baptista Sardus doth notably commend this herb for the diseases of the mother; by giving, saith be, a little spoonfull of the pouder either of the herbe, the fruit, or of the root, to her that is troubled with the mother, she is thereby forthwith recovered. He also writeth, that the same is a singular good medicine for those that be bursten, if a spoonfull of the pouder of the root be drunke

in the broth of flesh certaine dayes together.

CHAP. 340. Of Cucumbers.

The Kindes.

Here be divers forts of Cucumber; some greater, others lesser; some of the Garden, some wilde; some of one fashion, and some of another, as shall be declared in the following chapters.

The Description.

He Cucumber creepes alongst vpon the ground all about, with long rough branches; whereupon do grow broad rough leaves vneuen about the edges; from the bosome whereof come forth crooked classing tendrels like those of the Vine. The flowes shoot forth betweene the stalkes and the leaves, set vpon tender foot-stalks composed of sine small vellow leaves: which being past, the fruit succeedeth, long, cornered rough, and set with certaine bumpes or risings, greene at the first, and yellow when they be ripe, wherein is contained a firme and sollid pulpe or substance transparent or thorow-shining, which together with the seed is eaten a little before they be fully ripe. The seeds be white, long, and state.

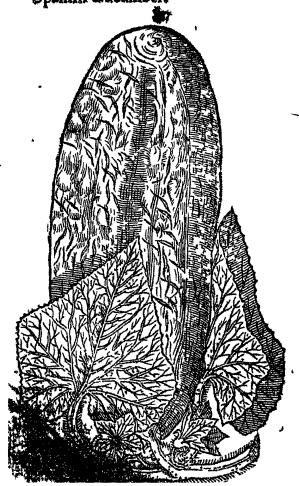
Gggg 2 2 This

1 Cucumis vulgaris. Common Cucumber.



4 Cucumis ex Hispanica semine natue.

Spanish Cucumber.



2 Chiums Anguine Adders Cucumber,



There be also certaine long cucumbers, which were first made (as is said) by art and manuring, which Nature afterwards did preserve: for at the first, when as the fruit is very little, it is put into some hollow cane, or other thing made of purpose, in which the cucumber groweth very long, by reason of that narrow hollownesse, which being filled vp, the cucumber encreaseth in length. The seeds of this kinde of cucum per being sowne bringeth forth not such as were before, but such as art hath framed; which of their own growth are found long, and oftentimes very crookedly turned and there upon they have beene called Angum, or long Cucumbers.

The peare fashioned Cucumber hath many trailing branches lying flat vpon the ground, rough and prickly; whereon doe stand are ach loynt one rough lease, sharpe pointed, and of an ourworn green colour; among which come forth classing tendrels, and also slender foot stalks, whereon do grow yellow starre-like floures. The fruit succeeds, shaped like a peare, as big as a great Warden. The root is threadly.

4. There hath bin not long fince fent out of Spain some seeds of a rate & beautiful cucumber, into Strausburg a city in Germany, which there brought forth long trailing branches, rough & hairy, set with very large rough seates sharp pointed, fashioned like vnto the leases of

the great Bur-docke, but more cut in or divided: amongil which come forth faire yellow floures growing nakedly upon their tender foot-stalks: the which beeing past, the fruit commeth in place, of a foot in length, greene on the fide toward the ground, yellow to the Sun ward, stiaked with mamy ipots and lines of divers colours. The pulpe or meat is hard and fast like that of our Pompion. The Place.

These kindes of Cucumbers are planted in gardens in most countries of the world.

According to my promise heretofore made, I have thought it good and convenient in this place to fet downe not onely the time of fowing and fetting of Cucumbers, Muske-melons, Citalle, Pompions, Gourds, and fuch like, but also how to set or sow all manner and Lindes of other colde feeds, as also what soeuer strange seeds are brought vnto vs from the Indies, or other hor steprons:

First of all in the middest of Aprill or somewhat sooner (if the weather be any thing temperate) you shall cause to be made a bed or banke of hor and new horse dung talen forth of the stable (and not from the dunghill) of an ell in breadth, and the like in depth of thicknesse, of what length you please, according to the quantitie of your seed, the which bank you shall cover with hoops or poles, that you may the more conveniently cover the whole bed or banke with Mats, old painted cloth, Araw or fuch like, to keepe it from the injurie of the cold froftie nights, and not hurt the things planted in the bed: then shall you couer the bed all ouer with the most fertisest earth finely sisted, halfe a foor thick, wherein you shall set or sow your seeds that being done, cast your straw or other concerture oner the same, and so let it rest without looking upon it, or taking away of your concering for the space of seucn or eight daies at the most, for commonly in that space they will thrust themfelues up nakedly forth of the ground then must you cast upon them in the horsest time of the day some water that hath stood in the house or in the Sun a day before, because the water so east upon them newly taken forth of a well or pumpe, will fo chill and coole them being brought and nourifhed vp in fuch a hot place, that piesently in one day you have lost all your labour; I mean not only your feed, but your banke also, for in this space the great heat of the dung is lost and spenr, keeping in memorie that every night they must be covered and opened when the day is warned with the Sun beames: this must be done from time to time untill that the plants have foure or six leaves a piece, and that the danger of the cold nights is past: then must they be replanted verie curiously, with the earth sticking to the plant, as neere as may be vnto the most fruitfull place, and where the Sun hath most force in the garden; prouided that vpon the remouing of them you must couer them with some Docke leaves or wispes of straw, propped vp with forked stickes, as well to keepe them from the cold of the night, as also the heat of the Sun: for they cannot whilest they be young and newly planted, indure neither ouermuch cold nor ouermuch heat, vntill they are wel rooted in their new place or dwelling.

Oftentimes it falleth out that some seeds are more franker and forwarder than the rest, which commonly do rife vp very nakedly with long necks not vnlike to the stalke of a small mushrome, of a night old. This naked stalke must you couer with the like fine earth even to the greene leaves, ha-

uing regard to place your banke so that it may be defended from the North-windes.

Observe these instructions diligently, and then you shall not have cause to complaine that your feeds were not good, nor of the intemperancie of the climat (by reason where f you can get no fruit) although it were in the furthest parts of the North of Scotland.

The Names.

The Cucumber is named generally Cucumis in shops, Cucumer and is taken for that which the Grecians call mans is spages in Latine, Cucumis sations, or garden Cucumber: in High Durch Cucument in Italian, Concomero: in Spanish, Cogombro: in French, Concombre: in Low Dutch, Concommeren: in English, Cowcumbers and Cucumbers.

The Temperature and Vertues. All the Cucumbers are of temperature cold and mouft in the second degree. They putrifie soon A in the stomacke, we yeeld vnto the body a cold and moss nourishment, and that very little, and the fam not good.

Those Cucumbers must be chosen which are green and not yet ripe: for when they are ripe and B

yellow they be vnfit to be eaten,

The feed is cold, but nothing fo much as the fruit. It openeth and clenfeth, prouoketh vrine, o. C peneth the stoppings of the liver, helpeth the chest and lungs that are inflamed, and being stamped and outwardly applied in stead of a clenser, it maketh the skin smooth and faire.

Cucumber (faith my Author) taken in meats, is good for the stomack and other parts troubled D with heat. It yeeldeth not any nourishment that is good, insomuch as the vinneasurable vie thereof filleth the veines with naughty cold humours.

The feed stamped and made into milke like as they do with Almonds, or strained with milke or E

weot

fiveet wine and drunke, loofeth the belly gently, and is excellent against the exulceration of the

The finit cut in pieces or chopped as heibes to the pot and boiled in a small pipkin with a piece of mutton, being made into potage with Ore-incale, even as heib potage are made, whereof a messe eaten to break-fast, as much to dinner, and the like to supper, taken in this manner for the space of three weekes together without intermission, doth perseally cure all manner of sawce slegme and copper saces, red and shining sierie noses (as red as red Roses) with pimples, pumples, rubies, and such like precious saces.

Promided alwaies that during the time of curing you dovse to wash or bathe the sace with this

liquour following.

Take a pinte of strong white wine vineger, pouder of the roots of Ireos or Orrice three dragmes, searced or bolted into most fine dust, Brimmestone in fine pouder halfe an ounce, Camphire two dragmes, stamped with two blanched Almondes, soure Oke Apples cut thorow the middle, and the juice of sourc Limons put them all together in a strong double glasse, shake them together very strongly, setting the same in the Sunne for the space of ten daies: with which let the sace be washed and bathed daily, suffering it to due of it selse without wiping it away. This doth not only helpe first faces, but also taketh away lentils, spots, morphew, Sun burne, and all other deformaties of the sace

† That which formerly was in the (cound place by the name of Cusams Turciess, was the lange with the fifth of the former Edition (now the fourth) and is therefore omitted

CHAP. 341. Of Wilde Cucumber.

Cucumis Afininus.
Wilde Cucumber.



The Description.

He wilde Cucumber hath many fat hairie branches, very rough and full of inice, creeping or trailing upon the ground, wherupon are fet very rough leaues, harry, sharp pointed, & of an ouerworne grayish greene colour from the bosome of which come forth long tender footstalkes: on the ends whereof doe grow small floures composed of fine small leaves of a pale yellow colour: after which commeth forth the fruit, of the bignes of the smallest pullets egge, -but-fomewhat longer, verie rough and hairy on the outside, and of the colour and substance of the stalkes, wherein is contained very much water and smallard blackish seeds also, of the bignesse of tares; which being come to maturitie and ripenesse, it casteth or squirteth forth his water with the feeds, either of it owne accord, or being touched with the most tender or delicate hand neuer so gently, and oftentimes striketh fo hard against those that touch it (especially it it chance to hit against the face) that the place fmarteth long after: whereup n of some it hath been called Nols metangere, Touch me not. The root is thicke, white and longlasting.

The Place.

It is found in most of the hot countries among rubbish, grauell, & other untilled places: it is planted in gardens in the Low-countries,

once planted, faith Dodonaus, it easily commeth vp againe many yeares after (which is, let faith he further, that it doth not spring againe of the root, but of the seeds spirted or so as I fair the root, so let again the continue of the seeds spirted or for as I fair the root, so less than a so less than the root as long lasting, and continue the from yeare to yeare.

The

The Time.

It springeth vp in May, it floureth and is ripe in Autumne, and is to be gathered at the same time, to make that excellent composition called Elaterium.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke of the spen in Latine, Agrifies, and Errations Cucumic in stoppes, Cucumer afformer in Italian, Cocomero faluatio in Spanish, Cogumbrillo and ugo in English, wilde Cucumber, spurting Cucumbers, and touch me not in French, Comombres sauvages.

The Temperature

The leaves of wild. Cucumbers, roots and their rindes as they are butter in taste, so they be likewise hot and elensing. The funce is hot in the second degree, as Galen witnesseth, and of thin pairs. It clenseth and wasteth away.

The Vertues.

The time called Listerian doth purge forth choici, flegme, and waterie humours, and that with A force, the not onely by flege, but fometimes also by vomit.

The quartity that is to be taken at one time is from fine grains to ten, according to the strength B

of the pit.ent.

The nuce dried or hardened, and the quantitie of halfe a feruple taken, drineth forth by fiege C groffe de, me, cholericke humours, and prenadeth mightily against the dropsie, and shortnesse of breath.

The same drawne up into the nosthruls mixed with a little milk, taked away the rednesse of the Deies.

The nuce of the root doth also purge flegme, cholericke and waterish humours, and is good for the dropsie but not of such sorce as *Elacerum*, which is made of the nuce of the fruit—the making whereof I commend to the learned and curious Apotnecaries among which number N *. William Wright in Ducklets Burie my louing friend hath taken more paines in curious composing of it, and hath more exactly performed the same than any other what soeuer that I have had knowledge of.

CHAP. 342: Of Citrull Cucumbers.

Citrullus officinatum.
Citrull Cucumber.



‡ 2 Citrullus mmor. Small Citrall.



The Description.

THE Citiull Cucumber hath many long, flexible, and tender stalkes trailing upon the ground, branched like vnto the Vine, set with certaine great leaues deeply cut, and very much tagged among which come forth long clasping tendrels, and also tender footstalkes, on the ends whereof do grow floures of a gold yellow colour the fruit is somewhat round, straked or rib. bedwith certaine deepe fuirowes along it the same, of a green colour aboue, and vinderneath on that fide that lyeth upon the ground fomething white the outward skin whereof is very smooth, the meat within is indifferent hard, more like to that of the Pompion than of the Cucumber or Muske melon the pulpe wherein the feed licth, is spungie, and of a slimie substance: the feed is long, flat, and greater than those of the Cucumbers the shell or outward barke is blackish, sometimes of an overworne reddifficoloui. The fiuit of the Citrull doth not so easily rot or putifie as doth the Melon, which being gathered in a faire dry day may be kept a long time, especially being couesed in a heape of wheat, as Matthioline faith, but according to my practife you may keepe them much longer and better in a heape of dry fand.

the feeond kinde of Citrull differeth not from the former, fairing that it is altogether lef-

fer, and the leaves are not fo deepely cut or ragged, wherein confilteth the difference.

The Place and Time.

The Citiull prospereth best in hot Regions, as in Sicilia, Apulia, Calabia, and Syria, about Alepo and Tupolis. We have many times fown the feeds, and diligently observed the order present bed in planting of Cucumbers.

The later Herbarists do call it Anguria in shoppes, Citrellus, and Cucumus Citrellus o in English, Citruls, and Cucumber Citruls, and the feed is knowne by the name of semen Citrulia of Citrulia feed. But if Cucumu Citrullus, be so called of the yellow colour of the Citron, then is the common Cucumber properly Cucumis Citrullius which is knowneynto all to be contraire.

The meat or pulpe of Cucumer Citrull which is next vnto the bark is eaten raw, but more commonly boiled: it yeeldeth to the bodie little nourishment, and the same cold: it ingendreth a waterish bloud, mirigateth the extremity of heat of the inner parts, and tempereth the sharpnesse and feruent heat of choler being raw and held in the mouth, it takes away the roughnesse of the tongue in Agues, and quencheth thirst.

The feeds are of the like facultie with those of Cucumbers.

CHAP. 343. Of the wilde Citrull called Colocynthis.

The Description.

Oloquintida hath beene taken of many to be a kinde of the wild Gourd, it lieth along creeping on the ground as doe the Cucumbers and Melons, comming neerest of all to that which in those daies of some Herbarists is called Citrull Cucumber it bringeth forth upon his long branches final crooked tendrels like the Vine, and also very great broad leaves deepely cut or tagged . among which come forth small floures of a pale yellow colour, then commeth the fruit found as a bowle, coucred with a thin rinde, of a yellow colour when it is ripe, which when it is pilled or pared off, the white pulpe or spungie substance appeareth full of seedes, of a white or else an ouerworne browne colour, the fruit so pared or pilled, is dryed for medicines the which is most extreame bitter, and likewise the seede, and the whole plant it selfe in all his

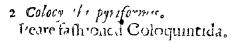
The second kinde of Coloquintida hath likewise many long branches and clasping tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold of such things as are neere vnto it. It bringeth forth the like leaves, but not so much tagged. The floures are small and yellow the fruit is fashioned like a peare, and the o-

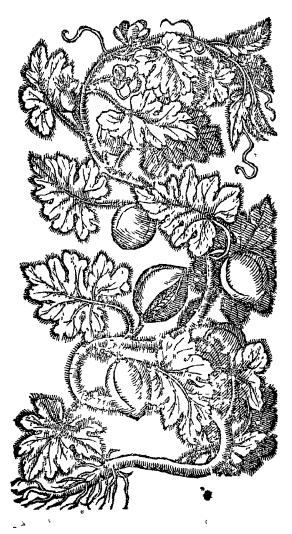
fort round, wherein the especiall difference consistesh.

The Place.

dais sowne and commeth to persection in hor regions, but seldome or neuer in these direcuntries.

The wilde Citrull or Coloquintida.







The Time.

It is fowne in the Spring, and bringeth his fruit to perfection in August.

It hath beene divers times delivered vnto me for a truth, that they doe grow in the fands of the Mediterranean sea shore, or verie neere vnto it, wilde, for every man to gither that lift, especially on the coast of Barbarie, as also without the mouth of the Streights neere to Saids Cruv and other places adiacent, from whence divers Surgions of London that have travelled thither so the curing of sicke and hurt men in the ship have brought great quantities thereofat their returne.

It is vulgarly called Coloquintida in Greeke when the Latine translators for Colocynthis doe oftentimes set downe Cucurbita syluestris: notwithstanding there is a Cucurbita syluestris that differeth from Colocynthis, or Coloquintida: for Cucurbita syluestris is called in Greeke which do do wilde Coloquintida, whereof shall be set forth a peculiar chapter next after the Cucurbita or Gourd: in English it is called Coloquintida, or Apple of Coloquintida.

The Temperature.

Coloquintida as it is in his whole nature and in all his parts bitter.

Coloquintida as it is in his whole nature and in all his parts bitter, so is it likewise hot and drie in the later end of the second degree; and therefore it purgeth, clenseth, openeth and performeth at those things that most bitter things do; but that the strong qualitie which it hath to purge of shoole, is, as Galen saith, of more force than the rest of his operations.

Which operation of purging it worketh fo violently, that it doth not oncly draw for eights A and choler maruellous speedily, and in very great quantitie: but oftentimes setcherically bloud and bloudy excrements, by shauing the gurs, and opening the ends of the meseraical reines.

So that therefore the fame is not to be yet either rathly, or without forme dangerous and cx-B are discase constraine thereing the life yet at all villesses from tough an adamne thing becaused there with, whereby the vehemencie thereof may be repressed the set of force dulled, and the speedally passing through the belly, the guts be not fretter than the seacheth to mixe with a cither Massich, or gum Tragacanth.

There be made of it Trochifes, or little flat cakes, with Medical and Arabid, Tragacamband, C. Biclimit

M

Bdellium, of these, Mastich bath a manifest binding qualitie battough and claimine things are

much better, which have no aftrio son at all in them, or very little.

For by such binding or astringent things, violent medicines being restrained and brideled, do astronaul work their operation with more violence and trouble but such as have not binding things mixed with their doctalics worke, and with lessel paine, as be those pils which thinks in his ninth book of Almanzar calleth Illina which are compounded of Coloquintida and Scamony, two of the strongest medicines that are, and of a third called gum Sazapene, which through his clamminesse doth as it were daube the intrails and guts, and defend them from the harme that might have come of either of them.

The which composition, although it be wonderfull strong, and not to be vsed without very great necessive vrge thereunto, doth not with standing easily purge, and without any great trouble, and with lesser torment than most of the mildest and gentless medicins which have Mastich and other

things mixed with them that are astringent.

And so, this cause it is very like that Galen in his first booke of Medicines, according to the places affected, would not suffer Mastich and Pdellium to be in the pilles, which are suinamed Cochia the which not with standing his Schoolemaster Quintus was also woont before to adde vnto the same

G But Coloquintida is not onely good for purgations, in which it is a remedie for the diffinesse or the turning sicknesse, the megrim, continual head-ache, the Apoplexie, the falling sicknesse, the subject of subject of the subject of the lungs, the gnawings and gripings of the guts and intrailes, and other most dangerous diseases, but also it doth outwardly worke his operations, which are not altogether to be see ched.

Common oile wherein the fame is boiled, is good against the singing in the eares, and deasenesthe same killeth and driugth forth all manner of wormes of the belly, and doth oftentimes prouoke

to the stoole, if the nauell and bottome of the belly be therewith announted.

Being boiled in vineger, and the teeth washed therewith, it is a remedie for the tooth-ache, as Messes teacheth.

The feed is very profitable to keepe and preserve dead bodies with; especially if Aloes and Myirhe be mixed with it.

L The white pulpe or spungious pith taken in the weight of a scruple openeth the belly mightily, and purgeth grosse flegme, and cholericke humors.

It hath the like force if it be boiled and laid to insuse in wine or ale, and given to drinke.

N Being taken after the same manner it profite the diseases before remembred, that is, the Apoplexie, falling sicknesse giddinesse of the head, the collicke, loosenesse of sinewes, and places out of ioint, and all diseases proceeding of cold.

For the same purposes it may be vsed in clisters.

The same boiled in oile, and applied with cotton or wooll, taketh away the pain of the Hemorrhoides.

The decoction made in wine, and vied as a fomentation or bathe, bringeth downe the defired ficknesse.

CHAP. 344. Of Muske-Melon, or Million.

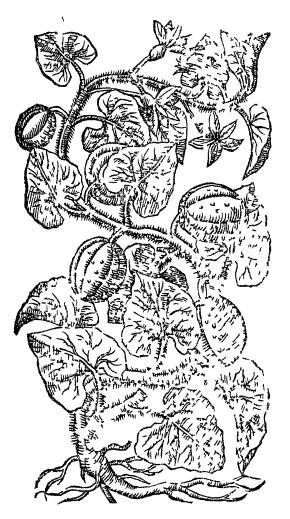
The Kindes.

Here be divers forts of Melons found at this day, differing very notably in shape and proportion, as also in taste, according to the climate and countrie where they grow but of the Antients there was onely one and no more, which is that Melopepo called of Galen, Cucumus, or Galens Cucumber notwithstanding some have comprehended the Muske-Melons vinder the kindes of Citruls, where in they have greatly erred: for doubtlesse the Muske-Melon is a kinde of Cucumber, according to the best approved Authors.

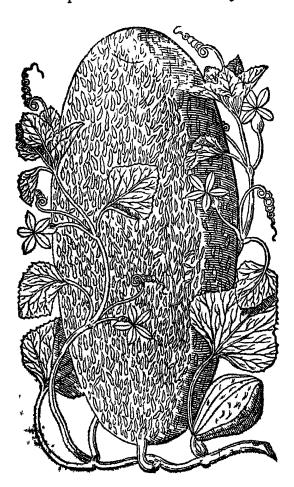
The Description.

Hat which the later Herbarists do call Muske-Melons is like to the common Cucumber in stalks, lying flat vpon the ground, long, branched, and rough. The leaues be much alike, yet are they lesser, rounder, and not so cornered: the floures in like manner bee min is bigger, at the first somewhat hairy, something long, now and then somewhat rounds and many times lesser: the barke or rinde is of an outworne russer greene colour.

7 Melo The Muske Melon



4 Melo Hispanicus.
Spanish Melons.



2 Melo Saccharznus. Sugar melon.



colour, ribbed and furrowed very deepely, hauing often chappes or chinkes, and a confused roughnesse: the pulpe or inner substance which is to be eaten, is of a faint yellow colour. The middle part whereof is full of a slimie monsture, among which is conteined the seed, like vnto those of the Cucumber, but lesser, and of a browner colour

- The sugar Melon hath long trailing stalkes lying upon the ground, whereon are set small clasping tendrels like those of the Vine, and also leaves like unto the common Cucumber, but of a greener colour the fruite commeth forth among those leaves, standing upon slender footstalkes, round as the stuite of Coloquinida, and of the same bignesse, of a most pleasant taste like Sugar, whereof it tooke the surname Saccharatus.
- 3 The Peare fashioned Melon hath many long vinie branches, whereupon doe grow cornered leaues like those of the Vine, and likewise great store of long tendrels, clasping and taking hold of each thing that it toucheth the fruite groweth upon stender footstalkes, fashioned like unto a Peare, of the bignes of a great Quince.

Hhhh
The Spanish Melon bringerh forth long trailing

trailing branches, whereon are fet broad leaves flightly indented about the edges, not divided at all, as are all the rest of the Melons. The fruite groweth neers vnto the stalke, life vnto the common Pompion, very long, not crested or furrowed at all, but spotted with very many such markes as are on the backeside of the Harts-tongue lease. The pulpe or meate is not so pleasing in taste as the other.

They delight in hot regions, notwithstanding I have seen at the Queenes house at Saint Iames very many of the first fort tipe, through the diligent and curious nourshing of them by a skilfull Gentleman the keeper of the said house, called M'. For la, and in other places neere unto the right Honorable the Lord of Suffer house, of Bermondscy by London, where so me recovere there is

very great plenty, especially if the weather be any thing temperate.

They are set or sowne in Aprill as I have already shewne in the chapter of Cucumbers their fruite is ripe in the end of August, and sometimes sooner.

The Muske Melon is called in Latine, Melo in Italian, Mellone in Spanish, Melon in French, Melons in High Dutch, Melon: in low Dutch, Melone in Giecke, which doth fignishe an apple, and therefore this kine of Cucumber is more truely called proom not Melopejon by reason that Pepo hath the sme I of an apple, whereto the smell of this situit is like, having vithall the smell as it were of Muske, which for that cause are also named Melones Musch well in, or Muske Melons.

The Temperature.

The meate of the Muske Melon, is very cold and moss.

It is harder of digestion than is any of the rest of Cucumbers: and if it is maine long in the stomacke is putrisfieth, and is occasion of podition there which thing also detime with estimate first booke of his Tetrabibles, writing that the vie of Cucumbers, or Cucumbers, breedeth pestilent features; so he also taketh Cucumbers be that which is commonly called a Melon: which is visually eaten of the Italians and Spaniards tather to represse the rage of lust, than for any other Physicall vertue.

The feed is of like operation with that of the former Cucumber.

CHAP. 345. Of Melons, or Pompions.

The Kindes.

There be found divers kindes of Pompio which differ either in bignesse or forme: it shall be therefore sufficient to describe some or wo of them, and referre the 16st vnto the view of the signies, which most lively do expic cir differences, especially because this volume waxeth great, the description of no moment, and it assents an end.

¶ The Description.

The great Pompion bringeth forth thicke and rough prickly stalkes, which with their classing tendrells take hold upon such things as are necre unto them, as poles, arbours, pales, and ledges, which unlesse they were necre unto them would creepe along upon the ground; the leaves be wilde, and great, very rough, and cut with certaine deepe gashes, nicked also on the edges like a saw; the floures be very great like unto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having since corners standing out like teeth the fruite is great, thicke, round, set with thicke ribbes, like edges sticking forth. The pulpe or meate whereof which is next under the rinde is white, and of a meane hardnesse: the pith or substance in the middle is spungie, and slimie: the seed is great, broad, slat, something white, much greater than that of the Cucumber, otherwise not differing at all in forme. The colour of the barke or rinde is oftentimes of an obscure greene, sometimes gray. The rinde of the greene Pompion is harder, and as it were of a woody substance: the rinde of the tipe is softer and tenderer.

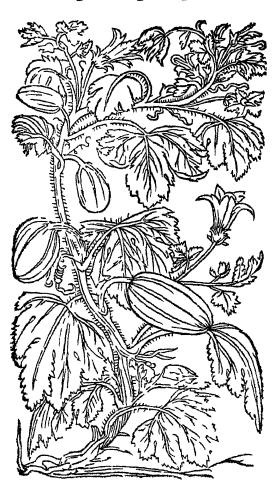
The fecond kinde of Melons or Pompions is like vnto the former in stalkes and leaves, and ping tendrels: but the gashes of the leaves are not so deepe, and the stalkes be tende-tender in like manner yellow, gaping, and cornered at the top, as be those of the former:

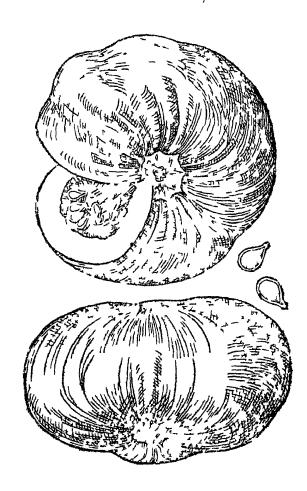
Somewhat rounder; sometimes greater, and many times lesser and cornered.

of a greene colour with an harder banke, now and then foster and whiter. The meat within is like the former: the seeds have also the same forme, but they be somewhat lesser.

A Pelo maximus oblongue.
The gicat long Po upion.

2 Pepo maximus rotundus. The great round Ponipion





Of this kinde there is also another Pompion like vnto the former in rough stalkes, and in gashed and nicked leaues the floure is also great and yellow, like those of the others: the fruit is of a great bignesse, whose barke is full of little bunnies or hillie welts, as is the rinde of the Cition, which is in like manner yellow when it is ripe.

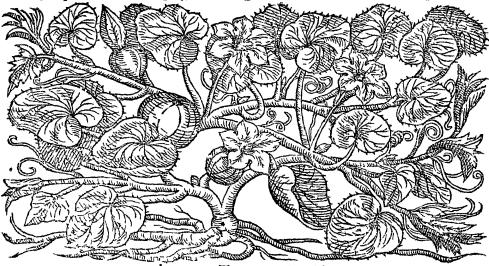
4 The fourth Pompion doth very much differ from the others in form: the stalks, leaves, and floures are like those of the rest: but the fruit is not long or round, but altogether broad, and in a manner flat like vnto a shield or buckler, thicker in the middle, thinner in the compasse, and curied or bumped in certaine places about the edges, like the rugged or vneuen barke of the Pomecitron; the which rinde is very soft, thin, and white the meat within is meetely hard and dureable. The feed is greater than that of the common Cucamber, in some and colour all one.

† Masor . Vasjanoni, five Pepo Pirginianus.
The Virginian Macocke, or Pompion.

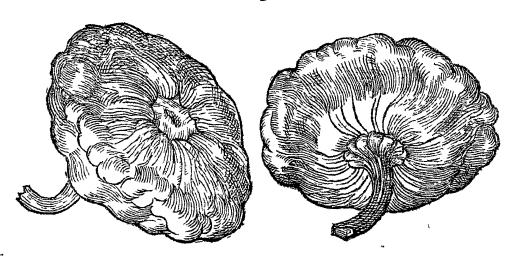
‡ This hath rough cornered itraxed trailing branches proceeding from the root, eight ornine foor long, or longer, and those agains divided into other branches of a blackish greene colour, trailing, spreading, or running alongst the earth, covering a great deale of ground, sending forth broad connered rough leaves, on great grosse, long, rough, hairy foot-stalks, like and fully as big as the leaves of the common Pompion, with classing tendrels and great broad shriveled yellow floures, like those of the common Pompion: the fruit succeedeth, growing alongst the stalkes, commonly not neere the root, but towards the vpper part or toppes of the branches, somewhat round, not extending in length, but stat like abowle, but not so bigge as an ordinarie bowle, beeing seldome foure inches broad, and three inches long, of a blackish greene colour when it is ripe. The substance or eatable part is of a yellowish white colour, containing in the middesta great deale of page or soft matter, wherein the feed lyeth in certaine rowes also, like the common Pompion, but statisher. The root is made of many whitish branches, creeping far about in the earth, and perish at the sirst approach of Winter.

Hhhh 2

3 Pepo maximus compressius. The great flat bottommed Pompion.



4 Pepo maximus clype it us. The great buckler Pompion.



5 Pepo Indicus minor rotundus.
The small gound Indian Pompion.



6 Pepo Indicus angulosus.
The cornered Indian Pompion?



Melones aquatici edules Virginiam. The Virginian VVater-Melon.

This Melon or Pompion is like and fully as bigge as the common Pompion in spreading, running, creeping branches, leaves, floures, and clasping tendrels the fruit is of a very black is greene colour, and extendeth it selfe in length neere source inches long, and three inches broad, no bigger nor longer than a great apple, and grow alongst the branches forth of the bosomes of the leaves, not farre from the root even to the toppes of the branches, containing a substance, pulpe, and flat seed, like the ordinary Pompion. the root is whitish, and disperseth it selfe veries farre abroad in the earth, and perisheth about the beginning of VV inter. October the tenth, 1621. John Goodyo. ‡

of The Place.

All these Melons or Pompions be garden plants they toy best in a fruitfull soile, and are common in England; except the last described, which is as yet a stranger.

The Time

They are planted at the beginning of Aprill they floure in August the fruit is ripe in September

The Names.

The great Melon or Pompion is named in Greeke rime in Latine likewise Pepo The fruits of them all when they be ripe are called by a common name in Greeke, mine in English, Millions or Pompion V hercupon certaine Physitions, saith Galen, have contended, that this sivil ought to be called name mine, that is to say in Latine, Pepo Cucumeralu, or Cucumber Pompion. Pliny in his ninth booke the fifth Chapter writeth, that Cucumeres when they exceed in greatnesse are named Pepones it is called in High Dutch, Pluber: in Low Dutch, Pepoenen: in French, Pompons.

The Temperature and Vertues.

All the Melons are of a cold nature, with plenty of morfture: they have a certaine clenfing qua- A litie, by meanes whereof they provoke vrine, and do more speedily passe through the bodie than do either the Gourd, Citrull, or Cucumber, as Galen hath written

The pulpe of the Pompion is neuer eaten raw, but boiled. For foir doth more easily descend, B making the belly soluble. The nourishment which commeth hereof is little, thin, most and cold, (bad, saith Galen) and that especially when it is not well digested: by reason whereof it maketh a man apt and readie to fall into the disease called the Cholericke Passion, and of some the Felonie.

The feed clenfeth more than the meat, it prouoketh vrine, and is good for those that are troubled with the stone of the kidnies.

The fruit boiled in milke and buttered, is not onely a good who esome meat for mans body, but D being so prepared, is also a most physicall medicine for such as have an hot stomacke, and the inward parts instanced

The flesh or pulpe of the same sliced and fried in a pan with butter, is also a good and wholsome meat but baked with apples in an ouen, it doth fil the body with flatious or windie belchings, and is food viterly vnwholesome for such as live idlely, but vnto robustious and rustick people nothing hurtern that filleth the belly.

CHAP. 346. Of Wilde Pompions.

The Description.

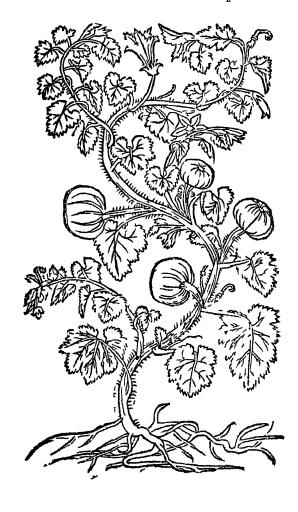
S there is a wilde fort of Cncumbers, of Melons, Citruls and Gourds, so likewise there be certainewilde Pompions, that be so of their owne nature. These bring forth rough stalks, set with sharp thorny prickles. The leaves be likewise rough: the flower yellow as be those of the garden Melon, but every part is lesser The fruit is thicke, round, and sharp pointed, having a hard greene rinde. The pulpe or mean whereof, and the middle pith, with the seed are like those of the garden Pompion, but very bitter in taste.

The second is like vnto the former, but it is altogether lesser, wherein consistent the difference.

1 Pepo maior fyluestris.
The great wilde Pompion.



2 Pepo minor syluctions.
The small wilde Pompion,



The Place.

These Melons do grow wilde in Baibarie, Africa, and most parts of the East and West Indies. They grow not in these parts except they be sowne.

The Time.

Their time of flouring and flourishing answereth that of the garden Pompion.

The Names.

Although the Antient Physitions have made no mention of these plants, yet the thing it selfe doth shew, that there be such, and ought to be called in Greeke work there in Latine, Pepones sylucters. In English, wilde Melons or Pompions.

The Temperature.

Like as these wilde Melons be altogether of their owne nature very bitter, so be they also of temperature hot and drie, and that in the later end of the second degree. They have likewise a clensing facultie, not inserior to the wilde Cucumbers.

The wine which when the pick and feed it releas forth to

A The wine, which when the pith and feed is taken forth, is powred into the rinde, and hath remained so long therein till such time as it becommeth bitter, doth purge the belly, and bringeth forth flegmaticke and cholerick humors. To be briefe, the juice hereof is of the same operation that the wilde Cucumber is of; and being dried it may be vsed in stead of Elaterium, which is the dried juice of the wilde Cucumber.

CHAP. 347. Of Gourds.

The Kindes.

Here he divers forts of Gourds, some wilde, and others tame of the garden, some bringing forth wit like vnto a bottle; others long, bigger at the end, keeping no certaine forme or fashion; there, others lesser, ± I will onely figure and describe two or three of the chiefest, and so the chiefest, and so the chiefest, and so the chiefest, because each one vpon the first sight of them knowes to what kinde to referre

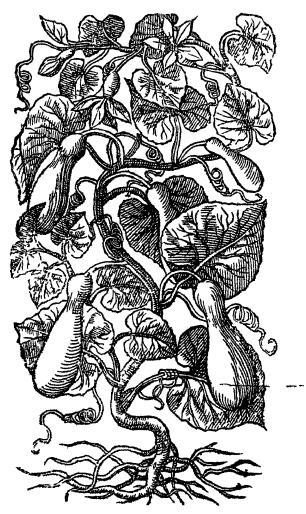
The Description.

He Gourd bringeth forth very long stalkes as be those of the Vine, cornered and parted into divers branches, which with his classing tendrels taketh hold and clymeth vpon such things as stand neere vnto it: the leaves be very great, bload, and sharpe pointed, almost as great as those of the Clot-Burre, but softer, and somewhat covered as it were with a white freese, as be also the stalkes and branches, like those of the marish Mallow the floures be white, and grow forth from the bosome of the leaves in their places come up the strict, which, are not all of one sashion, for oftentimes they have the forme of slagons of bottles, with a great large belly and a small necke. The Gourd (saith Pliny, lib 19. cab.) groweth into any sorme or sashion that you would have it, either like onto a wreathed Dragon, the leg of a man, or any other shape, according to the mould wherein it is put whilest it is young being suffered took ne upon any Aibour where the fruit may hang, it hath beene seene to be nine foot long, by reason of his greatweight which hath stretched it out to the length. The rindewhen it is tipe is verie haid, wooddy, and of a yellow colour the meate or inward pulpe is white, the seed long, slat, pointed at the top, broad below, with two peakes standing out like hornes, white within, and sweet in taste.

2 The second differeth not from the precedent in stalkes, leaves, or floures: the fruit hereof is for the most part fashioned like a bottle or flagon, wherein especially consistent the difference.

I Cucur bita arguina.
Snakes Gourd.

2 Cucurbita lagenaria.
Bottle Goulds.





The Place.

The Gourds are cherished in the gardens of these cold regions rather for pleasure than for profit: in the hot countries where they come to ripenesse there are sometimes eaten, but with small delight; especially they are kept for the rindes, wherein they put Turpentine, Oyle, Hony, and also serve them for pales to setch water in, and many other the like vies.

The Time.

They are planted in a bed of horse-dung in April, even as we have taught in the planting of cucumbers: they flourish in I une and I uly; the fruit is ripe in the end of August.

The Gourd is called in Greeke Rohamos Runge. in Latine, Cucurbina valulie, Cucarbita satiua · Of Plang,
Cucurbità

ban pacting houses in gardens I calleth the other which climeth not up, but 'yeth crawling on the ground, Growth aplebria in Italian, Zucca in Spanish, Calabaz Za in French, Courge in high Intel #1275; in low-1) utch, Caumooghen: in Inglish, Gourds.

of the ter parature.

The meare of inner pulpe of the Gould is of temperature cold and morth, and that in the fecond degree

of The Vertues,

A The mycebeing dropped into the cases with oyle of roles is good for the paine thereof proceeding of a hot cause

The pulpe or meate mitigate that thor fivellings if it be laid thereon in manner of a pultis, and being yied in this amount take tha vay the head-ache and the inflammation of the eyes.

The same Author a sure levels, that a long Gourd or else a Cucumber being laid in the cradle or bed by the young infant while states a sleepe and sicke of an ague, it shall be very quickely made

The pulpe also is eaten sodden, but because it hath in it a waterish and thinne suyce, it yeeldeth small nourishment to the body, and the same cold and most, but it easily passeth thorow, especially being sodden, which by reason of the suppermesse and most nesseals of his substance mollifieth the belly.

But being baked in an onen or fried in a pan it loseth the most part of his natural moisture, and

therefore it more flowly descendeth, and doth not mollifie the belly so soone.

The feed allayeth the sharpnesse of vrine, and bringeth downe the same.

CHAP. 348. Of the wilde Gourd.

I Cucurbita lagenaria sqirestris.
VVilde Bottle Gourd.



2 Cucurbita sylue strik fungiformis.
Mushrome wilde Gourd.



I he Description

Here is besides the former ones a certaine wilde Gourd this is like the gainers Gourd in clymbing stalkes, claiping, tendrels, and soft leaves, and as it were down, all and the eone of which things being farre lesse, this also clymbeth vpon Arbours and banquetting houses the fruit doth represent the great belied Gourd, and those that be like viito bottles in some, but in bignesse it is very farre inferiour; for it is small, and so the great as an ordinarie curice, and may be held within the compasse of a mans hand, the outward rinde at the first is greene, afterwards it is as hard as wood, and of the colour thereof, the inner pulpe is most, and very full of myce, in which lieth the sced. The whole is as bitter as Coloquintida, which hath made so many errors, one especially, in taking the fruit Coloquintida for the wilde Gourd.

The fecond wilde Good hath likewife many trailing branches and clasping tendrels, wherwith it taketh hold of such things as be need vinto it—the leaves be broad, deepely cut into divers fections, like those of the Vinc, soft and very downy, whereby it is especially knowne to be one of the Gourds—the floures are very white, as are also those of the Gourds—The fruit succeedeth, growing to a round forme, flat on the top like the head of a Mushrome, whereof it tooke his syr-

name.

The Place.

They grow of themselues wilde in hot regions, they never come to persection of upenesse in these cold countries.

The T.Le.

The time answereth those of the garden

The Names

The wilde Could is called in Greeke knowledge. in Latine, Culurbita spluestris, or wilde Gourd. Pliny, lib. 20 cap. 3. assumeth, that the wilde Gourd is named of the Greeians, which is hollow, an inch thicke, not growing but among stones, the inyce whereof being taken is very good for the stomacke. But the wilde Gourd is not that which is so described; for it is about an inch thicke, neither is it hollow, but sull of inyce, and by reason of the extreme bitteinesse offensive to the stomacke.

Some also there be that take this for Coloquintida, but they are far deceived; for Colocynthis is the wilde Citiull Cucumber, whereof we have treated in the chapter of Citruls.

The Temperature.

The wilde Gourd is as hot and dry as Coloquintida, that is to fay, in the fecond degree.

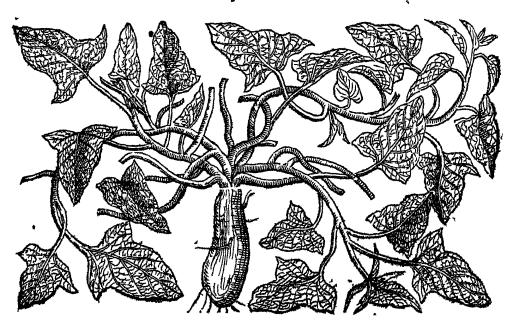
The Vertues.

The wilde Gourd is extreme bitter, for which cause it openeth and scoureth the stopped passe. A ges of the body; it also purgeth downwards as do wilde Melons.

Moreouer, the wine which hath continued all night in this Gourd likewise purgeth the belly mightily, and bringeth forth cholericke and flegmaticke humors.

CHAP. 349. Of Potato's.

Sisarum Peruvianum, sine Batata Hispanorum.
Potatus, or Potato's.



The Description.

Vs called Potatus, or Potatoes. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing upon the ground like unto Pompions, whereupon are fet greene three cornered leaues, very like unto those of the wilde Cucumber. There is not any that have written of this planthaue faid any thing of the floures therefore I refer their description unto those that shall hereafter have further knowledge of the same. Yet have I had in my garden divers roots that have flourished unto the first approach of Winter, and have growne unto a great length of branches, but they brought not forth any floures at all, whether because the Winter caused them to perish before their time of flouring or that they be of nature barren of floures, I am not certaine. The roots are many, thicke, and knobbie, like unto the roots of Peronies, or rather of the white Asphodill, royned together at the top into one head, an maner of the Skyrrit, which being divided into divers parts and planted, do make a great increase, especially if the greatest roots be cut into divers goblets, and planted in good and fertile ground.

The Place.

The Potatoes grow in India, Baibarie, Spaine, and other hot regions; of which I planted divers roots (that I bought at the Exchange in London) in my garden, where they flourished vitil Win-

ter, at which time they perished and rotted.

The Time.

It flourisheth vnto the end of September: at the first approach of great frosts the leaves together with the roots and stalkes do perish.

The Names.

Clusius calleth it Battata, Camotes, Amo.es, and Ignames: in English, Potatoes, Potatus, and Potades.

The leaves of Potatoes are hot and dry, as may evidently appeare by the taste. The roots are of a temperate qualitie.

The Vertues.

The Potato 100ts are among the Spaniards, Italians, Indians, and many other nations common and ordinarie meate; which no doubt are of mighty and nourishing parts, and do strengthen and comfort nature, whose nutriment is as it were a meane betweene flesh and fruit, but somewhat windie; but being tosted in the embers they lose much of their windinesse, especially being eaten sopped inwine.

Of these roots may be made conserves no lesse toothsome, wholesome, and dainty than of the sless of Quinces: and likewise those comfortable and delicate means called in shops Morfelli, Pla-

centulæ, and divers other fuch like.

These Roots may serue as a ground or soundation whereon the cunning Confectioner or Sugar-Baker may worke and frame many comfortable delicate Conserues, and restorative sweeter

They are vsed to be eaten rosted in the ashes. Somewhen they be so rosted insuse them and sop them in Wine, and others to give them the greater grace in eating, doe boyle them with prunes, and so eate them. And likewise others dressethem (being first rosted) with Oyle, Vineger, and salt, everie man according to his owne taste and liking. Notwithstanding how soever they bee dressed, they comfort, nourish, and strengthen the body, procuring bodily lust, and that with greedinesse.

CHAP. 350. Of Potatoes of Virginia.

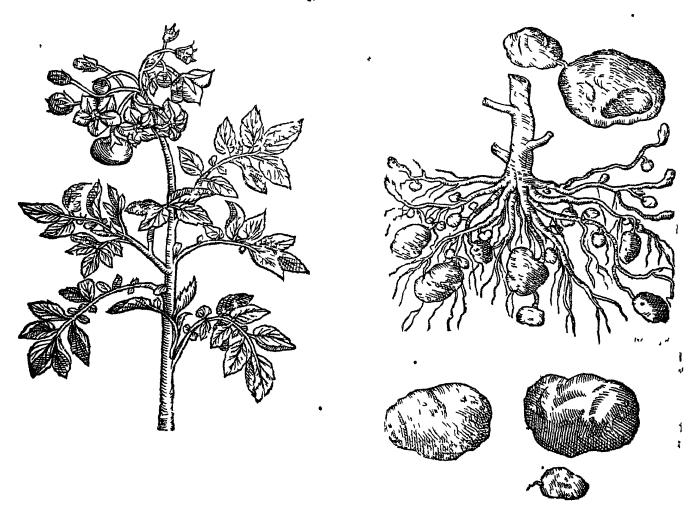
The Description.

Irginia Potato hath many hollow flexible branches trailing vpon the ground, three square, vneuen, knotted or kneed in sundry places at certaine distances: from the which knots commeth forth one great lease made of divers leaves, some smaller, and others greater, set to-train a far middle rib by couples, of a swart greene colour tending to rednesse; the whole ling those of the VV inter-Cresses, but much larger; in taste at the first like grasse, but made in places to make a proposed to the long.

The

leafe, which is folded or platted in such strange fort, that it seemeth to be allowe made of such dry small leaves, which cannot easily be perceived except the same be pulled open. The whole shoure is of a light purp'e colour, striped downe the middle of every fold or well with a light show of yellownesse, as if purple and yellow were mixed together. In the middle of the floure thrusteth forth a thicke star pointall vello v as gold, with a small sharpe greene pricke or point in the middle of the fruit succeedeth the floures, sound as a ball, of the bignesse of a little Bullesse or wilde plum, greene at the first, in blackewhen it is ripe, whetein is contained small white seed lesser than those of Mustard. The root is thicke, fat, and tuberous, not much differing either in shape, colour, or taste from the common Portroes, saving that the roots hereof are not so great nor long, some of them are as round as a ball, one or all or egge-sashion, some longer, and others shorter: the which knobby roots are sastened vinto the stalkes with an infinite number of threddie strings.

Battata Virginiana, sine Virginianorum, & Pappus. Virginian Potatoes.



The Place.

It groweth naturally in America, where it was first discouered, as reports C Clusius, since which time I have received roots hereof from Vitginia, otherwise called Norembega, which grow and prosper in my garden as in their owne native countrey.

The leaves thrust forth of the ground in the beginning of May: the floures bud forth in August.

The fruit is ripe in September.

The Indians do call this plant Pappus, meaning the roots: by which name also the common Potatoes are called in those Indian countries. Vve have the name proper vnro it mentioned in the title. Because it hath not onely the shape and proportion of Potatoes, but also the pleasant taste and vertues of the same, we may call it in English, Potatoes of America of Virginia.

‡ Clusius questions whether it be not the Arachidna of Theophrastus. Raubine hath referred it to the Nightshades, and calleth it Solanum tuberosum Esculentum, and largely figures and describes it in his Prodromus, pag. 89. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and vertues be referred vnto the common Potatoes, being likewise a food, as also a meate for pleasure, equall in goodnesse and wholesomenesse vnto the same, being either rosted in the embers, or boyled and eaten with oyle, vineger, and pepper, or dressed any other way by the hand of some cunning in cookerie.

‡ Bauhine saith, That he heard that the vse of these toots was forbidden in Bourgondy (where they call them Indian Artichokes) for that they were persuaded the too frequent vse of them cau-

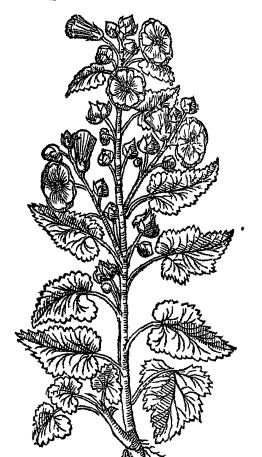
fed the leprofie. ‡

CHAP. 351. Of the Garden Mallow called Hollihocke.

¶ The Kindes.

There be divers forts or kindes of Mallowes; some of the garden: there be also some of the Marish or sea shore, others of the sield, and both wilde. And first of the Garden Mallow or Hollihocke.

t Malua hortensis. Single Garden Hollihocke.



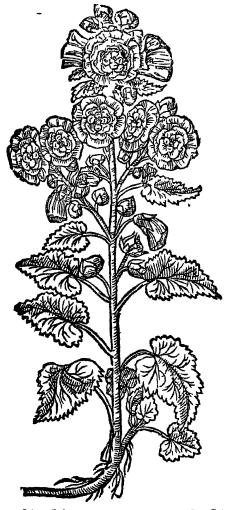
2 Maluarofea simplex peregrana, lagged strange Hollshocke.



The Description.

The tame or garden Mallow bringeth forth broad round leaves of a whitish greene colour, rough, and greater than those of the wilde Mallow. The stalke is straight, of the height of source or six cubits; whereon do grow vpon slender foot-stalks single floures that much vnlike to the wilde Mallow, but greater, consisting only of sine leaves, sometimes white a now and then of a deepe purple colour, varying diversly, as Nature list to play with it: in the greater of the colour stalks single floures white groweth vp a round knop like a little cake, compact or made vp of a multitude of flat the gheeses. The root is long, white, tough, easily bowed, and groweth deepe in the

o purpurea multiplex.
Lumle purple Hollihocke.



I he second being a strange kinde of Hollihocke hath likewise broad leaves, rough and hoarie, or of an ouerwoine russet colour, out into divers sections even to the middle ribbe, like those of Palma Christi. The sloures are very single, but of a perfect red colour, where in consistent the greatest difference # And this may be called Maluarosea simplex paregraph solve Frence. Lagged strange Hollihocke #

3 The double Hollihocke with purple flowes hath great broad leaves, confusedly indented about the edges, and likewise toothed like a fire. The stalke groweth to the beight of fource, fine cubits. The slowes are Jouble, and

of a bright purple colour.

4 The Garden Hollshocke with double floures of the colour of scalet groweth to the height of flue or fix cubits, having many broad leanes cut about the edges. The scale and not is like the piecedent ± This may be called Multea horiens senbram, liples, Double ted Hol-

Ishockes, or Rose mallow. 7

The tice mallow is likewise one of the Hollihockes, it bringeth forth a great stalk of the height of ten or twelve foot, growing to the forme of a small tree, whereon are placed divers great broad leaves of a russet greene colour, not vnlike to those of the great Clot Burre Docke, deepely indented about the edges. The flowes are very great and double as the greatest Rose, or double Perony, of a deep red colour tending to blacknesse. The roote is great, shicke, and of a

vooddy substance, as is the rest of the plant. † This may be called Malua hortensis uncombine multi-

lsci flore. ‡ The Place.

These Hollihockes are sowne in gardens, almost enery where, and are in vaine sought else where.

The fecond yeere after they are fowne they bring forth their floures in Iuly and August, when the seed is ripe the stalke withereth, the root remaineth and sendeth forth new stalkes, leaves and floures, many yeres after.

The Names.

The Hollihocke is called in Greeke, with of divers, Rosa virramarina, or outlandish Rose, and Rosa hyemalis, or winter Rose. And this is that Rose which Pring in his 2 1. book, 4. chapter writes to have the stalke of a mallow, and the leaves of a pot-heroe, which they cal Mosceuton in high Dutch, Batten pappelen: in low Dutch, Winter Booken: in French, Rose d vutre mer in English, Hollibocke, and Hockes.

The Temperature.

The Hollihockeris meetely hot, and also most, but not somuch as the wilde Mallow. It has he likewise a clammie substance, which is more manifest in the seed and root, than in any other part.

The Vertues.

The decoction of the floures, especially those of the red, doth stop the ouermuch flowing of the Amonthly courses, if they be boiled in red wine.

The roots, leaves, and feeds ferue for all those things for which the wilde Mallowes downlich B' are more commonly and familiarly vsed.

CHAP. 352: Of the wilde Mallowes.

The Description.

He wilde Mallow hath broad leaves formewhat round and cornered, nickt about the edges, smooth, and greene of colour among which rife vp many slender tough stalkes.

clad with the like leaves, but smaller. The floures grow upon little footstalkes of a reddish colour mixed with purple strakes, consisting of five leaves, sashioned like a bell after which commeth up a knap or found button, like unto a flar cake, compact of many small seeds. The root is white, tough, and sull of a slimie juice, as is all the rest of the plant.

The dwarfe wilde Mallow creepeth vpon the ground the stalkes are slender and weake, yet tough and flexible. The leaves be rounder, and more hoary than the other. The floures are small

and of a white colour.

- 3 The crifpe or curled Mallow, called of the vulgar fort French Mallowes, hath many small vpright stalkes, growing to the height of a cubit, and sometimes higher, whereon do grow broad leaves somewhat round and smooth, of a light greene color, plaited or curled about the brims like a russe. The sloures be small and white. The root perisheth when it hath perfected his seed.
 - 1 Malva fyluestris.
 The field Mallow.



2 Mala syluestris pumila.
The wilde dwarfe Mallow.



4 The Veruaine Mallow hath many straight stalkes, whereon doe grow divers leaves deepely cut and jagged even to the middle rib, not value to the leaves of Veruaine, whereof it tooke his name: among which come forth faire and pleasant floures like vato those of the common Mallow in forme, but of a more bright red colour, mixed with stripes of purple, which setteth forth the beautie. The root is thicke, and continueth many yeeres. ‡ This is sometimes though more rarely found with white sloures. ‡

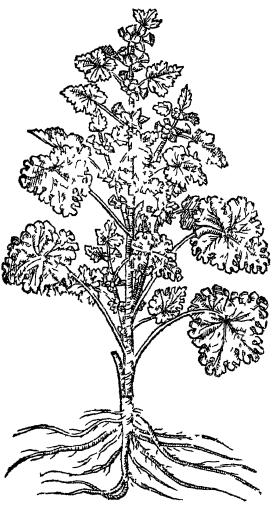
‡ 5 This annual! Mallow, called by Clusius, Maluatrimestris, is very like our common Mallow sending up stender branched stalkes some three foot high; the bottome leaves are round, those on the stalkes more sharpe pointed, greene aboue, and whiter underneath; the sloures consist of sine leaves of a light carnation colour, the seed is like that of the ordinary mallow, but smaller; and such also is the root which perishes every yeere as soon as the seed is ripe: it is sowne in some gardens, and growes wilde in Spaine. ‡

The Place. .
The two first mallowes grow in untoiled places among pot-herbes, by high waies, and the bor-

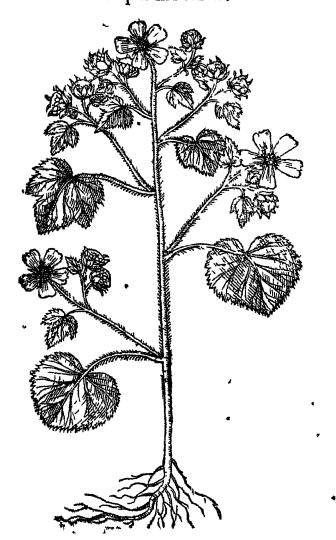
mallow is an excellent pot-herbe, for the which cause it is sowne in gardens, and is that I know of.

The

3 Malua craspa.
The French curled Mallow.



‡ 5 Malua aftua Hespanica. The Spanish Mallow.



4 Malua verbenaca Veruaine Mallow.



The Veruaine Mallow groweth not euerie where: it growes on the ditch fides on the left hand of the place of execution by London, called Tyborn: also in a field neere vnto a village fourteene miles from London called Bushey, on the backe-side of a Gentlemans house named M^r. Robert Wylbraham. likewise amongst the bushes and hedges as you go from London to a bathing place called the Old Foord; and in the bushes as you go to Hackny a village by London, in the closes next the town, and in diuers other places, as at Bassingburne in Hartfordshire, three miles from Roiston.

‡ Mr. Goodyer found the Veruain Mallow with white floures growing plentifully in a close neere Maple-durham in Hampshire, called Aldercrofts. ‡

The Time
The fewilde Mallowes do floure from June
till Sommer be well spent: in the meane time
their seed also waxeth ripe.

The wilde Mallow is called in Latine Malnafiluestris: in Greeke, was ens. or reconstant ausse. as though they should say a mitigator of paine: of some of rease: in high-Dutch, Papa pelin: in Low-Dutch, Paluice, and keesheng crust: in English, Mallow.

Z The

The Vername Mallow is called of Dioscorides, Alcea in Grecke, and of some, Herba Hungarica, and Herba Simeonis, or Simons Mallow in English, Veruaine Mallow, and iagged Mallow.

The name of this herbe Malua feemeth to come from the Hebrewes, who call it in their tongue m's Atalluach, of the faltnesse, because the Mallow groweth in faltish and old ruinous places, as in dung-hills and such like, which in most aboundant manner yeeldeth forth Salt-peter and such like mitter for me Melach fignifieth falt, as the Learned know. I am perfuaded that the Latine word Molus commeth from the Chaldce name Mallacha, the gutturall letter n, Ch, being left out for good founds fake. fo that it were better in this word Malua to reade u as a vowell, than as a confonant which words are vitered by the learned Dodor Rabbi Danid Kimbi, and seeme to carrie a great shew of truth in English it is called Mallow, which name commeth as necre as may be to the Hebiew word.

The Temper ature.

The wilde Mallowes have a certaine moderate and middle heate, and moissnesse withall the inyce the eof is flimie, clammie, or gluing, the which are to be preferred before the garden Mallow or Hollihocke, as Diphilis Siphinus in Athenaus doth rightly thinke, who plainely sheweth, that the wilde Mallow is better than that of the garden although some do prefer the Hollihocke, whereunto we may not confent, neither yet yeeld viito Galen, who is partly of that minde, yet standetli he doubtfull for the wilde Mallow without controuersie is fitter to be eaten, and more pleafant than those of the garden, except the French Mallow, which is generally holden the wholsom-mest, and amongst the pot-herbes not the least commended by Hessed of whose opinion was Horace, writing in his fecond Ode of his Epodon,

The Mallow (faith Galer) doth nourish moderately, ingendreth grosse bloud, keepeth the bodie foluble, and loofeth the belly that is bound. It eatily descendeth, not onely because it is moist, but also by reason it is ilimy.

of The Vertues. The leaves of Mallowes are good against the stinging of Scorpions, Bees, Wasps, and such like: and if a man be fift anointed with the leaves stamped with a little oyle, he shal not be stung at all,

Diosiorides saith.

The deco 3 10n of Mallowes with their roots drunken are good against all venome and poyson, if it be incontinently taken after the poyfon, fo that it be vomited vp againe.

The leaves of Mallowes boyled till they be foft and applied, do mollifie tumors and hard swellings of the mother, if they do withall fit over the fume thereof, and bathe themselves therewith.

The decoction yied in clifters is good against the roughnesse and fretting of the guts, bladder,

The roots of the Veruaine Mallow do heale the bloudy flix and inward burstings, being drunke with wine and water, as Dioscorides and Paulus Agineta testifie.

CHAP. 353. Of Marsh Mallow.

The Description.

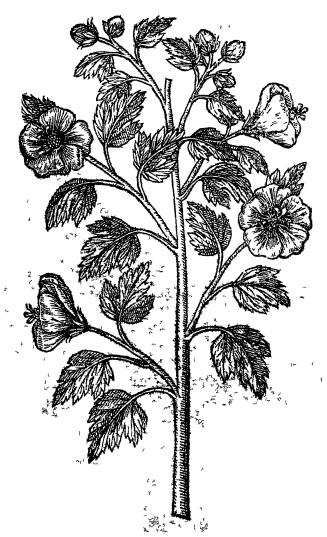
Arth Mallow is also a certaine kinde of wilde Mallow: it hath broad leaues, small toward the point, fost, white, and freesed or cottoned, and sleightly nicked about . the edges: the stalkes be round and straight, three or source foot high, of awhitish gray colour; whereon do grow floures like vnto those of the wilde Mallowes, yet not red as they are, but commonly white, or of a very light purple colour out of the white; the knop or round butron wherein the feeds lie is like that of the first wilde Mallow. The root is thicke, tough, white within, and containeth in it a clammy and flimy iuyce.

This strange kinde of Mallow is holden amongst the best writers to be a kinde of marsh Mallow: some excellent Herbarists have set it downe for Sida Theophrasts, whereo it doth not fully answer: it hath stalks two cubits high, wheron are set without order many broad leaves hoarie and phirish, not valike those of the other marsh Mallow the floures consist of fine leaves, and are larthan those of the marsh Mallow, and of a purple colour tending to rednesse: after which there orbid bladders of a pale colour, in shape like the fruit or seeds of round Aristochia, or Birth-in is contained round blacke seed. The root is thicke and tough, much like that of

i *Althaa Ibiscus*. Marsh Mallow.



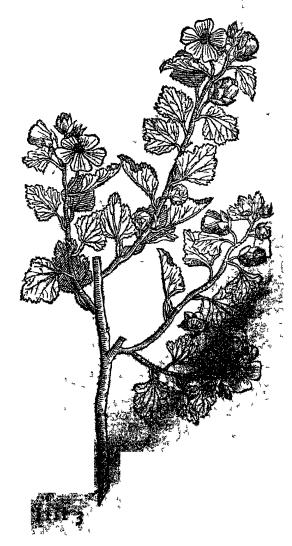
3 Althaa Arborescens. Tree Mallow.



2 Althaapalustrus. Water Mallow.



4 Althaufrutex Clusij. Shrubbed Mallow.



‡ 5 Alcca five cosa cannaban. Hemp'-leaucd Mallow.



- This wilde Mallow is life evile referred anto the kinds of marth. Midow, called generally by the name of this twitch groweth to the found trimal hedge tree, approching needed to the fubitance of nature of wood than any of the other, wherewith the people of Olbia and Nathone in France doe make hedges, to feuer or divide their gardens and vineyards (cuen as we doe with quiele-fets of privet or thorne) which continueth long—the stalke whereof groweth a pright, very high, comming neere to the Villow in woodd at see and substance. The floures grow along the same, in fathion and colour of the common wild mallow.
 - The shrubby mallow rise hap lile vn-to a hedge bush, and of a wooddy substance, duriding it selfe into divers tough and limber brunches, covered with a baske of the colour of ashes, whereupon do grow round pointed leaves, somewhat nickt about the edges, very soft, not vnlike to those of the common marsh mallow, and of an overworne loary colour. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, of a purple colour, consisting of since leaves, very like to the common wilde mallow, and the seed of the marsh mallow.
 - 5 We have another fort of mallow, called of *Pena*, Alcea frutico for pentaphylla it oringeth forth in my garden many twiggy branches, fet upon stiffe stalkes of the bignesse of a mans thumbe, growing to the height of ten

or twelue foot: whereupon are fet very many leaves deepely cut even to il considdle rib, like vnto the leaves of hempe: the floures and feeds are like vnto the common mallow: the noot is exceeding great, thicke, and of a wooddy substance. ‡ Clusius calls this Alicea fruticos cannabino folio and it is with good reason thought to be the Cannabis sylvestris described by Dioscorides, lib. 3. cap. 166. ‡

The common marsh mailow groweth very plentifully in the marshes both on the Kentish and Essex shore alongst the river of Thames, about VV00 wych, Erith, Greenhyth, Grauesend, Tilburie, Lee, Colchester, Harwich, and in most salt marshes about London: being planted in gardens it prospereth well, and continueth long.

The second groweth in the moist and senny places of Ferraria, betweene Padua in Italy, and the river Eridanus.

The others are strangers likewise in England: notwithstanding at the impression hereof I have sowen some seeds of them in my garden, expecting the successe.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in July and August: the root springeth forth afresh every yeare in the beginning of March, which are then to be gathered, or in September.

The Names.

The common marsh mallow is called in Greeke and is, and select the Latines retaine the names Althau and Ibiseus in shops, Bismalua, and Maluausseus; as though they should say Mulua Ibiseus in high-Dutch, Ibiset in low-Dutch, maitre Maluausse, and motten Demit: in Italian and Spanish, Maluausseo. in French, Guimaulue: in English, marsh mallow, moorish mallow, and white mailow.

The rest of the mallowes retaine the names expressed in their severall titles.

The Temperature.
The Journal of the mallowes: the roots and leads hereof and of thunner parts, as Galen writeth; and likewise of a digesting, soften by, or molli-

The Vertues.

The leaves of Marsh Mallow are of the power to digest, mitigate paine, and to concost.

A They be with good effect mixed with so nentations and pultesses against paines of the sides, of B

the stone, and of the bladder, in a bath also they serue to take away any manner of paine

The decodion of the leavies diunke dorn the same, which dorn not only affixage pare which C proceedesh of the stone, but also is very good to cause the same to descend more easily, and to passe forth.

The roots and feeds are profitable for the fame purpose moreour the decotion of the roots. D helpeth the bloudy slitt, yet not by any binding qualitie, but by mitigating the riph is and frettings thereof for they doe not binde at all, although Golder otherwise thought but they are obbloudy slix, by having things added into them, as the roots of Bistort, Toimentall, the house and rindes of Pomegian ites and such like.

The mucilage or flimie iuice of the roots, is mixed very effectually with all oils, ointain the E

plaisters that slacken and mitigate paine.

The roots boiled in wine, and the decoction given to drinke, expoll the stone and gravell, he go T

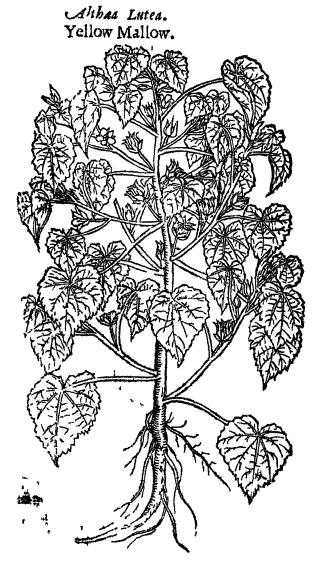
the bloudy flix, sciatica, crampes, and convulsions.

The roots of Marsh Mallows, the leaves of common Mallowes, and the leaves of Violets, boiled G in water until they be verie soft, and that little water that is left drained a vay, stamped in a stone morter, adding thereto a certaine quantitie of Fenugreeke, and Lineseed in pouder, the root of the blacke Bryonie, and so ne good quantitie of Barrowes grease, stamped altogether to the forme of a pultis, and applied very warme, mollisse and soften Apostumes and hard swellings, swellings in the ioints, and fores of the mother. It consumethall cold tumors, blastings, and windie out, rowings, it cureth therefore of the fundament; it consorteth, defendeth, and presented dangerous greene wounds from any manner of accidents that may happen thereto, it helpeth digestion in them, and bringeth old vicers to maturation.

The seeds dired and beaten into pouder and given to drinke, stoppeth the bloudy flix and laske, H

and all other issues of bloud.

CHAP. 354. Of the yellow Lillie.



The Description.

The yellow Mallow rifeth up with a round stalke, something hard or wooddie, three or four ecubits high, couered with broad leaves something round, but sharpe pointed, white, soft, set with very fine haires like to the leaves of gourds, hanging upon long tender sootitalks: from the bosome of which leaves come forth yellow floures, not unlike to those of the common Mallow in forme: the knops or seed vessell the blacke, crooked, or wrinckled, made up of many small cods, in which is black seed the root is small, and dieth when it hath persected his seed.

The Place.

The feed hereof is brought vnto vs from Spaine and Italy; we doe yearely fow it in our gardens, the which feldom or neuer doth being his feed to ripenesse. by reason whereof to seeke for feeds against the next years.

It is fowne in the midst of Applif it brings forth his sources in September.

Some thinke this to be Abution: whereupon that agreeth which Anticon writeth, that it is like to the Gong of that is to fay in leafe, and to be named Abution, and Arbisticion. duers take it to be that Alihaa or Marsh Mallow, vinto which Theophrassus in his minth booke of the Historie of Plants doth attribute Florem parm, or a yellow floure—for the floure of the common Marsh Mallow is not yellow, but white, yet may Theophrassus his copie, which in divers places is faultie, and hath many emptie and vinwritten places, be also faultie in this place, therefore it is hard to say, that this is Theophrassus maish Mallow, especially icening that Theophrassus seemeth also to attribute vinto the root of Marsh Mallow so much slime, as that water may bee thickened therewith, which the roots of common Marsh Mallow can very well doe: but the root of Abutilum or yellow Mallow not at all. It may be called in English, yellow Mallow, and Aucen his Mallow.

The Temperature.

The temperature of this Mallow is referred vinto the Tree-mallow.

The Vertues

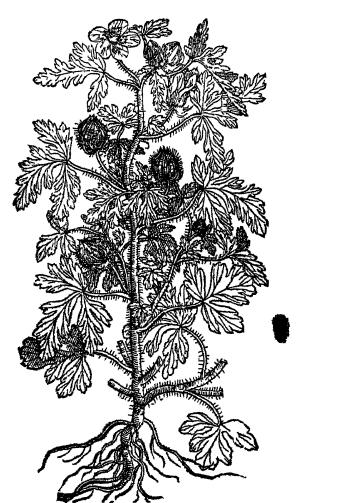
A Auteen faith, that Alm lon or yellow Mallow, is held to be good for greenewounds, and doth prefently glew opether, and perfectly cure the fame.

The feed direct in wine pieuaileth mightily against the stone.

Bernirdus Paludanus of Anchusen reporteth, that the Turks do drinke the seed to prouoke sleepe and rest.

CII A P. 355. Of Venice Mallow, or Good-night at Noone.

1 Alcea Peregrina. Venice Mallow. 2 Sabdarifa.
Thorne Mallow.





The Description.

He Venice mallow rifeth vp with long, round, feeble stalkes, whereon are set vpon long fonder soot-stalkes, broad tagged leaves, deepely cut even to the middle rib tamongst like those of the common mallow, something

‡ 3 Alcea Agyptia.
The Ægyptian Codded Mallow.



fomething white about theedges, I while middle of a fine purple in the niddest of this floure standeth forth a kimp or pessel as yettow as gold it openeth it selfe about a one of the clocke, and shutteth up agains at notice, whose twelve a clockwhen it both received the Leams of the Sun, for two or three hours, thereon it should seeme to resorce to look, and so whose departure, being then upon the point of declension, it seemes to grieve, and so so, up the sources that were open, and never one is them againe, whereupon it might more properly be called Mala a boraria, or the Mallow of an houre; and this Columella seemeth to call Moloche, in this verse.

-Et Moliche, Prono Squitur que e crice folere.

The feed is contained in thicke rough bladders, whereupon Dodonaus calleth it Alies Feficaria within these bladders of feed vessels are contained blacke feed, not while to those of Nizilla homana. The root is finall and tender, & perisheth when the feed is ripe, and must be increased by new and yearely sowing of the feed, carefully reserved

2 Thorn Mallow rifeth vp with one vpright stalk of two cubits high, dividing it selfe into divers branches, whereupon are placed leaves deeply cut to the middle rib, and likewise snipt about the edges like a saw, in taste like Sorrel the floures for the most part thrust soith of the

trunke or body of the small stalke, compact of fine small leanes, of a yellowish colon, the middle part whereof is of a purple tending to rednesse: the husk or cod wherein the flowe doth stand is set our ned with sharpe thornes: the root is small, single, and most impation of our cold clymate, into the lead with great industrie nourished up some plants from the seed, and kept the with the midst of May; notwithstanding one cold night chancing among many, hath destroiced them all.

† 3 This also is a stranger cur leaved Mallow, which Closius hath set forth by the name of Alcea Agriptic and Prosper Alpinus by the title of Bamma the stalke is round, straight, green, some cubit and halfe high a pon which without order grow leaves at the bottome of the stalk, like those of Mallow, cornered and snipt about the edges, but from the middle of the stalke the top they are cut in with five deep gashes like as the leaves of the last described: the slowes grow forth by the sides of the stalke, in forme and colour like those of the last mentioned, to wit, with five yellowish leaves: after these follow long thicke sine cornered harry and sharpe pointed seed vessels, containing a feed like Orabiu, covered with a little downinesse this growes in Egypt, where they eat the fruit thereof as we do Pease and Beanes. Alpinus attributes divers vertues to this plant, agreeable to those of the common Maish-mallow. ‡

The Place.

The feeds hereof have been brought out of Spaine and other hot countries. The first prosperate well in my garden from yeare to yeare.

They are to be sowne in the most fertill ground and sunnie places of the garden, in the beginning of May, or in the end of Aprill.

Their names have beene sufficiently roughed in their several descriptions. The sirst may be called in English, Venice-mallow, Good-night at noone, or the Mallow slouring but an houre: of Mathematical it is called Hypecoon, or Rue Poppie, but unproperly.

There is a certaine clammic suice in the leases of the Venice Mallow, whereupon it is thought A

to come neere vnto the temperature of the common Mallow, and to be of a mollifying facultie: but his vie in Phylicke is not yet knowne, and therefore can there be no certaintie affirmed.

CHAP. 356. Of Cranes-bill.

The Kindes.

There be many kindes of Cranes-bil, whereof two were known to Diofiorides, one with the knobby root, the other with the Mallow leafe.

Geranium Columbinum.
Doues foot, or Crancs-bill.



The Description.

Doues-foot hath many hairy stalks, trailing or leaning toward the ground, of a brownish color, somewhat kneed or iointed, wherupon do grow rough leaues of an ouerworne green colour, round, cut about the edges, and like vnto those of the common Mallow amongs which come forth the sloures of a bright purple color: after which is the seed, set together like the head and bil of a bird, wherupon it was called Cranesbill, or Storks-bill, as are also all the other of his kinde. The root is slender, with some sibres annexed thereto.

- ‡ 2 There is another kinde of this with larger stalkes and leaves, also the leaves are more deeply cut in and divided, and the floures are either of the same colour as those of the common kinde, or else somewhat more whitish This may be called Geranum columbinum mains diffict is folius, Great Doues soot.
- the Geranum Savatile of Thalius: the root is small and threddy, the leaves are smoother, redder, more bluntly cut about the edges, and transparent than those of the first described, yet round, and otherwise like them: the floures are small and red, and the bills like those of the former. Master Goodyer sound it growing plentisully on the bankes by the high way leading from Gilford towards London, neere vnto the Townes end. ‡

The Place.

It is found neere to common high waies, defart places, vntilled grounds, and specially vpon mud walls almost enery where.

It springeth vp in March and Aprill: floureth in May, and bringeth his seede to ripenesse in Iune.

It is commonly called in Latine, Pes Columbinus in High Dutch, Scarter kraut: in Low Dutch, Dupuen voet: in French, Pied de Pigeon: hereupon it may be called Geranium Columbinum in English, Doues-foot, and Pigeons-foot: of Diescorides, Geranium alterum: of some, Pulmonia, and Graina.

The Temperature.

Dones foot is cold and somewhat drie, with some astriction or binding, having power to soder or the control of the control

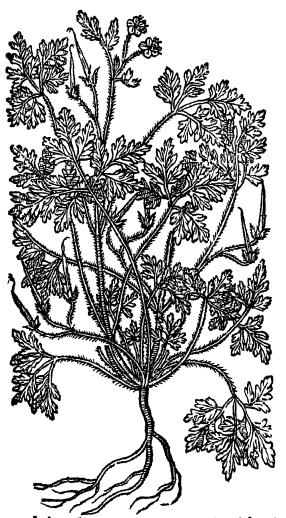
The Vertues.

1. It is the property of the pro

The herbe and roots dired, beaten into most fine pouder, and given halfe a spoonfull fasting, and B the like quantitie to bedwards in red wine, or old claret, for the space of one and twentie dates together, cureth miraculously ruptures or burstings, as my selfe hane often prooued, whereby I have gotten crownes and credit: if the ruptures be in aged persons, it shall be needfull to adde thereto the powder of red snailes (those whithout shels) dried in an ouen, in number nine, which fortist. the herbs in such sort, that it neuer faileth, although the rupture be great and of long continuance: it likewise profiteth much those that are wounded into the body, and the decoction of the herbe made in wine, preuaileth mightily in healing inward wounds, as my selfe haue likewise proued.

CHAP. 357. Of Herbe Robert.

Geranium Robertionum. Herbe Robert.



The Description.

Eibe Robert bringeth forth flender weake and brittle stalks, somewhat hairie, and of a reddish colour, as are oftentimes the leaues alfo, which are tagged and deepely cut, like vnto those of Cheruile, of a most loathsome stinking fmell The floures are of a most bright purple colour, which being past, there follow certaine fmal heads, with sharpe beaks or bils like those of birds. the root is small and threddie.

The Place.
Herbe Robert groweth vpon old walls, as well those made of bricke and stone, as those of mud or earth, it groweth likewise among rubbish, in the bodies of trees that are cut downe, and in moist and shadowie ditch banks

The Time.

It floureth from Aprill till Sommer bealmost spent. the herbe is green in winter also, and is hardly hurt with cold.

The Names.

It is called in high Dutch, Rupzechts braut: in low Dutch, Robzethts kruit: and thereupon it is named in Latine, Ruberta, and Roberts herba Ruellus calleth it Robertiana, and we, Robertranum of Tabernamontanus, Rupertranum in English, Herbe Robert Hee that conferreth this Cranes bill with Dioscorides his third Sidernis shall plainely perceive, that they are both one,

and that this is most apparently Sideritis 3. Dioscorides; for Dioscorides setteth downe three Sideritides, one with the leafe of Horehound; the next with the leafe of Fearne; and the third groweth in walls and Vineyards: the native soile of Herbe Robert agree thereunto, and likewise the leaves, being like vnto Cheruile, and not ynlike to those of Corranders, according to Deofcorades descrip-

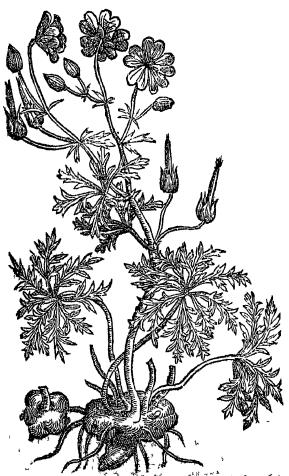
The Temperature.

Herbe Robert is of temperature somewhat cold : and yet both scouring and somewhat binding, participating of mixt faculties.

The Vertues. It is good for wounds and vicers of the dugs & fecret parts; it is thought to stanch bloud, which A thing Dioscorides doth attribute to his third Sideritie: the vertue of this, saith he, is applied to healevp bloudy wounds.

Of knobbed Cranes-bill. CHAP. 358.

Gerantum tuberosum. Knobbie Cranés-bill.



The Description.

His kinde of Cranes-bill hath many flexi-ble branches, weake and tender, fat, and full of monture, wheron are placed very great leaues cut into divers small sections or divisions, refembling the leaves of the tuberous Anemone, or Wind-flouic, but somewhat greater, of an ouerworn greenish colour among which come forth long foot stalks, whereon do grow faire floures, of a bright purple colour, and like vnto the finallest briei Rose in forme which being past, there fucceed fuch heads and beaks as the left of the Cranes-bill haue: the root is thick, bumped or knobbed, which we call tuberous.

¶ The Place.

This kinde of Cranes-bill is a stranger in England, notwithstanding I have it growing in my garden.

The Time,

The time answereth the rest of the Cranesbills.

The Names.

Cranes bill is called in Greeke ropins in Latine, Grunalis, commonly Rostrum Grus, or Rostrum Ciconia of the likenesse of a Cranes-bill, or storkes-bill: of some, Acus moscata but that name doth rather belong to another of this kinds it is also called Acus Pastorus in Italian, Rostro di grua · in French, Bec de Grue · in Spanish, Piz,

co de Ciquena, pico del grow; in High Dutch Storckenschuable: in Low Dutch, Diseuders beck: in English, Storks-bill, Cranes, bill, Herons-bill, and Pincke-needle this is also called for distin-Quons sake, Geranium tuberosum and Geranium bulbosum : it is likewise Geranium primum Dioscoridis of Dufforides his first Cranes bill.

The Temperature. The roots of this Cranes-bill have a little kinde of heat in them.

The Vertues. Dioscorides saith that the roots may be eaten, and that a dram weight of them drunk in wine doth waste and consume away the windinesse of the Matrix.

Also Plany affirmeth, that the root hereof is fingular good for such as after weaknesse craue to

be restored to their former strength.

The same Author assirmeth that the weight of a dram of it drunke in wine three times in a day, is excallent good against the Prusicke, or consumption of the lungs.

CHAP. 359. Of Nusked Cranes-bill.

sked Cranes-bil hath many weake and feeble branches trailing upon the ground, whereon grow long leaves, made of many finaller leaves, fer vpon a middle rib, fnipt of out about ses, of a pleasant sweete smell, not whike to that of Muske: among which come forth pointender foote-stalkes, of a red colour, compast of site small leaves apiece: after Theads and pointed beaker or bills like the cityer kindes of Granes bills. The

Gerenium mosch sum. Musked Cranes bill.



The Place.

It is planted in Gardens for the sweet smell that the whole plant is possessed with, ‡ but if you sub the leaves and then smell to them, you shall finde them to have a fent quite contrary to the former. ‡

The Time.

It floureth and flour sheth all the semmer long.

The Names.

It is called Myrrhida Pliny Rostrum C to we, Arcus moscheta, in shops, and Acus pessors, and lil ewise Geranium moschatum in English, Ausked Storkes bill, and Cranes hill, Auschatum, and of the vulgar fort Muschata, and also Pickneedle.

The Temperature.

This Cranes bill hath not any of his faculties found out or knowne vet it seemeth to be rolde and a little dry, with some astriction or binding.

The Vertues.

The vertues are referred vnto those of Doues A foot, and are thought of Dioscorides to be good for greene and bloudy wounds, and hot fwellings that are newly begun.

CHAP. 360. Of Crow-foot Cranes-bill, or Gratia Dei.

I'The Description.

Row foot Cranes bill hath many long and tender branches tending to rednesse, set with great leaves deepely cut or jagged, in forme like those of the fielde Crowfoot, whereof it tooke his name, the floures are pretty large, and grow at the top of the stalkes vpon tender footstalkes, of a perfect blew colour: which being past, there succeed such heads, beakes, and bils as the other Cianes bils.

I have in my garden another fort of this Cranes bill, bringing forth very faire white floures, which maketh it to differ from the precedent; in other respects there is no difference at all.

This which is the Gerourum 2. Botrachiodes rannus of Clufius hath large stalkes and leaves, and those very much divided or cut in, the stalkes also are divided into fundry branches, which vpon long foorstalkes carry floures like in shape, but lesse than those of the formerly described, and not blew, but of a reddish purple colour, having ten threds and a pointall comming forth of the middle of the floure, the beakes or bils which are the feed stand vpright, and hang not downe their points as most others do. The root is large and lives many yeares.

The stalkes of this are stiffe, greene, and hairy, divided at their tops into fundry branches which end in long foorstalkes, vpon which grow floures commonly by couples, and they consist of fine leaves apiece, and these of a darke red colour. The leaves are large, soft, and hairy, duvided into fix or seven parts, and snipt about the edges; the roots are large and lasting. It is kept with

vs in gardens, and floures in May. Clusius calls it Geranium 1, pullo slore.

4 This also bath stalkes and leaves much like those of the last described, but somewhat lesse: This also bath stalkes and leaves much like those of the last described, but of a more light red, and they are conteined the florues are as large as those of the last described, but of a more light red, and they are commonly of a sweet In thicker and shorter cups, and succeeded by shorter seeds or bills, and are commonly of a sweet muske-like smell: The root is very long, red, and lasting. It stoures in the middest of May, and is Kkkk

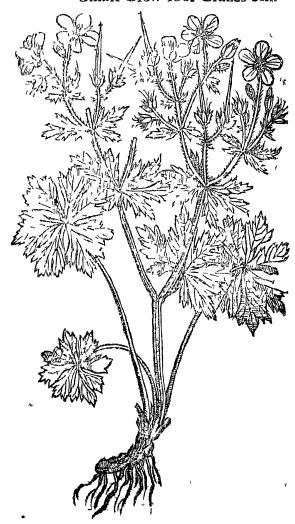
† 1 Court of Burneholdes. Crow foot Cranes-bill.



Togeranium Batrachioides pullo flore.
Duskie Cranes-bill.

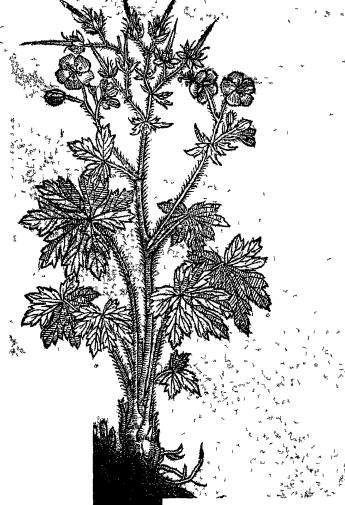


2 Geranuem Betrachtoides alterum. Small Crow-foot Cranes-bill.



‡ 4 Geranium Bairachioides longius radicatum.

Long rooted Cranes-bill.





called by Gesner, Geranium montanum by Dodonaus, Geranium batrachioides alterum. and by Lubell, Geranium batrachioides longius radicatum. ‡

The Place.

These Cranes bils are wilde of their owne nature, and grow in bairen places, and in vallies rather than in mountaines; both of them do grow in my garden.

The Time.

They floure, flourish, and grow greene most part of the Summer.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, Rareszoude, and Geranium batrachioides, which name it taketh from the likenesse of Crowfoot of some it is called Ranunculus caruleus, or blew Crowfoot Fuchsius calleth it Bottes gnad, that is in Latine, Gratia Der in English also Gratia dei, blew Cianes bill, or Cranes bill with the blew floures, or blew Crowfoot Cranes bill.

The Temperature is referred to the other Cranes bils.

None of these plants are now in vie in Physicke; yet Fuchsius saith, that Cranes bill with the blew floure is an excellent thing to heale wounds.

CHAP. 361. Of Candy Cranes bill.

1 Geranium Creticum. Candy Cranes bill. 2 Geranium Malacoides. Bastard Candy Cranes ball.





The Description. ,

He Cranes bill of Candie hath many long tender stalks, soft and full of juice dividing It selse into divers branches, whereon are set great broad leaves, cut, or jagged in divers Kkkk 2

fections or cuts among which come forth flowers composed of five leaves apiece, of a blewish or warchet colour, in the middle part where of come forth a few chives, and a small pointell of a purplish colour, the head and beake is like to the rest of the Cranes bills, but greater the root deeth

when it hath perfected his feed.

This Crancs-bill, being a baftard kinde of the former, bath long flender branches growing to the height of two or three cubits, fet about with very great leaues, not valike to those of Hollhocks, but somewhat lesser, of an our wome greene colour among which rise valittle foot stalks, on the ends whereof do grow small floures, lesser than those of the precedent, and of a murrey colour the head and seeds are like also, but much lesser: the roots doe likewise die at the sistap proch of Winter.

The Place.

These are strangers in England, except in the gardens of some Heibausts: they grow in my garen very plentifully.

The Time.

The time answereth the rest of the Crauc's-bils, yet doth that of Caudie source for the most part with me in May.

The Names.

There is not more to be faid of the names than hath been remembred in their seueral titles: they may be called in English, Cranes-bils, or Storkes-bils.

The Temperature.

Their temperature answereth that of Doues-foot.

The Vertues.

Their faculties in working are equall to those of Doues-foot, and vsed for the same purposes, (& rightly) specially being vsed in wound drinks, for the which it doth far excelling of the Cranes bils, and is equall with any other herbe whatsoever for the same purpose.

CHAP. 362. Of divers wilde Cranes-bills.

The Kindes.

There be divers forts or kindes of Cranes-bils which have not been remembred of the antient, nor much spoken of by the later writers, all which I meane to comprehend where this chapter, making as it were of them a Chapter of wilde Cranes-bils, although some of them have place in our London gardens, and that worthily, especially for the beautie of the floures: their names shall be expressed in their several titles, their natures and faculties are referred to the other Cranes-bils. or if you please to a further consideration.

The Description.

- Spotted Cranes-bill, or Storkes-bill, the which Lobel describeth in the title thus, Gerantum Fusium flore livido purpurante, & medio Candicante, whose leaves are like vnto Crowfoot (beeing a kinde doubtlesse of Cranes bill, called Gratia Dei) of an overworne dustie colour, and of a strong savour, yet not altogether vnpleasant: the stalkes are drie and brittle, at the tops whereof doe grow pleasant floures of a darke purple colour, the middle part of them tending to whitenesse: from the stile or pointed thereof, commeth forth a tust of small purple hairy threads. The root is thick and very brittle, listing it selfe forth of the ground, insomuch that many of the said roots lie above the ground naked without earth, even as the roots of Floure-de-luces doe
- Of these wilde ones I have another fort in my garden, which Clusius in his Pannonicke obfernations hath called Geranium Hematoides, or sanguine Cranes bill: and Lobel, Geranium Grunum,
 Gruinale: it hath many flexible branches creeping upon the ground: the leaves are much like
 Dours soot in forme, but cur even to the middle rib the floures are like those of the small
 and of the same bignesse, of a perfect bright red colour, which if they be suffered to

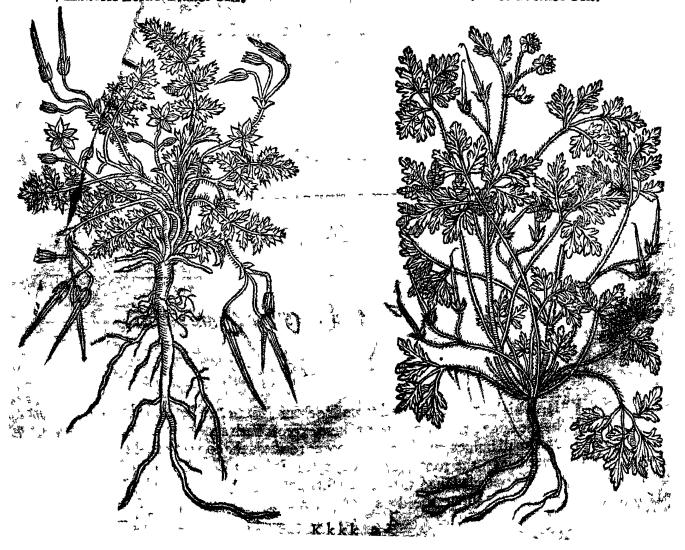
I Geranum maculatum sine fuscum.
Spotted Cranes bill.



3 Geranium Cicut e folio inodorum. Vnsauorie sielde Cranes-bill. Geranium sanguinarium.
Bloudy Cranes bill.



5 Geranum Violaceum. Violet Storkes-bill.



grow and it and vntill the next day, will be a murry colour, and if they stand vnto the third day, they will turne into a deep purple tending to blewnesse, their changing is such, that you shall sinde at one time vpon one branch sloures like in some, but of slucis colours. The root is thicke, and of a wooddie substance.

3 This wilde kinde of musked Cranes bill, being altogether without fauour or smell, is called Myrthida inedorum, or Geranium arvens, inedorum, which hathmany leaves spixed flat upon the ground, every lease made of divers smaller leases, and those cut or tagged about the edges, of no smel at all: amongst which rise up slender branches, whereon doe grow small floures of a light purple colour, the root is long and sibrous.

4 This is also one of the wilde kindes of Cranes-bills, agreeing with the last described in each respect, except the floures, for as the other hath purple floures, so this plant bringeth forth white

floures, other difference there is none at all.

The Cranes-bill with violet coloured floures, hath a thicke wooddie root, with fome few firings annexed thereto from which rife immediatly forth of the ground diucis stiffe stalks, which divide themselves into other small branches, whereupon are set consuledly broad leaves, made of three leaves apiece, and those 129ed or cut about the edges: the floures grow at the top of the branches of a persed Violet colour, whereof it tooke his name. after which come such beakes or bils as the other of his kinde.

‡ The figure that was put vnto this Description is the same with Geranium Robertianum, and

therefore I thought it not much amisse to put it here againe. ‡

6 I have likewise another sort that was sent me from Robinis of Paris, whose figure was never set forth, neither described of any it bringeth from a thicke tough 100t, with many branches of a brownish colour: wherupon do grow leaves not valike to those of Gratia Dei, but not so deeply cut, somewhat cornered, and of a shining greene colour: the floures grow at the top of the tender branches, composed of sixe small leaves, of a bright scarlet colour.

The Place.

The third and fourth of these Cranes bills growe of themselves about old VValls, and about the borders of fields, VVoods and copses; and most of the rest wee have growing in our gardens.

The Time.

Their time of flouring and feeding answereth the rest of the Cranes bals.

The Names.

Their seuerall titles shall serue for their names, referring what might have been said more to a further consideration.

The Nature and Vertues.

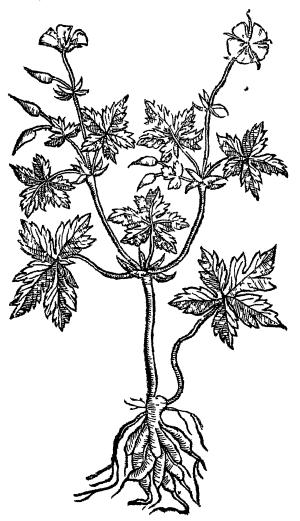
A There hath not as yet any thing beene found either of their temperature or faculties may be referred vnto the other of their kinde.

‡ CHAP. 363. Of certaine other Cranes-bills.

The Description.

His which Clusius received from Doctour Thomas Pennie of London, and fets forth by the same title as you finde it here express, hath a root consisting offundry long and small bulbes, and which is sibrous towards the top: the stake is a cubit high, in the second received neere vnto the roote, and about the ioints: our of each of these ioyntes come which are fastened vnto somewhat long soon stakes, and divided into sue parts, which are fastened vnto somewhat long soon stakes, and divided into sue parts, which about theedges: out of each of which ioints by the setting on the foot stakes

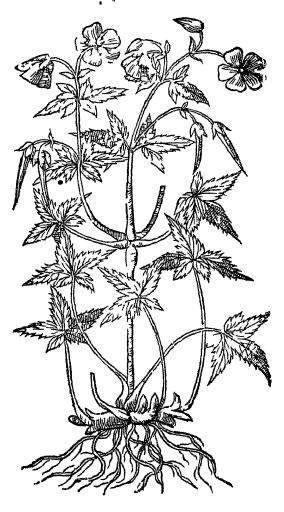
† 1 Geranium bulbosum Pennai.
Pennies bulbous Cranes bill.



‡ 3 Geranium ar genteum Alpsnum. Siluer leaued Mountaine Cranes bill.



‡ 2 Geranum nodosum, Plateau. Knotty Cianes bill.



foot-stalkes come forth five little sharpe pointed leaves: the floures grow by couples vpon the tops of the stalkes, and are of a reddish purple colour. It growes wilde in Denmark, whence Dr. Turner brought it, an i bestowed it vpon Dr. Penny before mentioned.

This hath stalks some foot high, iointed, and of a purplish colour: vpon which grow leaves divided into three parts; but those below are cut into fine, and both the one and the other are fnipt about the edges: the floures are composed of fine reddish purple leaues of a pretty largenesse, with a reddish pointall in the middle, and falling, the feed follows, as in other plants of this kind: the root is knotty, and toynted, with fome fibres: it floures in May, and so continuetha great part of the Sommer after. Claffus calls this Geranium 5. nodosum, Plateau. This somtimes is found to carry tuberous excreseences vpon the stalkes, toward the later end of Sommer, whence Platest distinguished it from the other, but afree pards found it to be the same : and classiff figures and describeth this later ratio by the name of Geranium 6. suberifatum Plateau.

The root of this is some two handfuls

long, bracken thout, and white within, and towards the top divided into fundry particles of his was concretioner with a fine filter downer and they are divided into five 1 to the falker the hours grow upon foot stalker than those of the leaves, the slowes in columned in the pare like those of the Vername Mallow, but much less ; and after it is saided here obtained and in the other plants of this kinde. It floures in July, and nowes upon the Alps, where Pona found it, and first set it forth by the name of Gerangum Alpsarm long 1.15 radical in.

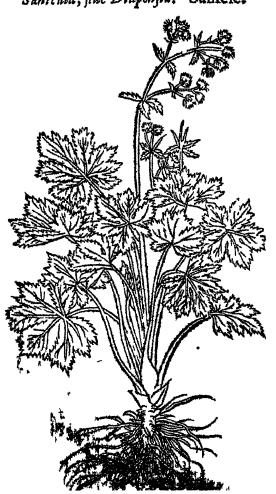
The stalkes of this pietry Cranes bill iresonic foot or better high, whereon gion leades parted into side or six parts like those of the Geranium suscential, but of a lighter greene colour, the sources are large, composed of side thin and soone sading leades of a which colour, all over intermixt with fine veines of a reddish colour, which adde a great deale of beauty to the source for these veines are very small, and curiously dispersed over the leaves of the slower It shows in June, and is presented in divers of our gardens, some call it Geran home um start in the Hostes Ester teass it is set forth by the paine of Geranum Anglicum variegaum. But he easls it see anymbasia.

chiedes flore varies are Wis may call it Vanegated or firiped Cranes bill.

There is of late brought into this kingdome, and to our knowledge, by the industry of M'. Iohn Tradefe int, another more rate and no lefte beau-full than any of the former, and he had it by the name of Geranium Indicum nock odoratum. This hath not as yet been ewritten of by any it as I know; therefore I will give you the defeription thereof, but cannot as yet give you the figure has cause I omitted the taking thereof the last years, and it is not as yet come to his perfection. The leaves are larger, being almost a foot long, composed of fundry little leaves of an inequal bigges, set upon a thicke and stiffe middle rib, and these leaves are much divided and cut in, so that the whole lease somewhat resembles that of Tanacetum inodorum and they are thicke, greene, and somewhat hany, the stalks is thicke, and some cubit high; at the top of each by with, upon soor stalks some inch long grow some eleven or twelve flowes, and each of these flowers consistent of sive round pointed leaves of a yellowish colour, with a large black e purple spot in the middle of each lease, as if it were painted, which gives the flower a great deale of beauty, and it also hath a good smell. I did see it in flower about the end of suly, 1632, being the sust time that it flowed with the owner thereof. We may sitly call it Sweet Indian Storks bill, or painted Storks bill; and in Latine, Geranium Indicum odoratum flore maculato. ‡

Снар. 364. Of Sanicle.

Santcula, sine Drapensta. Sanicle.



The Description.

Anicle hath leaues of a blackish greene colour, smooth and shining, somewhat round, duided into fiue parts like those of the Vine, or rather those of the maple: among which rise vp slender stalkes of a browne colour, on the tops whereof stand white mossie floures: in their places come vp round seed, rough, cleauing to mens garments as they passe by, in manner of little burs: the root is blacke, and full of threddie strings.

The Place.

It groweth in shadowiewoods and copses almost energe where: it so eth in a fat and fruitful moist soile.

The Time.

It floureth in May and Iune: the feed is ripe in August: the leaves of the herbe are greene all the yeare, and are not hurt with the cold of Winter.

The Names.

It is commonly called Sanscula; of diners, Diapensia in high and low Dutch, Sanskel: in French, Sanscle: in English, Sansckle, or Sanikel: it is so called, a fanandas vulnershad, or of healing of wounds, as Ruellius saith: there be also other

other Sanicles, so named of most Herbarists, as that which is described by the none of Deat non or Coral-wort, and likewise Auricula visit, or Beares eare, which is a kind of Cowslip, and likewise another set forth by the name of Sanicula guitata, whereof we have enticated among the kindes of Beares eares.

The Temperature.

Sanicle as it is in tiffe bitter, with a cortaine binding qualitie, so besides that it elenseth, and by the binding faculty strengthneth, it is hot and dry, and that in the second degree, and after so ne Authors, hot in the third degree, and astringent.

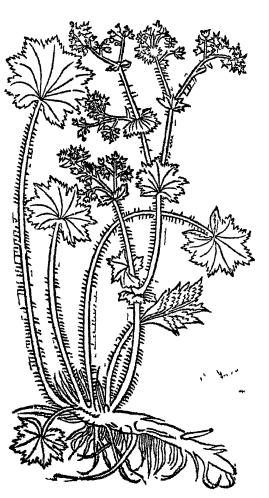
The Veriues.

The myce being inwardly taken is good to heale wounds.

The decoction of it also made in wine or water is given against spitting of broud, and the blod-A die flix also soule and filthy vicers be cured by being bathed therewith. The herbe boyled in water, and applied in manner of a pulte se, doth dissolue and waste away cold swellings it is vsed in potions which are called Vulnerarie potions, or wound drinkes, which maketh who'e and found all inward wounds and outward hurts. it also helpeth the vicetations of the kidnies, ruptures, or burstings.

CHAP. 365. Of Ladies Mantle, or great Saniche

Alchimilla Lyons foot, or Ladies mantle.



The Defeription,

Adies mantle hath many round leaves, with fiue or fix corners finely indented about the edges, which before they be opened are plaited and folded together, not value to the leaves of Mallowes, but whiter, and more curled: among which rise vp tender stalks set with the like leaves but much lesser : on the tops whereof grow small mossie floures clustering thicke together, of a yellowish greene colour. The seed is small and yellow, inclosed in greene husks. The root is thicke, and full of threddy strings.

The Place.

It groweth of it selfe wilde in diuers places, as in the towne pastures of Andouer, and in many other places in Barkshire and Hampshire, in their pastures and copses, or low woods, and also vpon the banke of a more that incloseth a house in Buthey called Bouin hall, fourteen miles from London, and in the high-way from thence to VVatford, a small mile distant from it.

The Time.

It floureth in May and Iune it flourisheth in Winter as well as in Sommer.

The Names.

It is called of the later Herbausts Alchimilla. and of most, Stellarsa, Pes Leonis, Pata Leonis, and Sameula maior in high-Dutch, Synnaum, and Onfer frauwen mantel : in French, Proplet Lion

in English, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle, Lyons foot, Lyons paw; and of some, Padelyon.

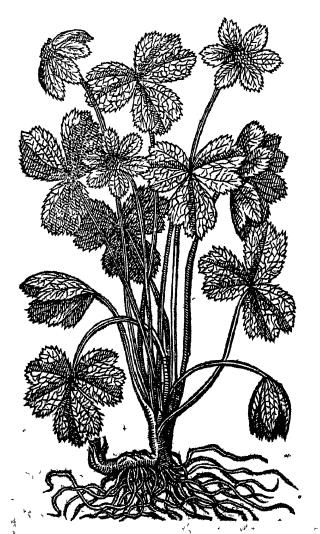
The Temperature. Ladies manile is like in temperature to little Sanicle, yet is it more drying and more binding.

. The Vertues. It is applied towounds after the fame manner that the fin iller Sanicle is being of like efficacie: et stoppeth blee leng, and also the ouermuch flowing of the natural dicknesse: et keeps downe mandens paps or dugs, and when they be too great or slaggy et maket them lesser on harder

CHAP.

Снар. 366. Of Neese-wort Sanicle.

Elleborine Alpina.
Ncesewort Sanicle.



The Description.

Hen I made mention of Helleborus albus, I did also set downe my censure concerning Elleborine, or Epipacius but this Elleborine of the Alpes I put in this place, because it approcheth neeter vnto Sanicle and Ranunculus, as participating of both it groweth in the mountaines and highest parts of the Alpish hills, and is a stranger as yet in our English gardens. The root is compact of many small twisted strings like black Hellebor from thence arise small tender stalkes, smooth, and easie to bend, in whose tops grow leaucs with fine dinisions, somewhat nickt about the edges like vnto Sanicle: the floures confift of fix leaues fomewhat shining, in taste sharp, yet not vnpleasant. This is the plant which Pena found in the forrest of Esens, not farre from Iupiters mount, and fers forth by the name of Alpina Elleborine Saniculæ& Ellebori nigri facie.

The Nature and Vertues.

I have not as yet found any thing of his nature or vertues.

CHAP. 367. Of Crow-feet.

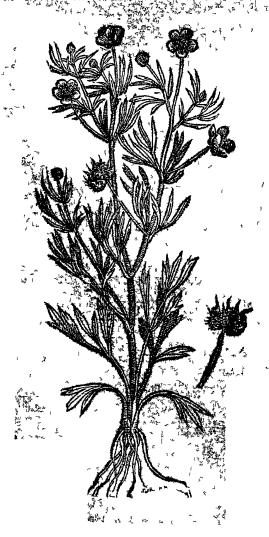
Here be divers forts or kinds of these pernitions herbes comprehended under the name of Ranunculus, or Crowsoot, whereof most arevery dangerous to be taken into the body, and therefore they require a very exquisite moderation, with a most exact and due manner of tempering, not any of them are to be taken alone by themselves, because they are of most violent force, and therefore have the greater need of correction.

The knowledge of these plants is as necessarie to the Physician as of other herbes, to the end they may shunche same, as scribonus Largus saith, and not take them ignorantly: or also, is necessarie at any time require that they may vie them, and that with some deliberation and specially choice, and with these proper correctines. For these dangerous Simples are likewise many times of themselves beneficially and offentines profitable: for some of them are not so dangerous, but that they may in some fort, and offentines in it and due leason profit and dogood, is temperature and moderation be vied: of which there be some lindes, as Diescordes writeth; one with broad leades, another that is downy the third very small and the south with a white slowe: the later herbasilts have observed also many moe: all these may be brought into two principall kindes, so that the a warden or tame one, and the other wilde; and of these some are common, and others rare, have a warden or tame one, and the other wilde; and of these some are common, and others rare, have a substitute in the roots and in the leaves, for one both a land of the body root, another a long lease as Speare wort; and first of the wide of the Crow-

Rodunculus protensis, etiamque hortensis.
Common Crow-soot.



3 Ranûnculus arûsvum. Growfoot of the fallowed field.



2 Ranunculus surretto caulturlie, Right Crow-soot,



4 Ranunculus Alpinus albus. White mountaine Crow-foot



The Description.

He common Crow-foot liath leaves divided into many parts, commonly three, some. times hue, cut here and there in the edges, of a deepe greene coloui, in which stand divers white spots the stalkes be round, something have, some of them bow downe toward the ground, and put forth many little roots, whereby it taketh hold of the ground as it trailethalong. some of them stand vpright, a foot high or higher, on the tops whereof grow small Houre's with fine leaves apiece, of a yellow glittering colour like gold in the middle part of these floures stand certaine small threds of like colour. which being past, the seeds follow, made up in a rough ball: the roots are white and threddy.

The fecond kinde of Crow-foot is like vnto the precedent, failing that his leaves are fatter, thicker, and greener, and his small twiggy stalkes stand pright, otherwise it is like . of which kind it chanced, that walking in the field next to the Theatre by London, in the company of a worshipfull merchant named M'. Nicolas Lete, I found one of this kinde their with double floures, which

before that time I had not feene.

The Place.

They grow of themselues in pastures and medowes almost euery where.

The Time.

They floure in May and many moneths after.

The Names.

Crow-foot is called of Lobel, Ranunculus pratensis of Dodonaus, Ranunculus hortensis, but vnproperly : of Pliny, Polyanthemum, which he faith divers name Batrachion . in high-Dutch, Schmalks bluent: in low Dutch, Boter bloemen: in English, King Kob, Gold cups, Gold knobs, Crowfoot, and Butter-floures.

The Description.

The third kinde of Crow-foot, called in Latine Ranuaculus arnorum, because it growes commonly in fallow fields where come hath beene lately fowne, and may be called Corne Grow-foot, hath for the most part an vpright stalke of a foot high, which divides it selfe into other branches: whereon do grow fat thicke leaves very much cut or jagged, refembling the leaves of Sampire, but nothing so greene, but rather of an ouerworne colour. The somes grow at the top of the branches, compact of fine small leaves of a faint yellow colour: after which come in place clusters of rough

and tharpe pointed feeds. The root is small and threddy.

The fourth Crow-foot, which is called Ranunculus Alpinus, because those that have sirst writren thereof have not found it elsewhere but you the Alpsh mountains (notwithstanding it groweth in England plentifully wilde, especially in a wood called Hampsted Wood, and is planted in gardens) hath divers great fat branches two cubits high, fet with large leaves like the common Crow-foot, but greater, of a deepegreene colour, much like to those of the yellow A contre, called Acoustum luteum Ponticum. The floures consist of flue white leanes, with small yellow chines in the middle, smelling like the source of Way or Haw-thorne, but more pleasant. The toors are greater than any of the stocke of Crow-teet.

The Place and Time. Their place of growing is touched in their description: their time of flouring and feeding an-Iwereth the other of their kindes.

The Names.

The white Crow-foot of the Alps and French mountaines is the Furth of Dioscorides his description, for he describeth his fourth to have a white floure; more said sor bin said touching the names, yet Tabour, calls it Batrachium album: in English, white Crow-look.

The Description. Among the wilde Crow-feet there is one that is fyrnamed Illyricae which brings forth flender fall's round and of a meane length: whereupon doe grow long narrow leaves cur into many force of hes, formthing white, and concred with a certaine downinelle: the floures be of a pale yell for a pure the root confider in of many small bumpes as it were graines of corne, or little long

The fixth kinde of them 40th talled hammalus bulbelus, or Onion rooted Crow-toot, and touch the highest knowledges of the highest and highest an

The Place

It is alforeported to be found not only in Illyria and Schauonie, but also in the Island Cardinia. Bandıliginihe Midland,oi Mediteranian sea.

The Nimes.

This Illyrian Crowfoot is named in Greeke - 2000 from, that is, Apirm syluction or will Emellage. also He lasardea it may be faith my Author, that kinde of Crow foot called Apium if is, and in and this is thought to be that Golorophilles, of which Plany maketh mention in his 24. boo'c. 17. chap, which being drunke, faith he, with wine and myrrh, causeth a man to seeducis ilrange fights, and not to cease laughing till he hath d unke Pine apple keinells with Pepper in wine of the Date tiee, (I thinke he would have faid vntill he be dead) because the nature of laughing C owfoot is thought to kill laughing, but without doubt the thing is cleane contrary, for it caufeth fuch convultions, cramps and wringings of the mouth and jawes, that it hath feemed to forac that the party is have dyed laughing, whereas in truth they have died in great torment.

5 R munculus Illyricus. Crowfoot of Illycia. 6 Ranunculus bulbosus. Roundrooted Crowfoot,





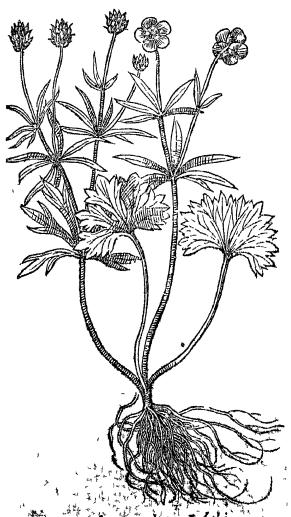
The Description.

The seuchth kinde of Crowfoot, called Auricomus of the golden lockes wherewith the floure is thrummed, hath for his root a great bush of blackish harry strungs; from which shoote forth small jagged leaves, not much valike to Sanicle, but druided onely into three parts, yet leavetimes into fue; among which rise vp branched stalkes of a foot high, whereon are placed the like leaves but smaller, let about the top of the stalkes, whereon do grow yellow floures, sweet smelling, of which it hath been called Ranunculus dulois, Tragi, or Tragus his sweet Crawfoot. ‡ It growes in medowes and about the fides of woods, and floures in Aprill. ‡

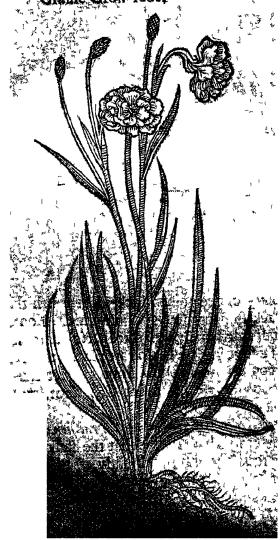
† 8 Frogge Crowfoot, called of Pena, Aconitum Batrachioides: of Dodonatif Edirachion Apulei, is that formerly described in the sourch place, whereto this is much alike put the stalkes and leaves are larger, as also the floures, which are white: the root is tough and thready.

9 The ninth Crowfoote hath many grassic leaves, of a deeper prime tending to blewnesse, so that long, narrow and smooth, very like vnto those of the Thank Bistort, or Snakeweed:

7 Ranunculus auricomus. Golden-haired Crow-foot.



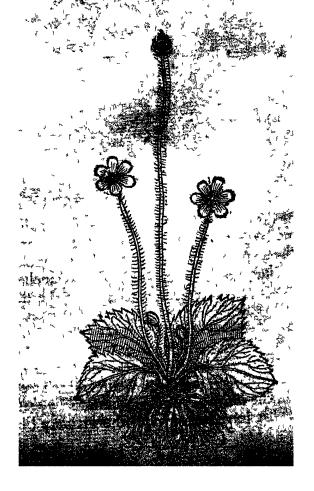
Rangueulus eramineus Lobely. Graffie Grow-foot.



† 8 Ranunculus Acontti folio. Frog Crow-foot.



10 Rapunculus Autumnalis Clufi.



among which rise vp slender stalkes, bearing at the top small yellow floures like the other Crowfeet the root is small and threddy. ‡ There is a variety of this having double floures, and I have

given you the figure thereof in stead of the single that was formerly in this place. ±

The Autumne or Winter Crow-foot hath divers broad leaves spred vpon the ground, snipt about the edges of a bright shining greene colour on the vpper side, and hoary vnderneath, sull of ribs or snewes as are those of Plantaine, of an vnpleasant taste at the first, asterward nipping the tongue: among which leaves rise vp sundry tender soot-stalkes, on the tops whereof stand yellow sloures consisting of six small leaves apiece after which succeed little knaps of seed like to a dry or withered straw-berry. The root is compact of a number of limber roots, rudely thrust together in manner of the Asphodill.

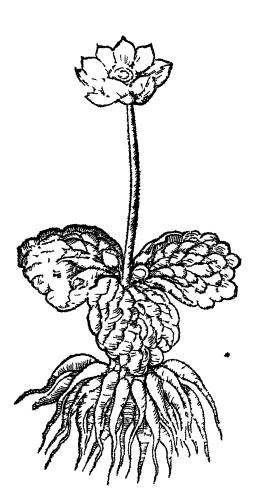
The Portugall Crow-soot hath many thicke clogged roots fastned vnto one head, very like those of the yellow Asphodull from which rise vp three leaues, seldome more, broad, thicke, and pussed vp in diueis places, as if it were a thing that were blistered, by meanes whereof it is very vneuen. From the middle of which leaues riseth vp a naked stalke, thicke, fat, very tonder, but ver fragile, or easie to breake. On the end whereof standeth a faire single yellow sloure, having in the

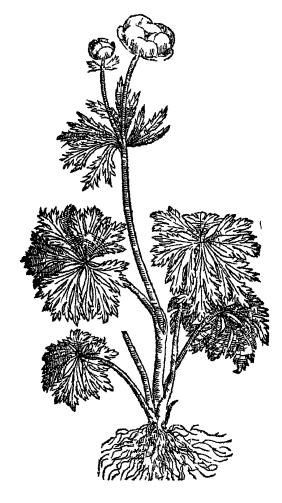
middle a naked fundle of a gold yellow tending to a Saffion colour.

11 Rannaculus Lusitanicus Clusij.
Portugall Ciow-foot.

12 Ranunculus globofus.

Locker Gowlons, or Globe Crowfoot.





The Globe Crow-foot hath very many leaues deepely cut and tagged, of a bright greene colour like those of the field Crow-foot: among which riseth up a stalke, dissided toward the top into other branches, furnished with the like leaues of those next the ground, but smaller: on the tops of which branches grow very faire yellow floures, consisting of a few leaues folded or rolled up together like a round ball or globe: whereupon it was called Ranunculus globosus, or the Globe Crow-foot, or Globe floure: which being past, there succeed round knaps, wherein is blackish feed. The root is small and threddy.

‡ 13 This hath large leaves like those of the last described, but rough and hairy; the stalk is some foot high: the floures are pretty large, composed of flue white sharps the pointed leaves. It floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the Alars it is the floures in July and growes in the floures in July and growes in the floures in July and growes in the floures in the floures in July and growes in July and

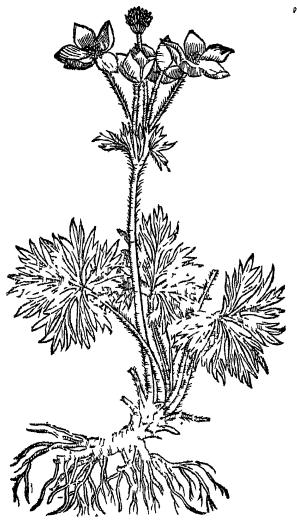
floures in Iuly, and growes in the Alps: it is the Ranunculi montani 2. pecses altera of Clusius.

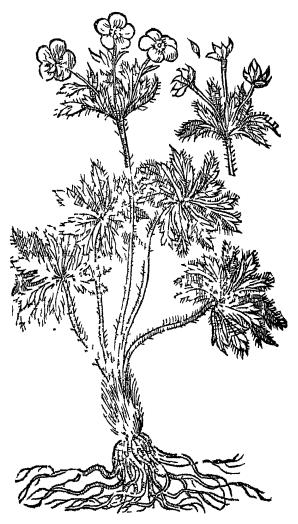
14 This other hath leaves not valike those of the precedent, and such stalkes also, but the floures consist of 5 round leaves, purplish beneath; the edges of the upper side are of a whitish purple, & the residue wholly white, with many yellow threds in the middle it grows in the mountain

LIII z

13 Raquaculus hir futus Alpinus flo albo.
Rough white floured mountaine Crow-foot.

Rough purple floured mountain Crowfoot,





Iura, against the city of Geneua, whereas it floures in Iune, and ripens the seed in August. Clusus had the figure and description hereof from D'. Penny, and he calls it Ranunculus montanus 3. ‡

The Place.

The twelfth kind of Crowfoot groweth in most places of York-shire and Lancashire, and other bordering shires of the North countrey, almost in every medow, but not sound wilde in these Southerly or Westerly parts of England that I could ever understand of.

The Time.

It floureth in May and Iune: the feed is ripe in August.

The Names.

The Globe floure is called generally Ranunculus globofus of some, Flor Trollius, and Ranunculus Alpinus: in English, Globe Crow-soot, Tioll floures, and Lockron gowlons.

CHAP.368. Of Double yellow and white Batchelors Buttons.

¶ The Description.

He great double Crow-foot or Batchelors button hath many iagged leaues of a deepe greene colour: among which rife vp stalkes, whereon do grow faire yellow floures exceeding double, of a shining yellow colour, oftentimes thrusting forth of the middest of the said floures one other smaller floure: the root is round, or fashioned like a Turnep; the form whereof hath caused it to be called of some S. Anthonies Turnep, or Rape Crow-foot. The seed is wrapped in a cluster of rough knobs, as are most of the Crow-feet.

The double yellow Crow-foot hath leaves of a bright greene colour, with many weake anches trailing upon the ground; whereon do grow very double yellow floures like unto the prethat altogether lesser. The whole plant is likewise without any manisest difference, saving trees do never bring forth any smaller floure out of the middle of the greatest, as the hath no Turnep or knobby root at all, wherein consists the greatest difference.

z The

† Ranunculus maximus Anglicus. Double Crow-foot, or Batchelors buttons.



3 Ranunculus albus multiflorus. Double white Crow-foot.



2 Renonculos dolcis muleiples Double wilde Crow-fort.



The white double Crow-foot hath many great leaves deeply cut with great gashes, and those snipt about the edges. The stalks duide themselves into divers brittle branches, on the tops whereof do grow very double floures as white as inow, and of the bignesse of our yellow Batchelors button The root is tough, limber, and disperseth it selfe faire abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth. The Place.

The first and third are planted in gardens for the beauty of the floures, and likewise the second, which hath of late beene brought out of Lancashire vnto our London gardens, by a curious gentleman in the fearching forth of Simples, Mr. Thomas Hesketh, who found it growing wilde in the towne fields of a smal

village called Hesketh, not farre from Latham in Lancashire. The Time.

They floure from the beginning of May to the end of Iune.

The Names.

Dioscorides hath made no mention hereof that 1 pulerus hath separated the first of these from the others, intreating of it apart, and paring it by a pe-"

culiar name Batrachion; wheretron it is also called Apuley Batrachion, or Apulesar foot.

It is commonly called to anthony, or Saint Anthonies Rape: in the Crow-foot: It is called to the English, Rape Crow-foot: It is called to the English of Crow-foot: It is called to the English of Crow-foot: It is called to the Crow-foot: It is called t

Lill 3

Dutch, Anthony Raph n. ‡ These names and faculties properly belong to the Ram real as bulbofus, described in the fixt place of the last chapter, and also to the find double one here described, for they vary little but in colour, and the single neise and doubler esse of their toures. ‡

The third is called of Lobel, Ranunculus nineus polyanthos of Tabera. R municulus albus multifioius

in English, Doublewhite Crow-foot, or Batchelors buttons.

The Temperature.

These plants do bitc as the other Crow-feet do.

The Vertues.

The chiefest veitue is in the root, which being stamped with salt is good for those that have a plague fore, if it be presently in the beginning tied to the thigh, in the middle between the groin or stanke and the knee by meanes whereof the poyson and malignitic of the disease is di in strom the inward parts, by the emunctorie or clensing place of the slanke, into those outward parts of lesse account for it exulces ateth and presently raiseth ablisher, to what part of the body societ it is applied. At dist chance that the fore hapneth under the aime, then it is requisite to apply it to the arme a little about it eshow. My opinion is, that any of the C ow feet will do the same my reason is, because they all and energy of them do blisher and cause paine, wheresoeuer they be applied, and paine doth draw vito it selfe more paine, for the hature of paine is to resort unto the weakest place and where it may finde paine, and likewise the poyson and renomous qualitie of that disease is to resort unto that painefull place.

Apulerus faith further, That if it be hanged in a linnen cloath about the necke of him that is lunaticke, in the waine of the moone, when the figne shall be in the first degree of lavius of Scorpio, that then he shall forthwith be cured. Moreover, the herbe Batrachion stamped with vineger, 100t and all, is vsed for them that have blacke skars or such like marks on their skips, it eats them out,

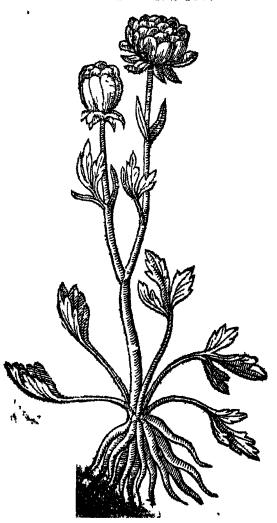
and leaves a colour like that of the body.

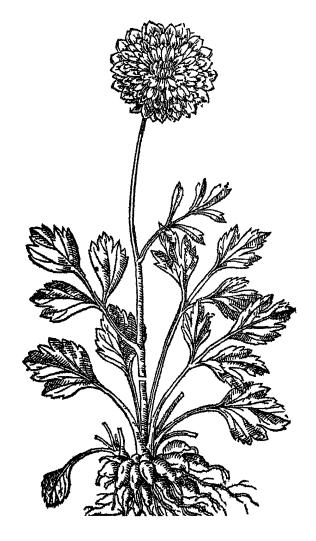
† The figure that for merly war in the first place of this chapter was the double one mentioned in the second defer paon of the foregoing chapter, where alloyou may finde a double floure express by the side of the figure.

CHAP. 369. Of Turkie or Asian Crow-feet.

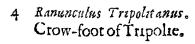
1 Ranumulus fangumeus multiplex.
The double red Crow-foot.

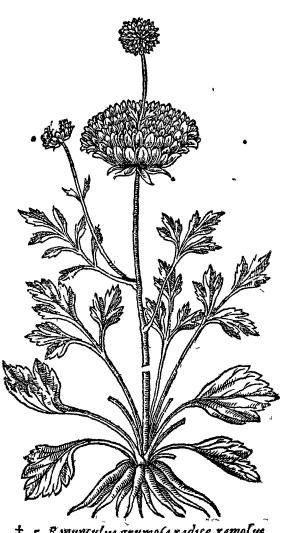
‡ 2 Ramunculus Afiaticus flo. pleno miniato. The double Afian skarlet Crow-foot.





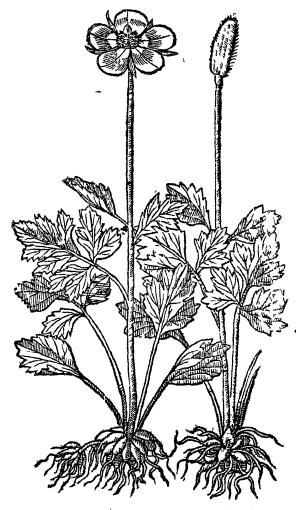
‡ 3 Rumneulus Asiaticus slore pieno prolisero. The double buttoned scarlet Asian Crow soot.





‡ 5 Ranunculus grumosa radice ramosus.

Branched red Asian Crow-soot.



* 6 Ranunculus Afraticus grumos i radice flo.albo.
White floured Asian Crow-soot.





† 7 Ranunculus Afraiscus grumosa radice flore flavo o 1110.
Asian Crow-soot with yellow striped floures.

The Deferip wir.



leaues using immediatly forth of the ground, cut in the edges with deepe gaines somewhat hollow, and of a bright shining green colour. The stalk riseth up to the height of a soot, smooth and very briefle, dividing it selfe into other branches, sometimes two, seldome three whereon do grow leaves confusedly, set without order the floures grow at the tops of the stalks, very double, and of great beauty, of a perfect scarlet colour, tending to rednesse. The root is compast of many long tough roots, like those of the yellow Asphodill.

2 Of this kinde there is also another, or other the same better expect, for Cir sus the author of these neuer see the former, I ut makes it onely to differ, in that the floures are of a sangume colour, and those of this of a kinde of scarlet, or

red lead colour.

3 This differs nothing from the former, but that it fends up another floure somewhat leffer, out of the middle of the first floure, which happens by the strength of the 100t, and goodnesse of

the soile where it is planted. ‡

A The Crow-foot of Tripolis or the fingle red Ranunculus hath leaves at the first comming vp like vnto those of Groundswell: among which rifeth vp a stalke of the height of halfe a cubit, somwhat hairy, wheron grow broad leaves deeply cut, even to the middle rib, like those of the common Crow-foot, but greener the floure grow cth at the

top of the stalke, consisting of fine leanes, on the outside of a darke onerworne red co our, on the inside of a red lead colour, bright and shining, in shape like the wilde come Poppic: the knop or stile in the middle which containeth the seede is garnished or bedeckt with very many small purple thrummes tending to blacknesse: the root is as it were a rounded of little bulbes or graines lile

those of the small Celandine or Pilewoort.

‡ 5 There be divers other Asian Crow-seet which Clusius hath set forth, and which grow in the most part in the gardens of our prime Florists, and they differ little in their loots, stalkes, or leaves, but chiefely in the floures, wherefore I will onely briefely note their differences, not thinking it pertinent to stand upon whole descriptions, unless they were more necessary: this sist differs from the fourth in that the stalkes are divided into sundry branches, which beare like, but less floures than those which stand upon the main stalke: the colour of these differs not stom that of the last described.

6 This is like the last described, but the floures are of a pure white colour, and sometimes baue

a few streaks of red about their edges.

7 This in stalkes and manner of growing is like the precedent: the stalke seldome parting it selfe into branches; but on the top thereof it carries a faire shoure consisting commonly of round topped leaves of a greenish yellow colour, with divers red veines here and there dispersed and inning alongst the leaves, with some purple thrums, and a head standing up in the middle as in the former. ‡

The first groweth naturally in and about Constantinople, and in Asia on the further side of Bostonia, from whence there hath been brought plants at divers times, and by divers persons, but have perished by reason of their long tourney, and want of skill of those bringers, that have he we have received them they have been been notwithstanding Classian saith he received a plant fresh and greene, the which a doforth of his garden. My Lord and Master the right Honorable the Lord Treassure.

furer had divers plants fent him from thence which were drie before they came, as a forefaid. The other groweth in Aleppo and Tripolis in Syria naturally, from whence we have received plants for our gardens, where they flourish as in their owne countrey.

The Time.

They bring forth their pleasant floures in May and Iune, the seed is tipe in August.

The Names.

The first is called Ranunculus Constantinopolitanus Of Lobel, Ranunculus singu acu i displice, Ranunculus Bizaniaus, sive Asiaticus in the Tuikish tongue, Torobolos, Catamer laile in English, the double red Ranunculus, or Crow-soot

The fourth is called Ranmeulus Tripolitanus, of the place from whence it was first brought into these parts of the Turks, Tarobolos Catamer, without that addition labe which is a proper word to all floures that are double.

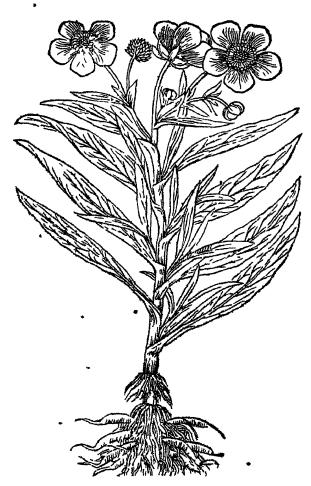
of The Temperature and Vortues.

Their temperature and vertues are referred to the other Crow-fect, who reof they are thought to be kindes.

CHAP. 370. Of Speare-woort, or Bane-woort.

The Description.

- Seare-woort hath an hollow stalke full of knees or 10ynts, whereon do grow long leaues, little harry, not valike those of the willow, of a shining green colour. the floures are very large, and grow at the tops of the stalks, consisting of fine leaues of a faire yellow colour, verie like to the field gold cup, or wilde Crow-soot. after which come round knops or seed vessels, wherein is the seed the root is contract of divers bulbes or long clogs, mixed with an infinite number of hairy threds.
 - Ranunculus flammeus masor.
 Great Speare-woort.

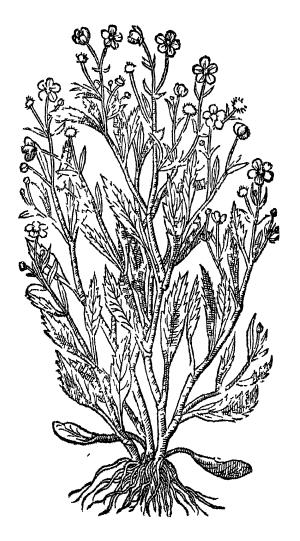


2 Raninculus flammeus minor. The lesser Speare-woort.



- The common Spearewoort being that which we have called the leffer, hath leaves, floures, and stalks like the precedent, but altogether lesser: the roote confisteth of an infinite number of threddie strings.
 - 3 Ranunculus flammeus serratis.
 Iagged Speare-woost

4 Ranunculus palustris rotundifolius. Marish Crow-foot, or Speare-worts.





3 lagged Speare-woort hath a thicke fat hollow stalke, dividing it selfe into divers branches, whereon are set sometimes by couples two long leaves, sharp pointed, &cut about the edges like the teeth of a saw. The floures grow at the top of the branches, of a yellow colour, in form like those of the field Crowsoot: the root consistent of a number of hairy strings.

4 Marsh Crow-soot, or Speare-woort (whereof it is a kinde, taken of the best approved authors to be the true Apium risus, though divers thinke that Pulsatilla is the same: of some it is called Apium hamorrhoidarum) riseth forth of the mud or waterish mire from a threddie root, to the height of a cubit, sometimes higher. The stalke divideth it selfe into divers branches, whereupon doe grow leaves deeply cut round about like those of Doues-soot, and not vnlike to the cut Mallow, but somewhat greater, and of a most bright shining green colour: the floures grow at the top of the branches, of a yellow colour, like vnto the other water Crow-seet.

The Place.

They grow in most and dankish places, in brinkes or water courses, and such like places almost euery where.

The Time.

They floure in May when other Crow-feet do.

The Names.

Speare-woort is called of the later Herbarists Flammula, and Ranunculus Flammeus; of Cordus, Rain nunculus and Namunulus or long leased Crow foot: In Low Dutch, Exclosion: in English, Speare-Crow foot, Speare-woort, and Banewoort, better it is dangerous and deadly for sheep; and that if they feed of the same it inflameth their limite tretteth and blistereth their guts and intrails.

The Temperature of all the Crowfeet.

List like to the other Crow-feet in facultie, it is hot in the mouth or biting, it exul
cerateth

Centern and raiseth blisters, and being taken inwardly it killeth remediles? Generally as the Crow-set, as Galea faith, are of a very sharpe or bitting qualitie, insomuch as they revise bushes with panie, and they are hot and drie in the sourth degree.

of The Vertue, of all the Crowfeet.

The leaves or coots of Crowfeet Ramped and applied vnto any part of the hody, revieth the A skin to swellend buffer, and raiseth up wheales, bladders, canseth scars, cross, and ought leaves and tuch like excrescences, to cause them to fall at 1.

The leaves the uped and applied unto any postulential or plague fore, or carbuncle fraction the Benefacility for the fame, and cause the venourous or pestulential matter to breath south, by

opening the partie of 14 per signs in the skin.

It plen illeth much to chara plague fore from the inward pairs, being of danger, vinto other re- C more places without on the licait, and other of the spiritual parts, as hath beene declared in the description.

Min not le to the a little of the beibe filmped and, falt into in y of the fingers, against the pain of the line, which medicine selectione sailerly for it causeth give terpaine in the singer than was in the worl, by the meanes whereof, the great in oring taketh away the lesser.

Train beggers do re to fampe the fraues and lavit vnto their legs and arms, which causeth E tool flithy richs as you and second from where I vigabounds to more the people the more to

J. TUC

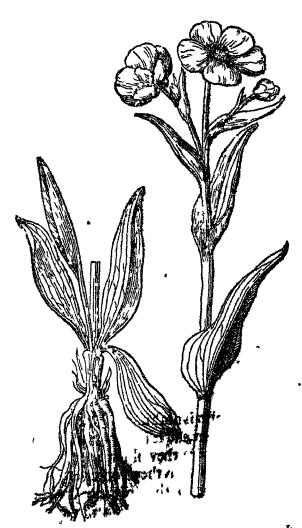
The limited Coordoot of High age taken to be Ap unarifus of forne, yet others thinke Aco-F while Developed to be it. This plant fpoileth the fences and understanding, and draweth together the finewes and enfeles of the face in fisch frange manner, that those who beholding such as died by the taking hereof, here supposed that they died laughing, so so caecably hath it crawine and contracted the nerves and sinewes, that their saces have been drawne awry, as though they laughed, whereas course in the they have died with great torment.

‡ CHAP. 371. Of divers other Crowfeet.

‡ I Ranunculus Grassias littfolius.
Broad leaucd Candy Crowfoot.

‡ 2 Kanunculus felso Plantagrais.
Plantaine leaved Crowfoot.





The Defeription.

#1 7 He roots of this are fomwhat like chose of the Ation Ranuceles the leaves are vericlarge Cloudsift, of a light green colour, cut at out the edges, 8 here and there deeply danided. the falk, is thicke, found, and fliffe, divided into two or three branches, at the feeting on of which now least hieres a intle nickt about the end-the domes are of an infullerent organise und conin a "re longith in a pointed leaves, flanding a little each from other, forth the green points of the city's new the indices between them there are yellow threds in the middle of the fe flowers, which con money withemiclies in Echinaire, or March. It is found only in to it gardens, and Clapers or ly hack for a forth by the name we here give you.

2 This allo that came from the Pyrenzan hills is made a Denizen in our gardens: it hatha stalke some bot high, set with peruous leaves, like those of Plantame, but thinner, and of the colour of Vv oad, and the true forms hing broad at their fetting on, and end in a that pe point, at the top of the flatte grow the floures, each confifting of flue found flender pure white leaves, of a reasonable highestic, with yello with the is and a little head in the middle, the root is white and fibious. It floure, about the beginning of May. Cluster also set forth this by the title of Ranunculus

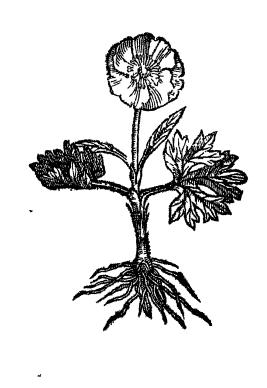
Pyrulaiss the floir.

1 lie fame Author hath also muen vs the knowledge of divers other plants of this kinde, and this had cell. R willie mo italies 1. It hath many found leaves, here and there deeply cut in and fings show the edges, of a darke greene colour, and finning, pretty thicke, and of a very hot tafte: among tiwhich rifes up a flender, fingle, and thort flalke, bearing awhite floure made of fine little leaves with a yellowith throm in the middle which falling, the feeds grow clustering together as in other plants of this kinde the root is white and fibrous.

† 3 Ranunculus mentanus flo, minore, Mountain Crowfoot with the lesser floure.

‡ 4 Ranunculus montanus flore maiore. Mountain Crowfoot with the bigger floure.

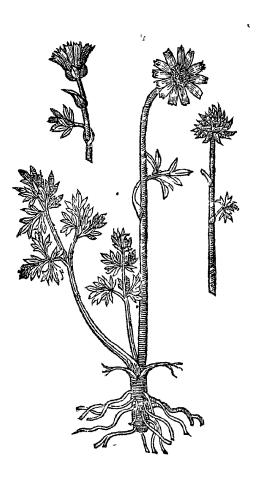




This also is nothing else but a varietie of the last described, and differs from it in that the s are larger, and it is sometimes sound with them double. Both these grow on the tops of the ad there they floure as soone as the snow is melted away, which is vsually in Iune: but gardens they floure very early, to wit, in Aprill.

of this are cut or divided into many parts, like those of Rue, but soften & greener it Ranunculus Ruta folio) or not much valike those of Coriander (whereupon

‡ 5 Ranunculus pracex rutaces felio. Rue leaued Crowfoot.



‡ 7 Ranunculus parvus echinatus. Small rough headed Crowfoot.



‡ 6 Rammerdus Pracox Thal. Itis folic. Columbine Clowfoot.



Pena calls it Ranunculus Contandre felie:) amongst or ratherbefore these comes up a stalk some hand full high, bearing at the top thereof one floure of a reasonable bignesse on the outside before it be throughly open of a pleasing red color, but white within, composed of twelve or more leaves.

. 6 This bath a stalke some foor high small and reddish, whereon grow sundry leaves like those of the greater Thalittrum, or those of Columbines, but much lesse, and of a bitter taste out of the bofomes of these leaves come the sources at each space one, white, and consisting of fine leanes apiece which falling, there succeed two or three little hornes containing a round reddish feed the root is fibrous, white, very bitter, and creepes here and there putting vp new shoots. It growes in diuers woods of Austria, and floures in Aprill, and the feed is ripe in May, or Iune Clusius calls it kenuneulus pracax 2. Thalietri folio. It is the grammor Daleschampy in the Hist Lugue

This which (as Clusus faith) for each the Ranunculus of Apuleus, hath aile a flee spoot, with small leaves divided into three and for footabout the edges, and they grow lead thort footstalks, the stalks are some use handfulls high, rommonly leaning on the leaves and on them grow such leaves as the stalks carrying floures of a pale veller attended fue leaves apiece, which

which follow there succed fine or fix sharpe pointed rough cods, containing seed almost like that of the former. ‡

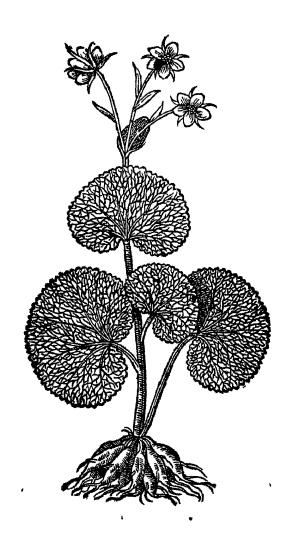
CHAP. 372. Of Woolfes-bane.

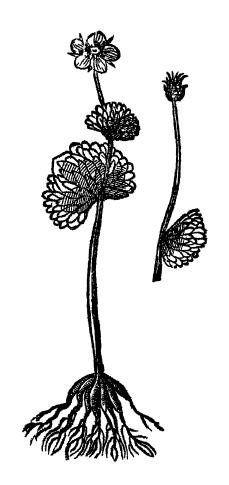
. The kindes.

There be divers forts of Wolfes-bane: whereof fome bring forth flowers of a yellow colour; others of a blew, or tending to purple: among the yellow ones there are fome greater, others leffer; fome with broader leaves, and others with narrower.

1 Thora Valdensis.
Broad leased VVolses-bane.

2 Thoramont is Baldi, five Sabaudica, Mountaine VVolfes-bane.





¶ The Description.

He first kinde of Acouste, of some called Thora, others adde there the place where it groweth in great abundance, which is the Alps, and call it Thora Valdensium. This plant tooks his name of the Greek word the figurifying corruption, poison, or death, which are the certains effects of this pernicious plant: for this they vievery much in poisons, and when they means to infect their arrow heads, the more speedily and deadly to dispatch the wilde beasts, which greatly annoy those mountaines of the Alpes: to which purpose also it is brought into the Mart-townes and those places to be fold vito the hunters, the funce thereof beeing prepared by pressing and so kept in hornes and hooses of beasts, for the most speedile poison of all the Acoustes 3 to the concluded therewith, leaueth the wound vincureable (if it but onely fetch bloud where it that round about the wound the flesh bee speedily cut away in great quality.

argueth elfo that Mattholus hath suproperly called it Pf. 180 of the interview of balfald Acounte, forwithout question there is no worse or more speedie veno a in the world, nor no Acounte or toxicall plant comparable hereunto. And yet let us consider the fatherly care and proudence of God, who neth provided a conquerour and triumpher over this plant so renorms a arrely his same of Acouste. The falke of this plant is first and sasting, and one, crystmooth, two or three handfulls high and hereupon do grow two, three, or so we less the leaves of the dead, wherein the edges. The source grow as the top of the state colour of the leaves of vood, nicked in the edges. The source grow as the top of the state of some or round head, wherein is the seed the root consistent of nine or ten slender edges, with some or round head, wherein is the seed the root consistent of nine or ten slender edges, with some finall sibers also, and they are sastened together with little string, onto one head, his those of the white Aspholus!

of come forth two leaves and no more, wherein it differeth from the other of the Valdens having likewile three or foure sharpe pointed leaves, narrow and somewhat rigged at the place where the stalke divideth it selfe into smaller branches, whereon do grow small yellow sources like the pre-

cedent but much lesser

The Pluce.

These venomous plants doe grow on the Alpes, and the mountaines of Sauny and Switzerland, the first grow plentifully in the countrey of the Valdens, who whate participate subjections taines towards Italie. The other is sound on Baldus, a mountaine of Italy. The wave subjection England.

of The Time.

They floure in March and Aprill, their feed is tipe in Iune.

The Names.

This kinde of Aconite or Wolfes-bane is called Thora, Taura, and Tura, it is furnamed Valdensis, that it may differ from Napellus, or Monkes hood, which is likewise named Thora.

Aucen maketh mention of a certaine deadly herbe in his fourth booke, fixt Fen. called Farfus,

it is hard to affirme this same to be Thora Valdensis.

Gefner sudges this to be the Aconstum pardalianches of Dioscorides, and herein is sollowed by Banhine.

The Temperature and Vertues

The force of these Wolses-banes, is most permicious and poison some, and (as it is reported). A exceeded the malice of Apellus, or any of the other Wolses-banes, as we have said.

They say that it is of such force, that if a man especially, and then next any source footed beast B be wounded with an arrow or other instrument dipped in the inicchercos, they die within halfe an

houre after remedilesse.

CHAP. 373. Of Winter Wolfes-banz.

The Description.

This kinde of Aconite is called Aconitum hyemale Belgerum, of Doconeus, Aconitum Interm minus in English, VVolses-bane, or small yellow wolses-bane whose leaves come forth of the ground in the dead time of winter, many times bearing the snow upon their heads of his leaves and floures; year the colder the weather is, and the deeper that the snow is, the sairer and larger is the floure, and the warmer that the weather is, the lesser is the floure, and worse coloured: these leaves keay come forth of the ground im nediatly from the root, with a naked, soft, and slender stem, deeply cut or ing god on the leaves, of an exceeding faire greene colour, in the midst of which comments forth a yellow flour, in thew or sa him like voto the common field Grow sooties which sollow sundry cold full of bro vue seed. It'te the other kindes of Aconites the propriet is thicke, tuberous, and knottle; like to the kindes of Anemone.

[†] There were formerly some figures in the chapter, with as many descriptions, though the plants sigured and described were but two, to which rumber they are new reduced. The two somer, which were by the names of Priora Valdensis mar and famous, thus different and only two large round leaves, and the semale source. The other two being also of one plant are more deeply out in upon the top of the leaves, which are seven and lesser than the Cost beformer

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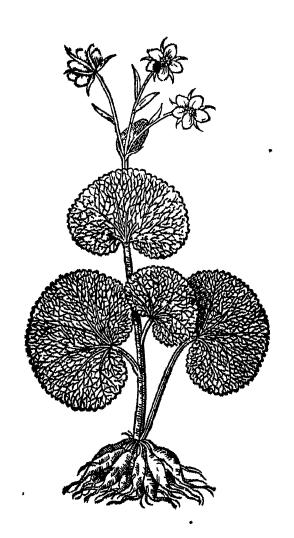
CHAP. 372. Of Woolfes-bane.

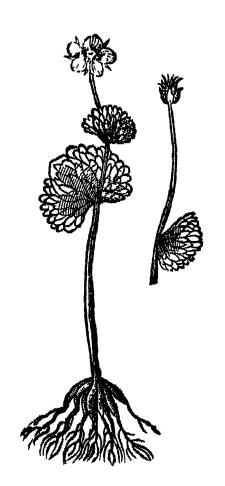
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The Description.

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The Place.

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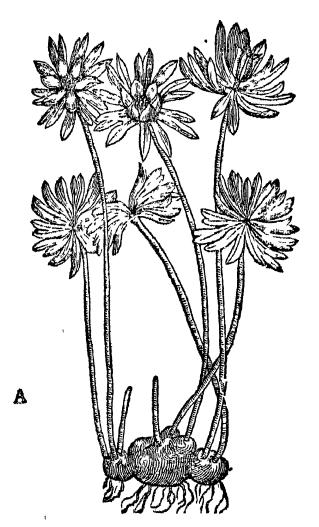
+ There were formerly four efficiences in the chapter with a many definition though the plants figured and defended were but two, to which murble they are now reduced the two former, which were by the names of Petros V il leafor more and femilia, that it is adopted and I alone to wolving a round be me, and the femilia former two being also of one plant are more deeply car in your the top of the femilia, which has been and in Technical after the name of the femilia former.

CHAP. 373. Of Winter Wolfes-bane.

The Description.

This kinde of Aconite is called Aconitum hyemale Belgerum, of Dadoueus, Aconitum tites me and in Englith, VVolfes-bane, or final yellow wolfes-bane whose leaves come forth of the ground in the dead time of winter, many times bearing the snow upon their heads of his leaves and flowes year the colder the weather is, and the deeper that the snow is, the fairer and larger is the flowe, in the warmer that the weather is, the lesser is the flowe, and worse coloured: these leaves I say come forth of the ground im nediatly from the root, with a naked, soft, and slender stem, deeply cut of the god on the leaves, of an exceeding saire greene colour, in the midst of which comments forth it is logistic, in the worse should like unto the common field. Crow sociaster which sollows the costs full of browne seeds, like the other kindes of Aconites the noot is the time.

Acontum hyemale.
Winter Woolfes-bane.



The Place.

It groweth upon the mountaines of Germany, we have great quantitie of it in our London gardens.

The Time.

It floweth in Ianuarie, the feed is ripe in the end of March.

The Names.

It is called Aconitum hyemale, or Hibernum, or winter Aconite: that it is a kinde of Aconite or Woolfs-bane, both the form of the leaves and cods, and also the dangerous faculties of the herbe it selfe do declare.

It is much like to Acontum Theophraft: which he describe thin his ninth booke, saying, it is a short herbe having no secon, or superfluous thing growing on it, and is without branches as this plant is ill eroot, saith he, is like to we corto a nut, or els to week, a dry sig, onely the lease seemeth to make a gainst it, which is nothing at all like to that of Succorie, which he compare thit vnto.

The Temperature and Vertues.

This herbe is counted to be very dangerous and deadly, hot and drie in the fourth degree, as Theoph. in plaine words doth testifie concerning his owne Acouste; for which he faith that there was never found his Antidote or remedie: whereof Athenaus and

Theopompus write, that this plant is the most poisonous herb of all others, which moved outd to say Qua quia nascustus dura vivacia caute—notwithstanding it is not without his peculiar vertues. It chimus Camerarius now living in Noremberg saith, the water dropped into the cies ceaseth the pain and burning: it is reported to prevaile mightily against the bitings of scorpions, and is of such force, that if the scorpion passe by where it groweth and touch the same, presently lebecommeth while, heavy, and sencelesse, and if the same scorpion by chance touch the white Hellebor, he is presently delivered from his drowsinesse.

CHAP. 374. Of Mithridate Woolfes-bane.

¶ The Description.

This plant called Anthora, being the antidote against the poison of Thera, Acouste or wolfes bane, hath stender hollow stalkes, very brittle, a cubit high, garnished with fine cut or jagged leaves, very like to Nigella Romana, or the common Larkes spurre, called Consolida Regalis: at the top of the stalkes doe grow faire flowers, fashioned like a little helmet, of an our worne yellow colour; after which come small blackish cods, wherein is conteined blacke shining seed like those of Onions: the soot consistent of divers knobs or tuberous lumpes, of the bignesse of a mans thumbe.

The Place,

The Place,

The Place,

The Place,

The Place,

groweth abundantly in the Alps called Rhe
in Sanoy, and in Liguria. The Ligurians of Turin, and those that dwell neere the lake Lemane,

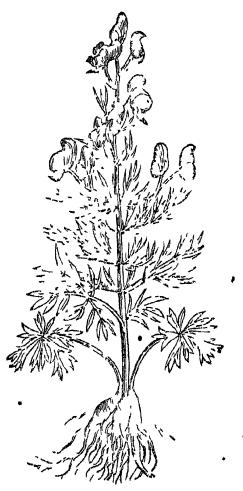
this herbe to be a present remedy against the deadly poison of the herb. There and the

conites, provided that when it is brought into the garden there to be kept for Physicks

is planted neere to any of the Aconites for through his attractive qualitie. It will

craw

Anthorafive Acontum fatus ferus. , Whollome Wolfes bau-



draw vnto it felf the many neard venomous porson of the Acont will be come of the like qualitie, that is, to become porsonous likewise, but himg kept far off, it retained his owne naturall qualitie still.

It floureth in August, the see his ripe in the end of September.

I he Names,

The inhabitants of the lake of Genera, & the Piemontoise do call it Anthora and the common people Amboro Correct calleth a certaine berbe which is like to Monk Lood, 75 a remedy against the porson thereof, by the name of Napellus Monfis, in the 500 chape of his a condbooke, and in the 745 chap he fuch, that Ze on a doth from with Napelless of Monkes hood, and that by reason of the merene the of the funcathe force and through thereof is duited and made weaker, and that et is a treacle, that is, a counterporton as an iff the Viper, Moul shoot, & all other voitons and hererpon it followerb, that a conor only Nipellus Moylis, but all fo Z. lot in Au.cenne notwithstanding the Apothecaries do sell mother Zedo na differing from ambora, which is a root of a longer forme, which not without cause is thought to be Aucens and Scrapio's Zerumberh, of Zurumbeth.

It is called Anthora, is though they should fay Antithora, because it is an entire to Thora, and a counterposition to the sum. Thora

and Ambora, or Tura and Amura, seeme to be new words, but yet they are vsed in Marcellus Empericus, an old writer, who teacheth a medicine to be made of Tura and Antura against the pin and web in the eies in English, yellow Monks-hood, yellow Helmet floure, and Aconstes Lithridate.

The root of Anthora is wonderfull bitter, it is an enemie to all possons it is good for purgati- At ons; for it voideth by the stoole both watere and slimite homours, killeth and drineth forth all manner of wormes of the belly.

Hugo Solerrus lath, that the roots of Anthora do largely purge, not onely by the stoole, but also B by vomite and that the measure rhereof is taken to the quantitie of l'asclus (which is commonly

called a beane) in broth or wine, and is given to frong bodies.

Antonius Guanerius doth shew in his treatie of the plague, the second difference, the third chapter, that Ambora is of great force, yea and that against the plague; and the root is of like vertices, given with Dittanie, which I have seene, saith he, by experience and he further saith, it is an herbe that groweth hard by that he be Thora, of which there is made a posson, wherewith they of Sauoy and those parts adjacent do envenome their arrowes, the more speedily to kill the wilde Goats, and other wilde beasts of the Alpish mountaines. And this root Ambora is the Bezoar or counterposson to that Thora, which is of so great a venome, as that it killeth all living creatures with his poison some qualities and thus much Guanerius

Somon Innuers hath also made mention of Anthora, and Arnoldus Villanovanus in his treatile of D poisons: but their writings do declare that they did not well know Authors.

CHAP. 375. Of yellow Wolfes-bane.

The Description.

He yellow kinde of Wolfes-bane called Aconitum Interm Ponticam, of according to Dudo Linus Acomium Lycoctonon lurcum maius in English, yellow Wolfest Bane whereof this our age hath found out sundry sorts not knowne to Dioscorides, although some of the forts seeme to stand Mmmm 3 and ifferent

Acordum lateum Ponticum. Yellow Woolfesbane.



indifferent betweene the kindes of Peri redus, Helleborus, and Napellus) this yellow linde I fay hath large firming greene leaues fathroned like a vine, and of the laine bignesse, deepely indented or cut, not much valike the leaves of Ceranium Fuscum, or blacke Cranes-bill: the stalkes are bare or naked, not bearing his leaues vpon the fame stalkes, one opposite against another, as in the other of his kinde: his flalkes grow up to the height of three cubits, beating very fine yellow flomes, fintaftically fillhoused, and in fuch manner thaped, that I can very hardly describe them vnro you They are fomewhat like vnro the helmer Monkes hood, open and hollow at one end, firme and thut vp at the other his roots arcmany, compact of a number of theddy or blacke flungs, of an outrworne yellow colour, Ipreading far abroad energy way, folding themfelues one within another very confusedly. I his plant groweth naturally in the darke hilhe forrests, and shadowic woods, which are not trauelled nor haunted, but by wilde and fauage beafts, and is thought to be the strongest and next vnto Thora in his porsoning qualitie, of all the test of the Aconiccs, or Woolfes banes, infomuch that if a few of the Houres be chewed in the mouth, and fort forth againe piefently, yet forthwith it burneth the jawes and tongue, causing them to swell, and making a certaine swimming oi giddinesse in

the head. This calleth to my remembrance an history of a certaine Gentleman dwelling in Lincolneshire, called Maheme, the true icport whereof my very good friend M. Nichol is Belfon, sometimes fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, hath deliuered viito me . M. Mahewe dwelling in Boston, a student in Physicke, hauing occasion to ride through the I comes of Lincolneshire, found a root that the hogs had turned up, which feemed vnto him very strange and vnknowne, for that it was in the spring before the seaues were out,: this he tasted, and it so instanced his mouth, tongue, and lips, that it caused them to swell very extreamely, so that before he could get to the towne of Boston he could not speake, and no doubt had lost his life if that the Lord God had not blessed those good remedies which presently he procured and vsed. I have here thought good to expresse this history, for two especiall causes, the first is, that some industrious and diligent observer of nature may be prouoked to feeke forth that venemous plant, or some of his kindes: for I am certainely perfuaded that it is either the Thora Valdensium, or Acoustum luteum, whereof this gentleman tasted which two plants haue not at any time been thought to grow naturally in England the other cause is, for that I would warne others to beware by that gentlemans harme. ‡ I am of opnion that this root which M. Mahewe tasted was of the Ranunculus flammens major, described in the first place of the 370. chapter aforegoing, for that growes plentifully in such places, and is of a very hot take and hurtfull qualitie. ‡

The yellow VVoolfes bane groweth in my garden, but not wilde in England, or in any other of these Northerly regions.

It floureth in the end of lune, lomewhat after the other Acoustes.

This yellow Woolfes-bane is called of Lobel, Aconstum luteum Ponticum, or Ponticke Woolfes-bane. There is mention made in Dioscorides his copies of three Woolfes-banes, of which the hundred one, and Physitions the other two. Marcellus Virgilius holdeth opinion that the vic of this tertly to be refused in medicine.

this A conite, as also of the other Woodsesspanes is deadly rough and be wife

It is vsed among the hunters which seek after wolucs, the suyce whereof they put into raw sless, which the wolues de uoure, and are killed.

CHAP. 376. Of other Wolfes-banes and Monkes-hoods.

The Defeription.

His kinde of Wolfes-bane (called Acontum Lycottonum and of Dodonaus, Acontum Lycottonum and of Dodonaus, Acontum Lycottonum flore Delphiru, by reason of the shape and likenes that the floure hath with Delphinum, or Larkes-spur and in English it is called blacke Wolfes-bane) hath many large leaves of a very deepe gieene of our worne colour, very deepely cut or tagged among which riseth vp a stalke two cubits high, whereupon do grow floures sashioned like a hood, of a very ill fauoused blewish colour, and the thiums of threds within the hood are blacke: the seed is also blacke and three cornered, growing in small husks the foot is thicke and knobby.

† 1 Aconstum lycoctonon flore Delphiny Larks-heele Wolfes-bane. † 2 Acontum lycoctonor carulcum parvim. Small blew Wolfes bane.





This kinde of Wolfes-bane, called Lycothonon corruleum parvum, facte Napelli in English finall Wolfes-bane, or round Wolfes-bane, hath many slender brittle stalkes two cubits high, before with seases very much lagged, and like vnto Napellus, called in English, Helmer-stoure. The floures do grow at the top of the stalkes, of a blewish colour, fashioned also like a hood, but wider open than any of the rest the cods and seed are like vnto the other: the root is round and small, fashioned like a Peare or small sape or Turnep: which moved the Germanes to call the same stapen blocament, which is in Latine, Floraper in English, Rape-sloure.

This kinde of Wolfes-bane, called Wapellus verm, in English, Helmet-sloure, or the great

This kinde of VVolfes-bane, called wareless were, in English, Helmet-houre, or the great Monkes-hood, beareth very faire and goodly blew floures in shape like an helmet; which are so beautiful, that a man would thinke they were of some excellent versue, but non est semper sides hat from: This plant is vniuerfally knowne in our London gardens and elsewhere, but naturally

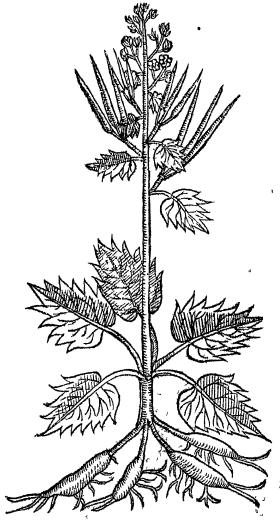
it groweth in the mountaines of Rhetia, and in fundry places of the Alps, where you shall find the graffe that groweth round it caten up with cattell, but no part of the heibe it selie touched, except by certain thes, who in such aboundant measure swarms about the same that they court the whole plant and (which is very strange) although these siles do with great delight feed hereupon, yet of them there is contested an Antidote or most available medicine against the deadly bits of the spider called Tan antida, or any other venomous beast what society, yea, an excellent remedie not onely against the Aconites, but all other poysons what society. The medicine of the foresaid slies is thus made Take of the slies which have fed themselves as is above mentioned, in number twentie, of Aristolochia rotunda, and bole Armoniack, of each a dram

There is a kinde of Wolfes-bane which Dodon our reports he found in an old written Greeke booke in the Emperors Librarie at Vienna, under the the title of Accountum lycoclonum, that answereth in all points unto Diofeorides his description, except in the leaves. It hath leaves (faith hee) like unto the Plane tree, but lesser, and more full of rags or diursions, a slender stalke as Feine, of a cubit high, bearing his feed in long cods. It hath blacke roots in shape like Creaurses. Hereunto agreeth the Emperors picture in all things saving in the leaves, which are not so large, nor so much

divided, but notched or roothed like the reeth of a faw.

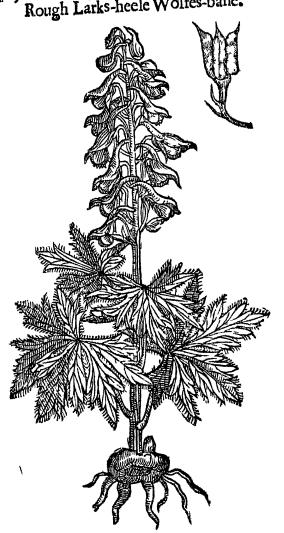
3 Napellus verus caruleus. Blew Helmet-flowe, or Monks-hood. ‡ 4 Aconstum lycoctonum ex Cod Cæf.u eo.



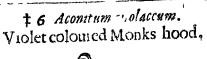


Besides these mentioned by our Author there are sundry other plants belonging to this permitious Tribe, whose historie I will briefely runne ouer: The first of these is that which Clustus hath set forth by the name of Acomium Incotanum sto. Delphing Silestacum it hath stalks some two or three cubits high, smooth and hollow, of a greenish purple colour, and covered with a certaine mealinesse: the leaves grow voon long stalks, being rough, and fashioned like those of the yellow Wolfes bane, but of a blacker colour; the top of the stalke ends in a long spike of spurre-slowers, which estalk estar they be open resemble locusts or little Lyzards, with their long and crooking tailes; they shew sine leaves, two on the sides, two below, and one above, which ends in a secretary or all the search are wrinckled, and purple on their outsides, but smooth and the within. After the flowers are past succeed three square cods, as in other Acomius and an unequall brown is wrinckled seed arregion; thicke I said and to the stalk and the st

‡ 5 Aconstum lycost. hir futum flo. Delphing. Rough Larks-heele Wolfes-bane.



† 7 Aconitum purpureum Neubergense. Purple Monks-hood of Newburg.





‡ 8 Aconstum maximum Iudenbergense. Large floured Monks-hood.





6 The leaves of this are formwhat like, yet leffe than those of our common Mostle hood, blackish on the ypper side and shiring. The stalkers some cubit and halfe high, time, still of pith, sinh on the ypper side and shiring. The stalkers some cubit and halfe high, time, still of pith, smooth, and shiring, divided towards the top into some branches carrying sew slowes, like in smooth, and shiring Monks-hood, of a most elegant and deepe violet colour the seeds are some to those of the vulgar Monks-hood, of a most elegant and deepe violet colour the seeds are sike the former, and roots round, thicke, and short, with many fibres. It growes upon the list night like the former, and roots round, thicke, and short, with many fibres. It growes upon the list night saltsburg, where it floures in July but brought into gardens it slowes some than the rest of this saltsburg, where it floures calls this Acontum lycostonum 4. Taurierus.

This hath leaues broader than those of our ordinarie Monks brood, yet like them the stalke This hath leaues broader than those of our ordinarie Monks brood, yet like them the stalke is round, straight, and strong, and of some three cubits height, and off times toward the top divided into many branches, which carry their floures spike-tashion, of a purple colour, absolutely ded into many branches, which carry their floures spike-tashion, of a purple colour, absolutely like those of the common fort, but that the thrummic matter in the middest of the floures is of a duskier colour. The root and rest of the parts are like those of the common kinde it glowes naturally upon the Styrian Alpes, whereas it floures somewhat after the common kinde, to wit, in

Tuly Clustus hath it by the name of Acontium bycoctonum 5 Reubergenste

8 The leaves of this are also divided into

‡ 9 Acoassum maximum mitante coma.
Monkes-hood with the bending or
nodding head.



fine parts, and Imprabour the edges, and doc very much refemble those of the smal Wolfsbane deferrhed in the fecond place, but that the leaves of that theme, when as the le do not the stalke is to ocubits high, nor very thicke, yer firme and ftraight, of a greenith purple colom, and at the top carries fine or fix floures, the largest of all the Monks hoo is, confishing of foure leaves, as in the rest of this kind, with avery large helmet ouer them, being sometimes an inch long, of an elegant blewish purple color the feed-vessels, feeds, and roots are like the rest of this kinde. This growes on Indenberg, the highest hill of all Stiria, and floures in August; in gardens about the end of Inly. Clusius names it Aconitum Lycott 9. Indenbergense.

This rifes up to the height of three cubits, with a flender round stall ewhich is disuided into sundry branches, and commonly hangs downc the head; whence Classus cals it Acomium bycoctonum 8. coma nutante. The floures are like those of the common Monkshood, but of somewhat a lighter purple colour. The leaves are large, and long, and much more cut in or divided than any of the rest. The roots, seeds, and other particles are not valike those of the rest of this kinde. ‡

Divers of these Wolfs banes grow in some gardens, except Aconitum sycottonon, taken forth of the Emperors buoke.

These plants do floure from May vnto the end of August.

The Names.

The first is Lycodian prince for a kinde of Wolfes-bane, and is as hurtfull as any of the rest, and called of Lobel, Acourage to Delphing, or Larke-spur Wolfes-bane. Assem speakets hereof their fecond booke, and affective is in his fourth booke, Fen. 6. the first Treatise, having his reasons seems and wherefore he hash sparated this from Canach adip, that is to say, the Wolfes strangler, or why and wherefore he hash sparated this from Canach adip, that is to say, the Wolfes strangler, or

Veolies bane.

Latine Napellus, of the figure later and barbarous Herbarists call the third Wolfes bane in Latine Napellus, of the figure later and barbarous Herbarists call the third Wolfes bane in Latine Napellus, of the figure sphere for Naves, or Naves, or Naves, or Naves, or Naves, or Naves, or Naves, for Texicum is a deadly medicine where bare on their speares, darts, and arrowes, that bring present that it named of the figure of the serial scall Texicum at a and Texa. Dielectric is the serial scale as proposes.

or accidents caused by Toxicum, together with the remedies, reckoneth vp almost the verie same that Auten doth concerning Napellus notwithstanding Auten writes of Napellus and Toxicum senerally, but not knowing what Toxicum is, as he himselfe confesseth so that it is not to be maruelled, that having written of Napellus, he should afterward entreat againe of Toxicum.

The Nature and Vertues.

All these plants are hot and dry in the fourth degree, and of a most venomous qualitie.

The force and facultie of Wolfes-bane is deadly to man and all kindes of beafts the fame was A tried of late in Antwerpe, and is as yet fresh in memorie, by an euident experiment, but most lamentable, for when the leaves hereof were by certaine ignorant persons served up in sallads, all that did cate thereof were presently taken with most cruell symptomes, and so died.

The symptomes that follow those that do eate of these deadly herbes are these, their lips and B tongues swell forthwith, their eyes hang out, their thighes are stiffe, and their wits are taken from them, as Aureen writeth in his fourth booke. The force of this poyson is such, that if the points of darts or arrowes be touched with the same, it bringeth deadly hurt to those that are wounded

therewith.

Against so deadly a poyson Aucen reckoneth up certaine remedies, which helpe after the poyfon is vomitted up, and among these he maketh mention of the Mouse (as the copies every where haue it) nourished and fed vp with Napellus, which is altogether an enemie to the poysonsome na-

ture thereof, and deliuereth him that hath taken it from all perill and danger.

Antonius Guanerius of Paula, a famous physicion in his age, in his treaty of poylons is of opinion, that it is not a mouse that Aucen speakes of, but a fly for he relleth of a certaine Philosopher that did very carefully and diligently make search after this Mouse, and neither could find at any time either Mouse, or the root of Wolfes-bane gnawne or bitten, as he had read, but in searching he found many flies feeding on the leaues, which the same Philosopher tooke, and made of them an Antidote or counterpoyson, which he found to be good and effectuall against other poysons, but especially the poyson of Wolfes-bane.

This composition consisteth of two ounces of Terralemnia, as many of the berries of the Bay E tree, and the likeweight of Mithridate, 24 of the flies that have taken their repair vpon Wolfes-

bane, of honey and oyle Oliue a sufficient quantitie.

The same opinion that Guanerius is of, Petrus Pena and Matthias de Lobel doe also hold; who affirme, that there was neuer feene at any time any Mouse feeding thereon, but that there be Flies which refort vnto it by swarmes, and feed not onely vpon the floures, but on the herbe also.

The Danger.

There hath beene little heretofore fet downe concerning the vertues of the Aconites, but much might be faid of the hurts that have come hereby, as the wofull experience of the lamentable example at Antwerpe, yet fresh in memorie, doth declare, as we have said.

† The figure that was in the first place formerly was of the Aconstum luteum Ponticum; and that in the second place was of a Napellus

CHAP. 377. Of blacke Hellebore.

The Description.

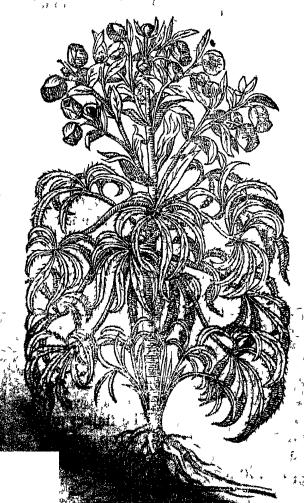
He first kinde of blacke Hellebor Dodoneus setteth forth under this title Veratrum nj. grum, and it may properly be called in English, blacke Hellebor, which is a name most fitly agreeing vinto the true and vindoubted blacke Hellebor, for the kindes and other forts hereof which hereafter follow are falle and bastard kindes thereof. This plant hath thicke and fat leaves. of a deepe greene colour, the vpper part whereof is somewhat bluntly nicked or toothed, having fundry divisions or curs, in some leaves many, in others fewer, like vnto the semale Peony, or Smyrmum Creticism. It beareth Rose fashioned floures upon slender stems, growing immediately out of the ground an handfull high, somtimes very white, and oftentimes mixed with a little shew of purple: which being vaded, there succeed small huskes full of blacke seeds: the roots are many, with long blacke firings comming from one head.

The second kinde of blacke Hellebor, called of Pena, Helleborastrum, and of Dodonaus, Vera-trumsecundum (in English, bastard Hellebor) hash-leaues muhlike the former, but narrower and placker, each leafe being much lagged or too hed about the edges like a faw. The stalkes grow the beight of a foot or more, dividing themselves into other branches toward the top; whereon down floures not much valike to the former in shew, save that they are of a greenish herby co-

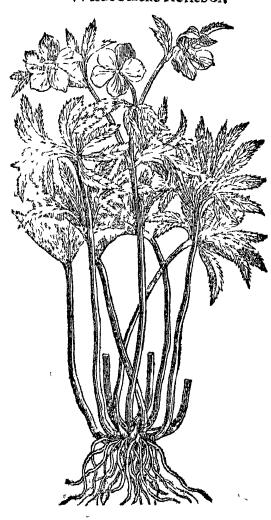
1 Helleborns mger werns
The true blacke Hellebor.



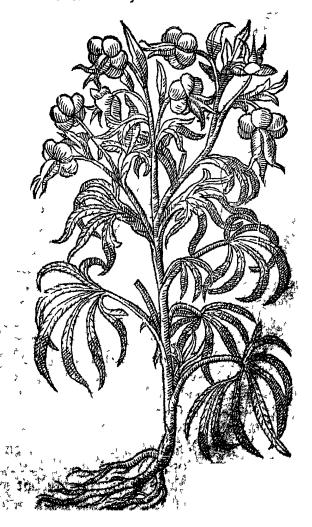
3 Helleboraster maximus.
The great Ox-heele.



2 Helleborastrum. Wilde blacke Hellebor.



4 Consiligo Ruelly, & Sesamoides magnum Cordi.
Setter-wort, or Beare-soot.



The third kinde of blacke Hellebor, called of Pena, Helleboraster maximus, with this addition, flore & semine pragnans, that is, full both of floures and feed, hath leaves somewhat like the former wilde Hellebor, saue that they be greater, more tagged, and deepely cut. The stalks grow vp to the height of two cubits, dividing themselves at the top into sundry small branches, whereupon grow little round and bottle-like hollow greene floures, after which come forth feeds which come to perfect maturitie and ripenesse. The root confisteth of many small blacke strings, invol-

ued or wrapped one within another very intricately.\

The fourth kinde of blacke Hellebor (called of Pena and Lobel, according to the description of Cordus and Auelleus, Sesumordes magnum, and Consiligo in English, Ox-heele, or Settter-woort which names are taken from his vertues in curing Oxen and fuch like cattell, as shall be shewed afterward in the names thereof) is fowell knowne vnto the most fort of people by the name of Bearefoot, that I shall not have cause to spend much time about the description. It Indeed is was not much needfull for our Author to describe it, for it was the last thing he did, for both these two last are of one plant, both figures and descriptions, the former of these figures expressing it in sloure, and the later in feed but the former of our-Author was with somewhat broader leaves, and the laterwith nanower. ‡

The Place.

These Hellebors grow upon rough and craggy mountains: the last growes wildein many woods and shadowic places in England we have them all in our London gaidens.

The Time

The first floureth about Christmasse, if the Winter be milde and warme the others later.

The Names.

It is agreed among the later writers, that these plants are Veratranigra in English, blacke Hellebor · in Greeke, and some in Italian, Elleboronero in Spanish, Verde gambre negro of divices, Melampodium, because it was first found by Melampos, who was first thought to purge therewith Pratus his mad daughters, and to restore them to health. Dioscorides writerh, that this man was a shepheard others, a Sooth-sayer. In high Dutch it is called Chaillimuttz, that is, Christs herbe, or Christmasse herbe: in low Dutch, Heylich Kerst crupt, and that because it sloureth about the birth of our Lord Iesus Christ.

I he third kinde was called of Fuchsius, Pseudohelleborus, and Feratrumnigrum adulterinum, which is in English, false or bastard blacke Hellebor. Most name it Confergo, because the husbandmen of our time do herewith cure their cattell, no otherwise than the old Farriers or horse-leeches were wont to do, that is, they cut a flit or hole in the dew-lap, as they terme it (which is an emptie skin vider the throat of the heaft) wherein they put a piece of the root of Setterwort or Beare-foot, suffering it there to remaine for certaine dayes together which manner of curing they do call Settering of their cattell, and is a manner of rowelling, as the faid Horse-leeches doe their horses with horse haire twisted, or such like, and as in Surgerie we do vie with silke, which in stead of the word Seton, a certaine Physician called it by the name Rowell; a word very inproperly spoken of a learned man, because there would be some difference betwixt men and beasts. This manner of settering of cattell helpeth the disease of the lungs, the cough, and wheeling. Moreover, in the time of pestilence or murraine, or any other diseases affecting cattell, they put the took into the place aforesaid, which drawerh vnto it all the venomous matter, and voideth it forth at the wound. I he which Absyrtus and Hierocles the Greeke Horse-leeches have at large set downe. And it is called an English, Beare-foot, Setter-wort, and Setter-grasse.

The second is named in the German tongue, Lowstwait, that is, Pedicularis, or Low se grasse: for it is thought to destroy and kill lice, and not onely lice but sheepe and other cattell : and may

be reckoned among the Beare-feet, as kindes thereof.

with a first that the second Blacke Hellebor, as Galen holdeth opinion, is hotter in taste than the white Hellebor in like manner hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues. Black Hellebor purgeth downwards flegme choler, and also melancholy especially and also he handles humors yet not without trouble and difficultie therfore it is not to be give to a bufficulties and strong bodies, as Mesure teacheth. A purgation of Hellebor is good sound and strong bodies. men, for melancholy, dull, and heavy persons, for those that are troubled with the alling sicknes, for them that are sicke of a quarante Ague, and briefely for all the declaration are troubled with blacke choler, and molefled with melancholy.

Themanner of giuing it (meaning the first blacke Hellebor) faith a start in his first booke, is B the scripples, little more or lesse.

It is given with wine of rassins or oxymel, but for pleasant as serious sweet and odors ferous C N n n n feeds : feeds must be put vnto it but if you would have it stronger, adde thereunto a grain or two of Sgamonie. Thus much Actuarius.

D The first of these kindes is best, then the second, the rest are of lesse soice.

The roots take away the morphew and blacke spots in the skin, tetters, ring-wormes, leprosies, and seabs.

The root fodden in pottage with flesh, openeth the bellies of such as haue the dropsie

The root of bastard Hellebor, called among our English women Beare-soot, steped in wine and drunken, looseth the belly even as the true blacke Hellebor, and is good against all the diseases whereunto blacke Hellebor serveth, and killeth wormes in children.

It doth his operation with more force and might, if it be made into pouder, and a dram thereof

be receiued in wine.

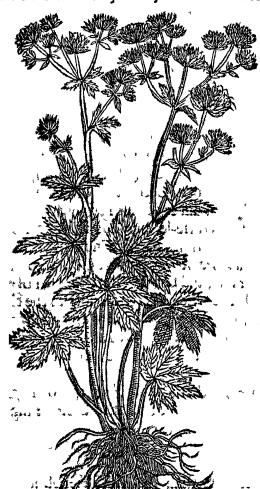
The same boyled in water with Rue and Agrimony, cureth the jaundice, and purgeth yellow su-

perfluities by siege

The leaves of bastard Hellebor dried in an ouen, after the bread is drawne out, and the pouder thereof taken in a sigge or raisin, or strawed upon a piece of bread spred with honey and eaten, killethwormes in children exceedingly.

CHAP. 378. Of Dioscorides his blacke Hellebor.

Astrantianigra, siue Veratrum nigrum Dioscoridis, Dod. Blacke Master-worts, or Dioscorides his blacke Hellebor. The Description,



'His kinde of blacke Hellebor, fer forth by Lobel under the name of Astrantianigra, agreeth very well in shape with the true Astrantia, which is called Imperatoria neuertheles by the consent of Diescorides and other Authors, who have expressed this plant for a kinde of Veratrum nigrum, or blacke Hellebor, it hath many blackish green leaves parted or cut into foure or fine deepe cuts, after the mandr of the vine leafe very like vnto those of Sanicle, both in greennes of colour, and also in proportion. The stalke is euen, smooth, and plain: at the top wherof grow floures at lattle tufts or vmbels, fet together like those of Scabious, of a whitish light greene colour, dashed oner as it were with a little darke purple: after which come the feed like vnto Carthamus or bastard Saffron. The roots are many blackish threds knit to one head or master toot. The Place.

Blacke Hellebor is found in the mountains of Germany, and in other vntilled and rough pla-

ces: it prospereth in gardens.

Dioscorides writeth, That blacke Hellebor groweth likewise in rough and dry places: and that is the best which is taken from such like places; as that (saith hee) which is brought out of Anticyta a city in Greece. It groweth in my garden.

This blacke Hellebor flowreth not in Winter, but in the Sommer moneths. The herb is given allette yeare thorow.

The Names:

is called of the later Herbarists, Astrantia migra of others, Sanicula famina: notwithstanding the much from Astrantia, an herbe which is also named Imperatoria, or Master wort. The see call it Pellitorie of Spaine, but vitruly it may be called blacke Master wort, yet the of Hellebor, as the purging facultie doth shows for it is certain, that divers the can witnesse, that the roots hereof do purge melancholy and other humors,

and that they themselves have perfectly cured mad melancholy people being purged herewith. And that it hath a purging qualitie, Conradus Gesnerus doth likewise testisse in a certaine Epissie written to Adolphus Occo, inwhich he sheweth, that Astrantiangra is almost as strong as white Hellebor, and that he himselfe was the first that had experience of the purging facultie thereof by

fiege which things confirme that it is Diofcorides his blacke Hellebor

Dioscorides hath also attributed to this plant all those names that are ascribed to the other black Hellebors. He faith fuither, that the feed thereof in Anticyra is called Sefarmo des, the which is vsed to purge with, if so be that the Text be true, and not corrupted. But it seemeth not to be altogether perfect, for if Sefamoides, as Pliny faith, and the word it selfe doth show, hath his name of the likenesse of Sesamum, the seed of this blacke Hellebor shall unproperly be called Sesamordes; being not like that of Sefamum, but of Cnicus or baltard Saffron By these proofes we may suspect, that these words are brought into Dioscorides from some other Author.

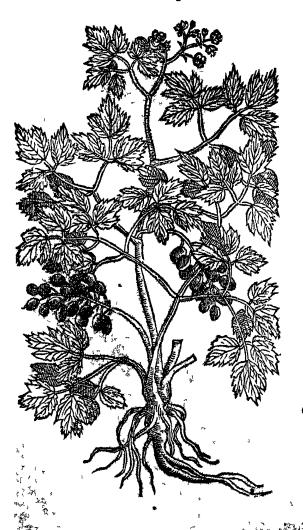
I The Temperature and Vertues

The faculties of this plant we have already written to be by triall found like to those of the A other blacke Hellebor norwithstanding those that are described in the former chapter are to be accounted of greater force.

This whole Chapter (as most besides) was out of Dodonaus, who, Pempt 3 lib 2 cep 30 labours to proue this plane to be the true blacke Hellebor of Distributed. There was also another description thrust by our Author into this chapter, being of the Persident shapes or Note me tangent formerly described in the south place of the 114 Chap pro 446.

CHAP. 379. Of Herbe Christopher.

Christophoriana. Herbe Christopher.



The Description.

Lthough Herbe Christopher be none of the Binde-weeds, or of those plants that haue need of supporting or vinderpropping, wherewith it may clime or rampe, yet because it beareth grapes, or clusters of beiries, it might have been numbred among the Approval or those that grow like Vines. It brings forth little tender stalkes a foot long, or not much longer; whereupon do grow fundry leaves fet vpon a tender foor-stalke, which do make one leafe fomewhat tagged or cut about the edges, of a light greene colour: the floures grow at the top of the stalks, in spokie tusts consisting of four little white leaves apiece: which being past, the fruit succeeds, round, somwhat long, and blacke when it is tipe, having vpon one fide a streaked furrow or hollownesse growing neere together as doe the clusters of grapes. The root is thicke, blacke without, and yellow within like Box, with many trailing firings anexed therto, creeping far abroad in the earth, whereby it doth greatly increase, and lasteth.

The Place.

Herbe Christopher groweth in the North parts of England, neere vnto the house of the right worshipfull Sir William Bowes. I have receiued plants thereof from Robinus of Paris, for my garden, where they flourish.

The Time. floureth and flourisheth in May and Iune, and the finit is ripe in the end of Sommer.

The The

The Names.

It is called in out age Christophoriana, and S. Christophori herba in English, Heibe Christopher: fomethere be that name it Coffus ager others had rather have it Acomium baccifirum it hath no bkenes ar all not affinite with Coffus, as the simplest may percente that do know both. But doubtless it is of the number of the Aconites, or Wolfs-banes, by reason of the deadly and permerous qualitie that it hath, like vnto VV olfes-bane, or Leopards-bane.

The Temperature.

The temperature of Herbe Christopher answereth those of the Aconites, as we have said. The I cries.

I finde little or nothing extant in the antient or liter writers of any one good propertiewherewith any part of this plant is possessed therefore I wish choic that love new medicines to take heed that this be pone of them, be cause it is thought to be of a venomous and deadly qualitie

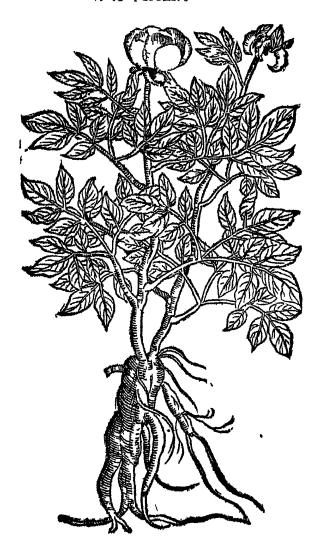
CHAP. 380. Of Pcionie.

The Kindes

There be three Peionies, one male, and two lemales, deferibed by the Antients . the laterwriters have found our force more appointed by the Antients . ters have found out foure more; one of the female kinde, called Paonia punila, or dwarfe Peonie; and another called Paonia promisua sue neutra, Bastaid, Mis-begotten, or neither of both, but as it were a plant participating of the male and scmale, one double Peronie with white floures, and a fourth kinde bearing fingle white floures.

> · Paromamas. Mile Peronic.

Pæonia mus cum (emine. Male Peionie in feed.





The Description. He first kinds of Peionie (being the male, called Paonia mas: in English, Male Peiony) h thicke red stalkes a cubit long: the leaves be great and large, confishing of divers icyned together vpon one slender stemme or rib, not much vnlike the leaves of the Wall-nut tree both in fashion and greatnesse at the top of the stalkes grow faire large red floures very like roses, having also in the midst yellow thirds or thrums like them in the rose called Ambera which being vaded and sallen away, there come in place three or source great cods or huskes, which do open when they are ripe, the inner part of which cods is of a faire red colour, wherein is contained blacke shining and polished seeds as big as a pease, and betweene eurry black seed is couched a red or crimson feed, which is barren and empty. The root is thicke, great, and tuberous, like vnto the common Peronie.

2 There is another kinde of Peionie, called of Dodonaus, Paomafamina prior of Lobel, Paoma famina in English, semale Peonie, which is so well knowne vnto all that it needeth not any de-

seription.

The third kinde of Peionie (which Pena setteth forth under the name Paonia samma polyanthos Dodonaus, Paonia samina multiplex in English, Double Peionie) hath leaves, roots, and floures like the common semale Peionie, save that his leaves are not so much sagged, and are of a lighter greene coloui: the soots are thicker and more tuberous, and the floures much greater, exceeding double, of a very deep sed colour, in sashion very like the great double rose of Province, but greater and more double.

2 Paonia famina. Female Peionie.



3 Paonsa fæmsaa multsplex.
Double red Pesonie.



*4 There is found another fort of the double Peionie, not differing from the precedent in stalks, leaves, or roots: this plant bringeth forth white floures, wherein consistent the difference.

There is another kinde of Peionie (called of Dedonaus, Paonia famina altera but of Pena, Paonia promifena, five nautra in English, Maiden or Virgin Peiony) that is like to the common Peiony, fauing that his leaues and floures are much lesse, and the stalks shorter: it beareth red stoures and seed also like the former.

6 We have likewise in our London gaidens another fort bearing floures of a palewhitish colour, very single, resembling the semale wilde Peiony, in other respects like the double white Peiony,

but leffer in all the parts thereof.

† 7 Clusion by seed sent him from Constantinople had two other varieties of single Peionies; the one had the seaues red when they came out of the ground; and the slower of this was of a deep red colour; the other had them of a whit is greene, and the floures of this were somewhat larger, and of a lighter colour. In the seaues & other part, they resembled the some non double Peiony, the Name of the colour of the seaues of the seaues

4 Paona famina polyanthos flore albo
The double white Pcionic.



‡ 6 Pæoniafæminapumila. Dwarfe female Peionie.



‡ 5 Paonia promiscua. Maiden Pcionie.



‡ 7 Pæonsa Byzantina. Turkish Peionie.



The Place.

All the forts of Peronies do grow in our London gardens, except that double Perony with white floures, which we do expect from the Low-countries of Flanders.

The male Peionie groweth wilde upon a cony berry in Betsome, being in the parish of South-fleet in Kent, two miles from Grauel-end, and in the ground somtimes belonging to a samer there called tabn Bradley.

† I have been told that our Author himselse planted that Peronie there, and afterwards seemed to finde it there by accident, and I do beleeve it was so, because none before or since have ever seen or heard of it growing wild since in any part of this Kingdome. ‡

The Time.

They floure in May the feed is ripe in Iuly.

The Names.

The Peionie is called in Greeke mina in Latine also Paonia, and Dulc. fida in shops, Pionia in high Dutch, Deonies blumen: in low Dutch, Dast bloomen: in French, Pinoine in Spanish, Ro- fu del monte in English, Peionie: it hath also many bastard names, as Rost fatniaa, Herba Casta of some, Lunaris, or Lunaria Paonia because it cureth those that have the falling sicknesse, whrom some men call Lunaticos, or Lunariake. It is called Idais Dastylus which agreeth with the semale Peionie, the knobbie roots of which be like to Dastylis Idai, and Dastylis Idai are certaine precious stones of the forme of a mans singer, growing in the Island of Candie: it is called of divers Azlaophoris, or brightly shining, taking his name of the shining and glittering graines, which are of the colour of scarlet.

There be found two Aglasphorides, described by Elianus in his 14. booke, one of the sea, in the 24. Chapter, the other of the earth, in the 27 chapter. That of the sea 15 a kinde of Fucus, or sea mosse, which groweth upon high rocks, of the bignesse of Tamarisk, with the head of Poppy; which opening in the Sommer Solffice doth yield in the night time a certain sierie, and as it were sparkaling brightnesse or light.

That of the earth, faith he, which by another name is called Cynoffastas, lieth hid in the day time among other herbes, and is not knowne at all, and in the night time it is easily scene : for it shineth

like a star, and glittereth with a fierie brightnesse.

And this Aglaophotis of the earth, or Cynospastus, is Paonia, for Apulcius faith, that the seedes or graines of Peronie shine in the night time like a candle, and that plenty of it is in the night season found out and gathered by the shepheards. Theophrastus and Pluny do show that Peronie is gathered

in the night; which Alianus also affirmeth concerning Aglaophotis.

This Aglaophotis of the earth, or Cynospastus, is called of Iosephus the writer of the Iewes warre, in his seventh book e, 25. chapter, Baaras, of the place wherein it is found, which thing is plaine to him that conferreth those things which Elianus hath written of Aglaophotis of the earth, or Cynospastus, with those which Iosephus hath set downe of Baaras: for Elianus faith, that Cynospastus is not plucked up without danger, and that it is reported how he that first touched it; not knowing the nature thereof, perished. Therefore a string must be fastned to it in the night, and a hungrie dog tied thereto, who being allured by the smell of rosted shesh set towards him, may plucke it up by the rootes. Iosephus also writesh, that Baara doth shine in the evening like the day star, and that they who come neere, and would plucke it up, can hardly do it, except that either a womans wrine, or her menses be poured upon it, and that so spinal be pluckt up at the length.

Moreouer, it is set downe by the said Author, as also by Plsay and Theophrastus, that of necessitie it must be gathered in the night, for if any man shall plack off the fruit in the day time, being seene of the VVood pecker, he is in danger to loose his eies; and if he cut the root, it is a chance if his fundament fall not out. The like sabulous tale harh been set forth of Mandrake, the which I have partly touched in the same chance. But all these things be most value and si inclous: for the root of Perenie, as also the Mandrake, may be removed at any time of the yeare, day or house what soe

But it is no maruell, that such kindes of trustes, and most superstations and whicked defemonies are found in the books of shie most antent writers; for there were many things in their time verse vainly seined and bogged in for offentation sake, as by the Egyptians and other counterfair mates, as Pluny doth trusty restriction imitator of whom in times past, was one Andrew a Physicion, who, as Galen sath, controlled into the art of Physick, he and subtill delusions. For which cause Galen commanded his Schoollers to tograme sion the reading of him, and of all such sike lying and deceitfull sycophants. It is reported that these herbes tooke the num of Persians for Physic, of that excellent Physicion of the same named to first sound our and taught the land the land to this herbe vuto posteritie.

The Temperature

The root of Perome, as Galen faith, doth gently bit de with a kinde of sweethersse and hath also somed with it a certaine bitterish sharpnesse; it is intemperature not very hot, little more than meanly hot, but it is drie, and of subtill parts.

Dissertes writeth, that the root of the Male Peronic being dised, is given to women that be not well clented after their deliverie, being drunke in Mead or honied water to the quantitie of a bean.

for it scowreth those plants, appealeth the griping throwes and torments of the belly, and bringeth downe the desired sieknesse.

Galen addeth, that it is good for those that have the yellow saundise, and pain in the kidnies and bladder, it clenseth the lines and kidnies that are stopped.

It is found by fure and enident experience made by Gaten, that the fresh root tied about the necks of children, is an essectuall remedie against the falling sicknesse, but vnto those that are growne up in more years, the root thereof must also be ministred inwardly.

It is also given, saith Pliny, against the disease of the minde. The root of the male Peronie is pre-

ferred in this cure.

Ten or twelue of the red berries or feeds drunke in wine that is something has shor sower, and

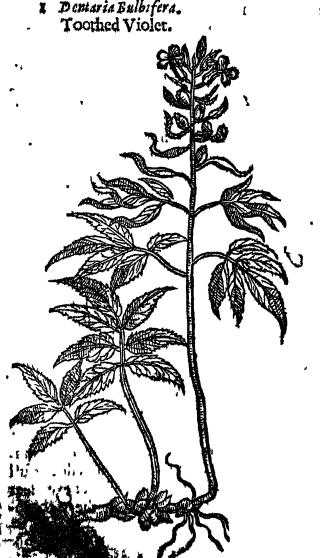
red, do flay the mordinare flux, and are good for the flone in the beginning.

The blacke graines (that is the feed) to the number of fiftcene taken in wine or mead, helpes the firangling and paines of the matrix or mother, and is a special remedie for those that are troubled in the night with the disease called *Ephialtes* or night Mare, which is as though a heavy burthen were laid upon them, and they oppressed therewith, as if they were our come by their enemies, or overpress with some great weight or burthen; and they are also, ond against melancholicked reames.

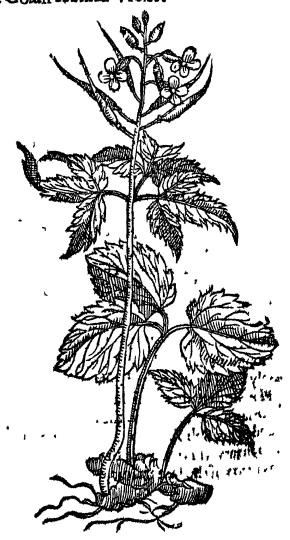
Syrrup made of the floures of Peionie helpeth greatly the falling sicknesse: likewise the extra-

ction of the roots doth the same.

CHAP. 381. Of toothed Violets or Corall woorts.



2 Dentaria Coralloide radioe, five Dent. Enneaphyllos. The Corall toothed Violet.



3 Dentaria Heptaphyllos Clusy.
The seuen leased toothed Violet.



‡ 5 Dentaria Fentaphyllos altera.
The other fine leaved Corall-wort.



4 Dentaria Pentaphyllos Clusio. Fine leasted toothed Violet.



The Description.

He first kinde of Dentaria (called in Latine Dentaria baccifera: of Dodonaus, Dentarta prior: in English, Dogs tooth violet) hath a tuberous and knobbie root, toothed, or as it were kneed like vnto the crags of Corall, of an unpleasant sauor, and somewhat tharp in taste: from which fpring forth certaine small and slender stalkes a foor high, which have leaves verie much cut or iagged, like vnto those of Hempe, of the forme and fashion of Ashen leaues: at the top of the stalkes doe grow small white sloures, inshape like Viola matronales, that is, Queenes Gillossoures, or rather like stocke-Gillossoures, of a white yellow colour, laid ouer with a light fprinkling of purple: among which come forth [mall knobs growing vpon the stalks among the leaves, fuch as are to be feen vpon the Chimilis Martagon, which being ripe, do fall vpon the ground, whereof many other plants are ingendred.

The second kinde of Dogs-rooth violet bringeth forth small round stalks, firm and stiffe, a foot high, beset with search much broader, rounder, and greener than the former, bearing at the top many little floures consisting of source small leaves, of a pale herbie colour; which beeing past, there succeed long and slender coddes

somewhat like the cods of Queenes Gillofloures, wherein is contained small blackish seed: the root is like the former, but not in enery respect much resembling Corall, yet white and tuberous notwithstanding.

3 The third kinde of Dogs-tooth Violet is called of Clusius, Dentaria heptaphyllos, that is, confifting of seuen seaves fastened vpon one rib, sinew, or small stem of Lobel with this title, Alabastrites altera, or Dentaria altera but Cordus calleth it Coralloides altera . in English, Corall violet, it hath Ralles, floures, and roots like vnto the first of his kinde, sauing that the floures are much fairer, and

white of colour, and the roots have a greater refemblance of Corall than the other.

The fourth kinds of Dogs-tooth violer, called in English Codded violet (which clustus fetteth forth under the title Dentaria Matthioli Pentaphyllos, which Pena doth also expresse under the title of Nemoralis alpina Herbario unis Alabastrites, Cordus calleth it Coralloides, and may very well bee called in English Cinkfoile violet) hath leaucs so like the greater Cinkfoile, that it is hard to know one from another, therefore it might very well have been reckoned among the herbes called Pemaphylla, that is, fine leaned herbes. This plant growth in the shadowie forrest about Turin, and the mountain Sauena called Calcaris, and by the Rhene not far from Basill The stalks grow to the height of a cubit, before with a tuit of floures at the top like to that of the first, but of a deeper purple colour which being vaded, there succeed long and flat cods like vnto Rocket, or the great Celandine, wherein is contained a small seed. All the whole plant is of a hot and bitter tasse. The roots are likevito Corall, of a pale whitish colour the leaves are rough and harsh in handling, and of a

5 Clusius gives vs another varietie of Deniaria pentaphyllos, whose roots are more vneuen and knobby than the last described: the stalke is some foothigh: the leaves sine vpon a stalke, but not fo rough, nor of so deep a greene as those of the former, yet the sources are of a deep purple colour,

like those of the last described. ‡.

The Place.

They grow on divers shadowie and darke hills. Valerius Cordas writeth, that they are found about the forest Heicinia, not sai from Northusium, most plentifully, in a fat soile that hath quaries of stone in it. The first I have in my garden.

They floure especially in Aprill and May: the seed commeth to persection in the end of August. The Names.

The toothed Violet, or after some, Dogs-tooth violet, is commonly called Dentaria: of Cordus, Coralloides, of the root that is in forme like to Corall. Matthielus placeth it inter Solidagines & Symphy. ta, among the Consounds and Comfries. Wee had rather call them Viela Dentaria, of the likenesse the floures have with Stocke-gillofloures. They may be called in English, Toothed Violets, or Corall woorts.

The Temperature and Vertues.

I have read of few or no vertues contained in these herbes, saving those which some women hatie experienced to be in the first kinde thereof, and which Matthiolus ascribeth vnto Pentaphylla dentaria the fourth kinde, in the fourth booke of his Commentaries vpon Dioscoridis, and in the chap conterning Symphytum, where he faith that the root is vied in drinkes which are made against Enterocele and inward wounds, but especially those wounds and hurts which have entred into the hollownesse of the brest.

CHAP. 382. Of Cinkefoile, or fine finger Grasse. The Description.

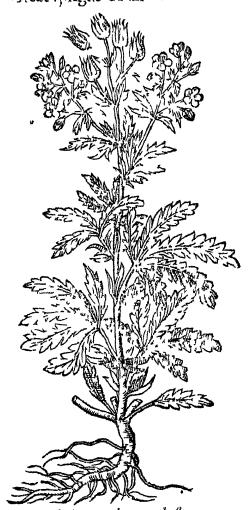
He first kinde of Cink foile is so common and so value sally knowne, that I thinke it a needlesse travell to stand about the description. ‡ It hath many long stender stalks. ing spred vpon the ground, out whereof grow leaves made of five longish snipt leaves sastened to one long foot-stalke: the floures also grow upon the like foot-stalke, and are composed of fine yellow leaves. The root is pretty large of a reddish colour, and round, but dried, it becomes square: ‡
The second kinde of Cinkfoile or Quinquefoile hath round and smal stalks of a sair high;
the large, and very much tagged about the edges, very like the common Cinkfoile: the
agt the top of the stalks, in fashion like the common kind, but much spates, and of a
low or elsewhitish colour: the root is blackewithout, and fall of strings annexed
lie substance. Quinquefolium vulgare.
Common Cinkfoile.



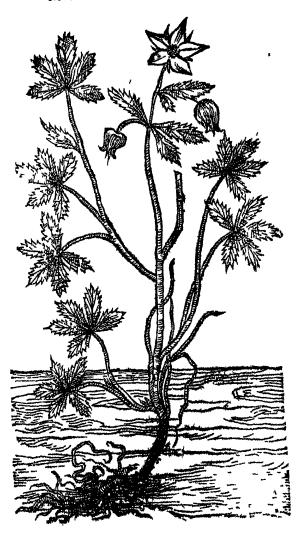
3 Pentaphyllum purpureum. Purple Cinkfoile.



† 2 Quinquefolium sains rel'ur.
Great vpiight Cinkfoile



4 Pentaphyllum ruhrum palustre. Marsh Cinkfoile.



5 Pentaphyllum petrosum, Heptaphyllum Clusy. Stone Cinktoile.



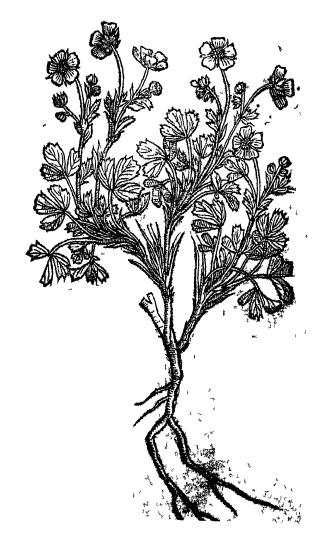
7 Quinquefolium Tormentella facie. Wall Cinkforle.



† 6 Pentaphyllon supinim Potontilla facie, Silueiweed Cinkfoile.



8 Pentaphyllum Incanum. Hoarie Cinkfoile.



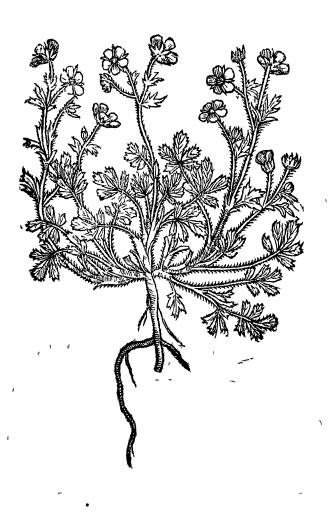
† 3 The third kinde of Cinkefoile hath leaves like those of the last described, and his stonies are of a purple colour; which being past, there succeedeth a round knop of seed like a Strawber, y before it be ripe. the stalkes are creeping vpon the ground the root is of a wooddy substance, full of blacke strings appendant thereto. ‡ This differs not from the last described, but in the colour of the floures. ‡

4 The fourth kinde of Cinkefoile is very like vnto the other, especially the great kinde the stalkes are a cubit high, and of a reddish colour. the leaves consist of five parts, somewhat snipt about the edges: the floures grow at the tops of the stalkes like vnto the other Cinkefoiles, sauing that they be of a darke red colour the root is of a wooddy substance, with some sibres of threddy

strings hanging thereat.

9 Pentaphyllum incanum minus repens.
Small hoary creeping Cinkefoile.

Vood Cinkefoile, with white floures.





5 The fifth kinke of Cinkefoile groweth vpon the cold mountaines of Sauoy, and in the vallie of Austensie, and in Narbone in France, and (if my memory faile not) I have seen the same growing vpon Beeston castle in Cheshire: the leaves hereof are sew, and thinne set, consisting of sine parts like the other Cinkesoiles, oftentimes six or seven set vpon one foot-stalke, not snipt about the edges as the other, but plaine and smooth; the lease is of a shining white silver colour, very soft and shining: the floures grow like starres, vpon slender stalkes by tusts and bunches, of a white colour, and sometimes purple, in fashion like the floures of Alchimilla, or Ladies manuscript the root is thicke and full of strings, and of a browne purple colour.

‡ 6 This plant, whose figure our Author formerly gaue for Fragaria sterilis. & in his description confounded with it, to auoid confusion, I thinke sit to give you here among it the Cinkestiles, and in that place the Fragaria sterilis, as most agreeable thereto. This seemes to challenge kindred of three severall plants, that is, Cinkesoile, Tormentill, and Silver-weed, for it had the vpper seaves, the yellow floures, creeping branches, and root of Cinkesoile, but the lower leaves are of a darke greene, and grow many upon one middle rib like those of Silver-weed, the finit is like though Strawberry. Lobel calls this Pentaphyllum suprnum Tormentile successful Tabernament anus,

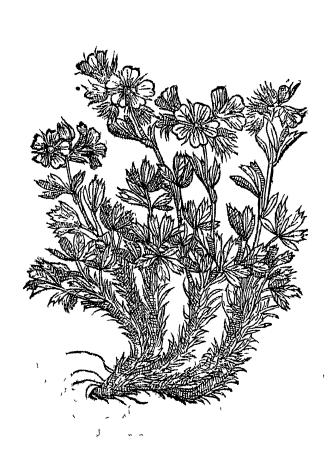
Ainquefolium fragiferum repens. ‡
The seventh kinde of Cinkesoile, Pena that diligent searchesof Simples sound in the Aines of Rhetia, nere Clauena, and at the first sight supposed it to be kinde of Tarmentilla, or Penatipus,

taphyllum, saue that it had a more threddy root, rather like Geranism; it is of a darke colour outwardly, having some sweet smell, representing Garyophyllata in the sauor of his roots: in scaues and slowes it resembles Cinkefoile and Tormentill, and in shape of his stalkes and roots Auens or Garyophyllata, participating of them all notwithstanding it approcheth neerest vito the Cinkefoiles, having stalkes a foot high, whereupon grow leaves divided into five parts, and jagged round about the edges like the teeth of a saw, having the pale yellow slowes of Pentaphyllum or Tormentilla; within which are little mossie or downy threades, of the colour of saffron, but lesser than the common Auens.

had the view thereof, and have judged it to be the true Leucas of Dioscorides, agreeable to Dioscorides his description) is all hoary, whereupon it tooke the addition Incanum. The stalkes are thicke, wooddy, and somewhat ied, wrinckled also, and of a browne colour, which rise vnequall from the 100t, spreading themselves into many branches, shadowing the place where it groweth, befet with thicke and notched leaves like Scordium, or water Germander, which according to the judgment of the learned is thought to be of no lesse force against posson than Pentaphyllon, or Tormentills, being of an astringent and drying quality. Hereupon it may be that some trying the soice hereof, have yeelded it up for Lencas Dioscoridis. This rare plant I never sound growing naturally, but in the hollownesse of the peakish mountaines, and dry gravelly vallies.

† 11 Quinque folium sylvaticum minus flo. albo: Small white floured wood Cinkefoile.

‡ 12 Quinquefolium minus flo. aureo. Small golden floured Cinkefoile.



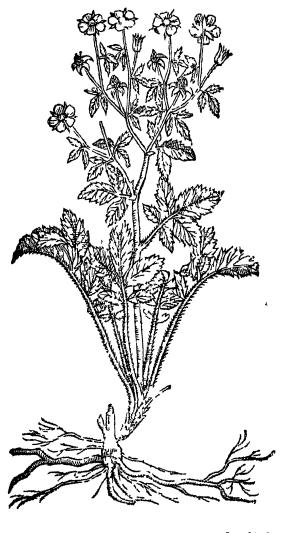


† 9 This hath the like creeping purple branches as the last described: the leaves are narrower, more harry and deeper cut in the floures are also of a more golden colour, mother respectively are alike. ‡

The wood Cinkefoile hath many leaves spred upon the ground, consisting of five parts mong which rise up other leaves, set upon very tall foot-stalkes, and long in respect of these that every by the ground, and somewhat snipt about the ends, and not all alongst the cites. The way upon slender stalkes, consisting of sine white leaves. The root is thicken in diverging from it.

offo from fuch a root as the last described sends forth many slender manches no leave upright, and set with little houry leaves impronely at the ends, like a

1 13 Pentaphyllum fr wiferum. Strawberry Cinkfoile.



those of the last described, the tops of the branches carry pretty white sloures like those of the last described, whereof it seems to be a kinde, yet lesse in each respect.

12 This from a blacke and fibrous 100r fends forth creeping branches, let with leaves like the common Cinkfoile, but leffe, fomewhat hoary and flining, the stalks are fome handfull high, and on their tops carry large floures in respect of the sinalnesse of the plant, and these of a faire golden colour, with saffron coloured threds in their middles the scedes grow after the manner of other Cinkfoiles; this floures in Iune, and it is Clusius his Quinquefolium 3. aureo flore, ‡

There is one of the mountain Cinkfoiles that hath divers fleuder brittle stalks, rising immediatly out of the ground; whereupon are set by equal distances certain iag ged leaves, not valike to the smallest leaves of Avens: the floures are white and grow at the top, having in them threds yellow of colour, and like to the other Cinkfoiles, but altogether lesser. The root is thicke, tough, and of a wooddie substance. ‡ The seedes grow clustering together like little Strawberries, whence Clusius calls it Quinquefolium fragisferum. ‡

The Place.

They grow in low and moist medowes, vp. on banks and by high wates fides, the second is onely to be found in gardens.

The third groweth in the woods of Saucana and Narbon, but not in England. The

fourth groweth in a marsh ground adjoining to the land called Bourne ponds, halfe a mile from Colchester; from whence I brought some plants for my garden, where they flourish and prosper well.

The fifth groweth vpon Beestone castle in Cheshire: the fixth vpon bricke and stone wals about London, especially vpon the bricke wall in Liver-lane.

The place of the scuenth and eight is set forth in their descriptions.

The Time.

These plants do floure from the beginning of May to the end of Iune.

The Names.

Cinkfoile is called in Greeke wordson in Latine, Quinquefolium the Apothecaries vse the Greek name Pemaphyllon and sometime the Latine name. There bevery many bastard names, wherewith I will not trouble your eares. in High Dutch, Junt singertraut: in Low Dutch, Wish Winger trust: in Italian, Cinquesoglio in French, Quinte fueille in Spanish, Cinço en rama: in English, Cinkfoile, Fiue singer Grasse, Fiue leaved grasse, and Sinkfield.

The roots of Cinkfoile, especially of the first, do vehemently drie, and that in the third degree, but without biting: for they have very little apparant heat or sharpnesse.

The Vertues.

The decoction of the roots of Cinkfoile drunke, cureth the bloudy flixe, and all other fluxes of A the belly, and stancheth all excessive bleeding.

The nuce of the roots while they be yong and tender, is given to be drunke against the diseases B

of the liner and lungs, and all poison.

The same drunke in Mead or honiedwater, or wine wherein some pepper hath been mingled, cureth the tertian or quartaine seuers; and being drunken after the same manner for thirty daies together in help and the follows:

ther, it helpeth the falling ficknesse.

The leaves vsed among herbes appropriate for the same purpose, cureth ruptures and burstings D

Of the rim, and guts falling into the cods.

D000 2

The

E The nuce of the leaves drugen doth cure the laundice, and comforteth the stomacke and liver.

The decoction of the roots held in the mouth doth mitigate the paine of the teeth, flateth putrifaction, and all putrified vices, of the mouth, helpeth the inflammations of the almonds, throat, and the parts adjoining, it flateth the laske, and helpeth the bloudy flix.

The root borded in vineger is good against the thingles, appealeth the rage of fietting fores, and

cankerous vicers.

It is reported, that four branches hereof curch quartaine as ues, three tertians, and one branch quotidians which things are most ame and frivolous, as likewise many other such life, which are not onely found in Diffeoirles, but also in other Authors, which we willingly with stand

I Ortolpho Morolto a learned Physition, commended the leaves being boiled with water, and some Lagrana vita added thereo, against the falling sicknesses, if the patient be caused to sweat upon the taking thereof. He lilewise commendeth the extraction of the roots against the bloudy flix

Our Author to mentantin lefer in a title, and interest in our of the plane which he signed, and is yet kept in the second in the first place he is used the comment of the cities, and in the mention of it, yet without detemption in the second. That which to interly we in the night be, by the rame of the interpolation that the second is the succession of the second in the second

CHAP. 383. Of Setfoile, or Tormeutill.

Tormentilla.
Setsoile.



The Description.

This herbe Tormentill or Setfoile is one of the Cinkfoiles, it brings forth many stalks slender, weake, scarse able to lift it selfe vp, but rather lieth downe vpon the ground: the leaves be lesser than Cinkesoile, but moe in number, sometimes sine, but commonly seven, whereupon it tooke his name Serfoile, which is seven leaves, and those somewhat snipt about the edges the floures grow on the toppes of slender stalkes, of a yellow colour, like those of the Cinkfoiles. The root is blacke without, reddish within, thicke, tube rous, or knobbie.

This plant loueth woods and shadowie places, and is likewise found in pastures lying open to the Sun, almost enery where.

It floureth from May, vnto the end of August.

The Names.

It is called of the later Herbarists Tormentilla. Some name it after the number of the leaves are appeared, and Septifolium in English, Setfoile and Tormentill: in high-Dutch, 26118= murtz: most take it to be Chrysogonon; whereof Dioscorides hath made a briefe description.

The Temperature.

The root of Tonnentill doth mightily dry, and that in the third degree, and is of this parts: it is it is party if the party in the standard of this party is it.

The Vertues.

The leaves and roots boiled in wine, or the inice thereof drunken propoketh inear, and by that B means drueth out all venome from the heart, expelleth porson, and preserveth the bodie in time of pessilence from the infection thereos, and all other infectious discases.

The roots dried made into pouder and drunke in wine doth the fime

The same pouder taken as aforesaid, or in the water of a Smith, soigh, or rather the water where- D in hot steele hath been often quenched of purpose, cureth the laske and blondy flix, yea although the patient have adjoined vnto his scouring a grieuous feuci.

It stoppeth the spitting of bload, pissing of bload, and all other issues of bload, as well in men as

The decoction of the leaves and rootes, or the inice thereof drunke, is excellent good for all F wounds, both outward and inward: it also openeth and healeth the stoppings of the liver and langs, and cureth the faundice.

The root beaten into pouder, tempered or kneaded with the white of an egge and eaten, shall be the defire to vomite, and is good against choler and melancholic.

CHAP. 384. Of wilde Tansie or Silver-weed.

Argentura. Siluerweed, or wilde Tansie.



The Description.

Ilde Tansie creepeth along vpon the ground with fine flender flalkes and clasping tendrels: the leaues are long made up of many small leaues, like unto those of the garden Tansie, but lesser, on the vpper fide greene, and under very white. The floures be yellow, and fland upon flander ftems, as doe those of Cinkfoile,

The Place.

It groweth in moss places neere vnto high waies and running brookes euery where.

The Time.

It floureth in Tune and July?

The Names,

The later Herbarists do call it Argentina, of the filure drops that are to be feene in the distilled water therof when it is put into a glasse, which you shall casily see towling and tumbling vp and downe in the bottome; | I judge it rather so called of the fine shining Silver co loured leanes. It is likewise called Potentille: of divers, Agrimonia filuestru, Anserina, and Tanace. tum fyluestre . in High Dutch, Genserich: in Low Dutch, Bankerick : in French, Argenine. in English, Wilde Tansie, and Siluerweed.

The Temperature. It is of temperature moderatly cold, and dry almost in the third degree, having withall a binding facultie.

The

The Vertues. Wilde Tansie boiled in wine and drunk, stoppeth the laske and bloudy flix, and all other flux of A

bloud in man or woman.

The same boiled in water and salt and drunke, dissolutely clotted and congealed blotted in such B as are hurt or bruised with falling from some high place.

The decoction hereof made in water, cuteth the vicers and cankers of the mouth, if some honie C and allow be added thereto in the boiling

Wilde Tansie hath many other gool vertues, especially against the stone, inward wounds, and D wounds of the prime or feeret parts, and closeth vp all greene and fresh wounds.

E The distilled water taketh away steckles, spots, pumples in the face and Sun-burning; but the herbelaid to insufe or steepe in white wine is far better but the best of all is to steepe it in strong white wine vinegre, the sace being often bathed or washed therewith.

CHAP. 385. Of Anens, or Herbe Bennet.

1 C 11 yophyllata.
Auens or heibe Bennet.



The Description.

He common Auens hath leaves not valike to Agrimony, rough, blackith, and much clouen or deepely cut into divers gashes: the stalke is round and hairy, a foot high, dividing it selfe at the top into divers branches, whereupon do grow yellow floures like those of Cinkeforle or wilde Tansiewhich being past, there sollow round rough reddish hairy heads or knops sulof seed, which being ripe will hang upon garments as the Burs doe. The root is thicke, reddish within, with certaine yellow strings sastened thereunto, smelling like unto Cloues or like unto the roots of Cyperus.

2 Caryophyllata montana. Mountaine Auens.



The Mountain Auens hath greater and thicker leaves than the precedent, rougher, and more vicinot parted into three, but rather round, nicked on the edges: among which rifeth vp slender the record doe grow little longish sharpe pointed leaves: on the toppe of each stalke doth grow

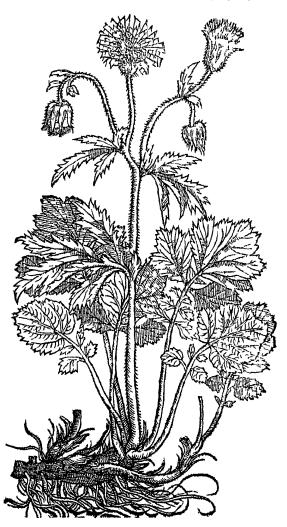
3 Caryophyllata Alpinapentaphyllaa. Fine leaued Auens.



‡ 5 Caryephyllata Alpina minima.
Dwarfe mountaine Aueus.



‡ 4 Caryophyllata montana purpurea. Red floured mountaine Auens.





grow one floure greater than that of the former, which confifteth of fine little keres is wellow as gold afterwhich growes up the feeds among long hany thieds. The reous lor gigiowing affore, somewhat thicke, with strings anexed thereto.

3 Fine finger Auens hath many finali leanes spied upon the ground, durided into fine parts, fomewhat fnipt about the edges like Cinkeloile, where of it tooke his name. Aniong which life vp flender stall es divided at the top into divers branches, whereon do grow small yellow floures like those of Cinks foile, the root is composed of many tough strings of the smell of Cloues, which makes it a kind of Auens, otherwise doubtles it must of necessitie be one of the Cinkforles

- ‡ 4 This liath joynted flyingy roots fome finger thick, from whence life up many large and hany leaves, composed of divers little leaves, with larger at the top, and these snipt about the edges like as the common Auens, amongst these leaves grow up fundry stalkes some foot or better high, whereon grow slouics hanging downe their heads, and the tops of the stalkes and cups of the floures are commonly of a purplish colour the floures themselues are of a pretty red colour, and are of diners shapes, and grow diners wayes, which hath beene the reason that Clusius and others hane judged them feuciall plants, as may be feene is Clufius his Workes, where he gives you the floures, which you have finde expirelt, for a different kind. Now four of these floures even the great terpair of them grow with flucted found pointed leaves, which never he fane of eachir only fland fliaight out, the middle part being filled with a hairy matter and yellowith thirds other-fome confill of fetien, eight, nine, or more leaves, and force againe lie wholly open, with greene leaves growing close under the cup of the floure, as you may see them represented in the figure, and some few now and then may be found composed of a great many little leaves thick thrust together, making avery double floure. After the floures are falne come fuch hairy heads as in other plants of this kinde, amongst which lies the seed. Gefner calls this Geum revale I halies, Carpophyllata maior purpurca Camerarius, Caryophyllata aquatica Clusius, Caryophyllata montana prima, & testia.
- The root of this is also thicke, fibrous, and whitish, from which arise many leaves three fingers high, refembling those of Agrimonie, the little leaves slanding directly opposite each against other, friprabout the edges, hany, a little curld, and of a deepe greene colour out of the midst of those, vpon a thost stalk growes commonly on single floure of a gold-yellow colour, much like the mountaine Auens described in the second place. It floures at the beginning of July, and groweth vpon the Alpes. Pona was the first that described it, and that by the name of Caryophyllata Alpina omnium minima.

The Place.

These kindes of Auens are found in high mountaines and thicke woods of the North parts of England: we have them in our London gardens, where they flourish and encrease infinitely.

The red floured mountaine Auens was found growing in Wales by my much honoured friend M. Thomas Glyan, who fent some plants thereof to our Herbarists, in whose gardens it thisueth exceedingly. ‡

I The Time.

They floure from the beginning of May to the end of July.

The Names.

Auens is called Caryophyllata, so named of the smell of Cloues which is in the roots, and divers call it Sanamunda, Herba benedieta, and Nardus rustica in high-Dutch, Benedicten wortz: in French, Galiot of the Wallons, Gloria filia in English, Auens, and herbe Benet: it is thought to be Geum Pliny, which most do suspect, by season he is so briefe. Geum, saith Pliny, lib. 26. cap. 7. hath little flender roots, blacke, and of a good finell.

The other kinde of Auens is called of the later Herbarists, Caryophyllata montana, Mountaine Auens: it might agree with the description of Baccharis, if the floures were purple tending to whitenesse; which as we have said are yellow, and likewise differ in that, that the roots of Aueus smell

of Cloues, and those of Baccharus Haue the smell of Cinnamon.

The Temperature.

The roots and leaves of Avens are manifestly dry, and something hot, with a kinde of scouring qualitie.

The Vertues. The decoction of Auens made in wine is commended against cruditie or rawnesse of the stomacke, paine of the Collicke, and the biting of venomous beafts.

The same is likewise a remedie for stitches and griefe in the side, for stopping of the liver ; it concocteth raw humours, scoureth away such things as cleaue to the intrals, wastethand dissolart winde, especially being boyled with wine: but if it be boyled with potrage or brown it is of cacie, and of all other pot-herbes is chiefe, not onely in physicall broths, but commonly in all.

roots taken in this manner dissolute and consume clottered bloud in any inward

part of the body, and therfore they are mixed with potions which are drunk of those that are bruised, that are inwardly broken, or that have fallen from some high place.

The roots taken vp in Autumne and dried, do keep garments from being eaten with moths, and I make them to have an excellent good odour, and ferue for all the physicall purposes that Cinkefoiles do.

CHAP. 386. Of Straw-berries.

The Kindes.

There be ditters forts of Strawberries; one red, another white, a third fort greene, and likewiff a wilde Straw beirie, which is altogether burren of finit

I Tragaria & Fraga.
Red Straw-beiries

2 Fragaria & Fraga subalba White Straw-berries.





The Description.

The Straw-berry hath leaues spred vpon the ground, somewhat snipt about the edges, three set together vpon one slender soot-stalke like the Tresoile, greene on the vpper side, and on the nether side more white: among which rise vp slender stems, whereon do grow small floures, consisting of side little white leaues, the middle part somewhat yellow, after which commeth the fruit, not valike to the Mulberrie, or rather the Raspis, red of colour, having the taste of wine, the inner pulpe or substance whereof is most and white, in which is contained little seeds: the root is thready, of long continuance, sending forth many strings, which disperse themselves far abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

Of these there is also a second kinde, which is like to the former in stems, strings, leaves, and shoures. The fruit is something greater, and of a whitish colour, wherein is the difference.

There is another fort, which brings forth leaves, floures, and strings like the other of his kinde.

The fruit is green when it is ripe, tending to rednesse vpon that side that lieth to the Sun, cleaving faster

faster to the stemmes, and is of a sweeter taste, wherein onely consisteth the difference.

† 3 Fragarraminme vefca, fine fterilis. Wilde or barren Straw-berry.



There is also kept in our gardens (onely for varietie) another Strawberrie which in Icaues and growing is like the common lande; but the floure is greenish, and the fruit is harfly rough, and prickely, being of a gicenith colour, with some thew of reducise Mr Iohn To cless thath told me that he was the full that took cnotice of this Straw berry, and that in a womans garden at Plimouth, whose daughter had gathered and fet the 1001s in her garden in stead of the common Sciaw-berry: but the finding the fruit not to answer her expectation, intended to throw it away . which labor he spared her, in taking it and bestowing it among the louers of such varieties, in whole gardens it is yet preferred. This may be called in Latine, Fragaria fructu h. spido, The prickly Straw berry. F

This wild Strawberry hath leanes like the other Straw-berry, but somewhat lesse, and fofter, flightly indented about the edges, and of a light greenecolour: among which rife vp flender steins bearing such floures as the common Straw-berries doe, but lesser, which doe wither away, leaunig behinde a barren oi chaffie head, in shape like a Straw-berric, but of no worth or

value: the root is like the others.

The Place.

Straw-berries do grow vpon hills and vallies, likewise in woods and other such places that be fomewhat shadowie: they prosper well in Gardens, the first enery where, the other two more rare, and are not to be found faue only in gardens.

The barren one growes in diuers places, as vpon Blacke heath, in Greenwich parke, &c. ‡

The Time.

The leaves continue greene all the yeare : in the Spring they speed further with their strings, and floure afterward: the berries are ripe in Iune and Iuly. ‡ The barren one floures in April and May, but neuer carries any berries. ‡

The Names. The fruit or berries are called in Latine by Virgil and Ouid, Fraga neither have they any other name commonly knowne they are called in high Dutch Eroberen: in low-Dutch, Erthellen: in French, Fraises. in English, Strawberries.

The Temperature.

The leaves and roots do coole and dry, with an astriction or binding quality: but the berries be cold and moist.

The Vertues.

The leaves boyled and applied in manner of a pultis taketh away the buining heate in wounds: the decoction thereof strengthneth the gummes, fastneth the teeth, and is good to be held in the mouth, both against the inflammation or burning heate thereof, and also of the almonds of the throat: they stay the ouermuch flowing of the bloudy flix, and other issues of bloud.

The berries quench thirst, and do allay the inflammation or heate of the stomack: the nourishment which they yeeld is little, thin, and waterish, and if they happen to putrifie in the stomacke,

their nourishment is naught.

The distilled water drunke with white VV me is good against the passion of the heart, revining e spirits, and making the heart merry. distilled water is reported to scoure the face, to take away spots, and to make the face faire

and is likewife drunke with good successe against the stone in the kidnies. are good to be put into Lotions or washing waters, for the mouth and the prime The tipe Straw-berries quench thirst, coole heat of the stomack, and inflammation of the liver, take away (if they be often vsed) the rednesse and heate of the sace.

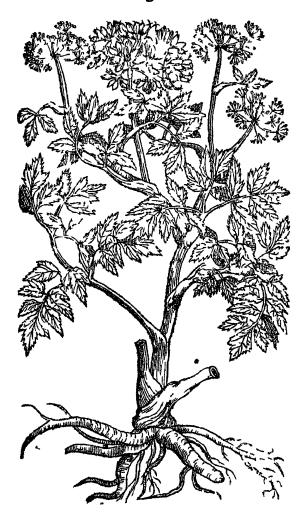
That figure which formerly was in this place, and some part of the delegaption were (as I have foundly a sted) of the Pentaphyllum former Potentilla fact of which you may finde detectibed among the Cinkso less in the fixth place

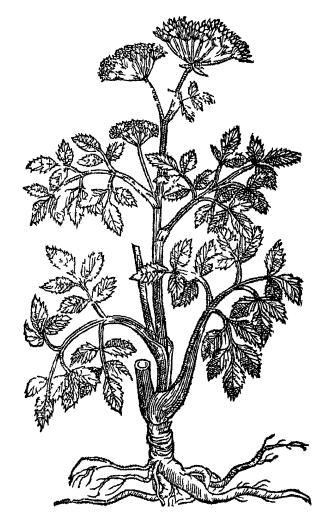
CHAP.387. Of Angelica.

The Kindes.

There be divers kindes of Angelicas, the gaiden Angelica, that of the water, and a third for wilde growing upon the land.

I Angelica satina. Garden Angelica. 2 Angelua fyluestrus. Wilde Angelica.





The Description.

oncerning this plant Angelica there hath bin hererofore some contention and controuersie, Cordus calling it Smyr nium. Some later writers, Costus niger. But to avoid can
uill, the controversie is soone decided, sith it and no other doth assuredly retaine the
name Angelica. It hath great broad leaves, divided againe into other leaves, which are indented or
sinpt about much like to the uppermost leaves of Sphondylium, but lower, tenderer, greener, and of a
stronger savor: among which leaves spring up the stalkes, very great, thicke, and hollow, sixe or
seven foot high, joynted or kneed: from which joynts proceed other armes or branches, at the top
whereof grow tusts of whitish slowers like Fennell or Dill: the root is thicke, great, and oilous, out
of which issued, if it be cut or broken, an oylie liquor: the whole plant, as well leaves, stalkes, as
mors, are of a reasonable pleasant savour, not much volike Petroleum.

There is another kinde of true Angelica found in our English gardens (which I have observed) being like vnto the former, saving that the roots of this kinde are more stagrant, and of a more aromaticke savor, and the leaves next the ground of a purplish red colour, and the whole plant lesser.

. The

1 3 Archangelica. Great wilde Angelica.



The wilde Angelica, which feldome growes in gardens, but is found to grow plentifully in water foken grounds and cold morft medowes, is like to that of the garden, faue that his leaves are not so deepely cut or ragged, they be also blacker and narrower: The italkes are much slenderer and shorter, and the floures whiter the root much smaller, and hath more thready strings appendant thereunto, and is not so strong of sauour by a great deale.

Matthiolus and Gefrer have made men! tion of another kinde of Angelica, but we are very slenderly instructed by their insufficient descriptions notwithstanding for our better knowledge and more certain affurance I must needs record that which my friend M'. Bred. well related to me concerning his fight thereof, who found this plant growing by the mote which compasseth the house of M. Munke of the parish of Iuei, two miles from Colbrook; and fince that I have scene the same in low fenny and marshy places of Essex, about Harwich. This plant hath leaves like vinto the garden Angelica, but smaller, and fewer in number, set vpon one rib a great stalke, grosse and thicke, whose joynts and that small rib whereon the leafe growes are of a reddish colour, having many long branches comming forth of an husk or case, such as is in the common garden Parsnep · the floures doe grow at the top of the branches, and are of a

white colour, and tuft fashion: which being past, there succeed broad long and thicke seeds, on ger and thicker than garden Angelica: the root is great, thicke, white, of little sauour, with some

ftrings appendant thereto.

† This of our Authors description seemes to agree with the Archangelica of Lobel; Dodonaus}

and Clusius, wherefore I have put their figure to it. ‡

The Place.

The first is very common in our English gardens: in other places it growes wilde without planting; as in Norway, and in an Island of the North called Island, where it groweth very high. It is eaten of the inhabitants, the barke being pilled off, as we understand by some that have travelled into Island, who were sometimes compelled to eate hereof for want of other food; and they report that it hath a good and pleasant taste to them that are hungily. It groweth likewise in divers mountaines of Germanie, and especially of Bohemia.

They floure in Iuly and August, whose roots for the most part do perish after the seed is ripe: yet haue I with often cutting the plant kept it from seeding, by which meanes the root and plant haue continued sundry yeares together.

It is called of the later age Angelica in high-Dutch, Angelick, Brustwurtz, or des heilighen Gepst wurtzel, that is, Spiritus fancti radix, the root of the holy Ghost, as witnesseth Leonharius Fuchsius in low-Durch, Angelica: in French, Angelic. in English also Angelica.

It feemeth to be a kind of Laserpitium; for if it be compared with those things which Theophraflus at large hath written concerning Silphium or Laserpitium, in his sixth booke of the historie of plants, it shall appeare to be answerable thereunto. But whether wild Angelica be that which Theophrastus calleth Magydaris, that is to say, another kinde of Laserpitium, we leave to be examined and considered of by the learned Physicians of our London Colledge.

The Temperature.

can especially that of the garden, is hot and dry in the third degree; therefore it openeth, and procureth sweat.

The Vertues.

The roots of 3arden Angelica is a fingular remedy against porson, and against it. plague of the all infections taken by entil and compet aire, if you do but take a pecce of the root and hold the your month, or chew the same between your teeth, it dort most retrainely disue as the polytone trall are, yea although that compet aire have possessed the hur, you it disues here in a rain by time and sweat, as Rue and Treacle, and such like Ampharmando

Angelier is an enemy to poisons it eineth perhibit distance it is by you do in fin from a diant. E weight of the pouder hereof is given with thin wine, or if the fener he whenever with the divided water of Cardins beardiffus, or of Tormentill, and with a little vineger, and by it if also, or with Treacle of Vipers added.

. It openeth the lines and spleene : draweth downe the terms schurch out to peliculathe second Codine.

The decochion of the root made in wine, is good against the cold shinering of agues.

It is reported that the root is availeable agouist witches it and inchantments, if a man carry the I some about them, is Euchstus laith.

It attenuate than d make the thin, groffe and tough flegme the root being vied greene, and while F it is full of juice, helpeth them that be affluraticke, diffoluing and expectorating the fluffings therein, by cutting off and clenting the parts affected, reducing the body to health again but when it is dry it worketh not foe flectually.

It is a most singular medicine against surfering and loathsonic nesse to mease it helperh concostion in the stomacke, and is right beneficiall to the han it concludes bitings of mad dogges, and all other venomous beasts

The wilde kindes are not of fuch force in working, albeit the plane the fame venue, attributed H vnto them.

CHAP. 388. Of Masterworts and herbe Gerard.

1 Imperatoria.
Masterwoorts.

2 Herba Gerardi. Herbe Gerard, or Aith-weed.





Pppp

The

The Description.

Imperatoria or Masterwoort hath great broad leaves not much volike wilde Angelica, but smaller, and of a deeper greene colour, in lauor like Angelica, and every lease divided into fundry other little leaves . the tender knotted stalkes are of a reddish colour, bearing at the top round spokie tusts with white floures the seed is like the seed of Dill the root is thicke, knotty and tuberous, of a good fauour, and hot or biting vpon the tongue, which hath mooned the viskilfull to call it Pellitory of Spaine, but very vnhtly and vutruely.

2 Herba Gerards, which Penadoth also call Imperators and Ostrutium the Germaines Podagraria, that is, Gout-woort in English, herbe Ceraid, oi wilde Masterwoot, and in some places after Lyte, Ashweed, is very like the other in leanes, floures, and roots, saving that they be smaller, growing vpon long stems the roots tenderer, whiter, and not so thicke or tuberous. The whole plant

is of a reasonable good sauour, but not so strong as Masterwoorr.

The Place.

Imperatoria groweth in darke woods and defaits, in my Garden and funding others very plenti-

fully.

Heibe Geraid groweth of it selfe in gardens without setting or sowing, and is so fruitfull in his increase, that where it hath once taken root, it will hardly be gotten out againe, spoiling and getting energy yeere more ground, to the annoying of better herbes.

The Time.

They floure from the beginning of June to the beginning of August.

The Names.

Imperatoria, or Astrantia, is called in English, Masterwooit, or bastaid Pellitory of Spaine. Herba Gerardi is called in English, Herb Gerard, Aishweed, and Goutwoort: in Latine also Podagraria Germanica.

The Nature.

Imperators 1, especially the root, is hot and dry in the third degree. The wilde Imperatoria, or herbe Geraid, is almost of the same nature and quality, but not so strong.

The Vertues.

A Imperatoria is not onely good against all poison, but also singular against all corrupt and naughty aire and infection of the pestilence, if it be drunken with wine.

The roots and leaves stamped, diffolue and cure pestilentials carbuncles and botches, and such

other apostumations and swellings, being applied thereto.

The root drunke in wine cureth the extreme and rigorous cold fits of agues, and is good against the dropsie, and prouoketh sweat.

The fame taken in manner afore faid, comforteth and strengthmeth the stomack, helpeth digestion, restoreth appetite, and dissolueth all ventosities or windinesse of the stomacke and other parts.

- It greatly helpeth fuch as have taken great squats, bruses, or falls from some high place, dissoluing and scattering abroad congealed and clotted bloud within the body the root with his leaves stamped and laid upon the members infected, cureth the bitings of mad dogs, and of all other venomous beafts.
- Herbe Gerard with his roots stamped, and laid vpon members that are troubled or vexed with the gout, swageth the paine, and taketh away the swellings and inflammation thereof, which occafoned the Germaines to give it the name Podagraria, because of his vertues in curing the gout.

It cureth also the Hemorrhoids, if the fundament be bathed with the decoction of the leaves

and roots, and the fost and tender fodden herbes laid thereon very hot.

Falls fellitory of Spaine attenuareth or maketh thin, digesteth, prouoketh sweate and vrince H concocheringiosse and colde humors, wasteth away windinesse of the entrailes, stomacke and matrix: it is good against the collicke and stone.

One dram of the root in pouder given certaine daies together, is a remedy for them that have the dropfie, and also for those that are troubled with convulsions, cramps, and the falling sicke-

K Being given with wine before the fit come, it cureth the quartaine ague, and is a remedy against pestilent diseases. ...

The same boiled in sharpe or sower wine, easeth the cooth-ach, if the mouth be washed therewith

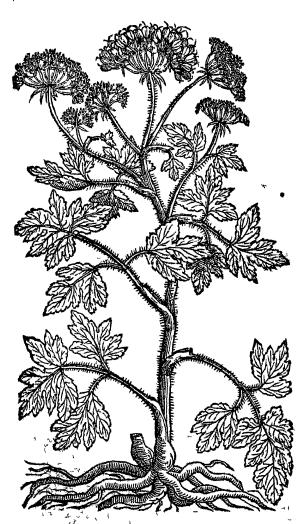
Being chewed it draweth forth water and flegme out of the mouth (which kinds of smedies in Latine are called Apophlegmansmit) and disburdeneth the braine of phlegmanske has sure, and are likewife vied with good fuccesse in apoptexies, drow se sleepes, and other like and other li

CHAP. 389. Of Hercules Wound-wort, or All-heale.

The Kindes.

Panax is of fundry kindes, as witnesseth Theophrastus in his ninth booke, one groweth in Sylla, and likewise other three, that is to say, Chironium, Heraclium, and Asculapium, or Chirons Allheale, Hercules Allheale, and Asculapius Allheale. Besides these there is one Plainphyllon, or broad leasted; so that in Theophrastus there are six kindes of Panax. but Dioscorides describeth only three, Horacleum, Asclepium, and Chironium whereunto we have added another fort, whose vertues wee found out by meanes of a husbandman, and for that cause have named it Panax Coloni, or Clownes wort.

T Panax Heracleum. Hercules All-heale. 2 Panax Heracleum maius. Hercules great VV ound-wort.





The Description.

The great Wound-wort which the Wares are the fallour the ground of a first colour, flarpe and hor in take, and of a pleasing slave the two of a white floures, feet together in spoke that the top of which flaths shad pleas the plant, which is that precious gum called oppoparax: at the top of which stakes that precious gum called oppoparax: at the top of which stakes that precious gum called oppoparax: at the top of which stakes that precious gum into seed of a straw colour, sharpe and hor in take, and of a pleasing saucur: the root is very thicke, fat, and allow invoce, and of a white colour.

The great Wound-wort which the Wares are the top of the pleasing saucur: the root is very thicke, fat, and allow invoce, and of a white colours.

The great Wound-wort, which the Venetians nourish in the seadens, hath great large to the what rough or hairie, consisting of divers small less that the great large make one entire lease joyned together in one, whereour is a large make one entire lease joyned together in one, whereour is a large make one entire lease joyned together in one, whereour is a large make one entire lease joyned together in one, whereour is a large make one entire lease joyned together in one, whereour is a large make one entire lease joyned together in one, whereour is a large make one entire lease joyned together in one, whereour is a large make one entire lease in the large make one entire large make one entire lease in the large make one entire lease in the large make one entire large make

and sharpe pointed among which riseth up al notty stalke three or source cubits high, divicing it felfe into divers branches, on the tops whereof do grow spokie tusts or fundles like the preceder to but the floures are commonly white the feed is flat and plaine the root long, thicke, and white, which being broken or wounded, yeeldeth forth liquor like that of the fermer, of a hot and bittig taste.

The Place.

These plants grow in Syria, the first of them also in my garden: but what Panax of Syria is, Theophrastus doth not expresse Pliny in his .2 booke, Chap. 26 faith, that the leaucs are round, and of a great compasse. but it is suspected that these are drawne from the description of Hercu-

Broad leafed Panax is thought to be the great Centory for Pliny witnesseth, that Panax which

Chiron found out is lyrnamed int inrium, Centorie.

Matthiolus faith it growes of it selfe in the tops of the hills Apennini, in the Cape Argentaria, in the sea coasts of Siena, and it is cherished in the gardens of Italy but he cannot affirme. That the liquor hereof is gathered in Italy, for the liquor oppopanax which is fold in Venice is brought, faith he, out of Alexandria a city in Egypt - it groweth also in Syria, Bocetia, and in Phocide, cr ties of Arcadia.

The Time.

They floure and flourish from the first of May vnto the end of September.

The Names.

That which is is called note in Greeke, is likewise named Panax in Latinc . and that Panax Heraclium which Dioscorides setteth downe is called in Latine, Panax Hiraculanum, or Hereuleum, or Hercules Panax: it may be called in English, Hercules his Wound-wort or All-healc, or Opopa. nax wort, of the Greeke name.

The Temperature.

The barke of the root of Hercules Wound-wort is hot and dry, yet leffe than the luyce, as Galen teacheth.

The Vertues.

The feed beat to pouder and drunkern Wormwood winers good against poyson, the biting of

mad dogs, and the stinging of all manner of venomous beasts.

The leafe or root stamped with honey, and brought to the forme of an Viiguent or Salue, cu rethwounds and vicers of great difficultie, and couereth bones that are bare or naked without flesh.

CHAR. 390 Of Clownes Wound-wort or All-heale.

The Description.

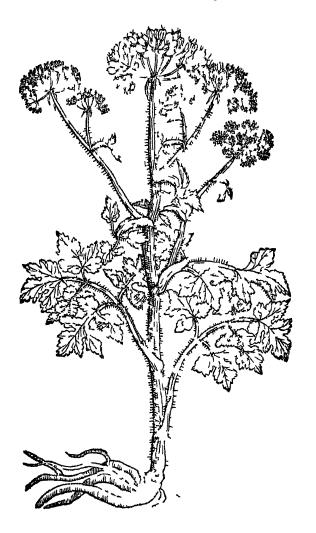
Lownes All-heale, or the Husbandmans Wound-wort, hath long flender square stalks of the height of two cubits, furrowed or chamfered along the same as it were with small gutters and somewhat rough or harry: whe reupon are set by couples one opposite to another, long rough leaves somewhat narrow, bluntly indented about the edges like the reeth of a saw, of the forme of the leanes of Speare-mint, and of an ouerworne greene colour at the top of the stalker grow the floures spike fashion, of a purple colour mixed with some few spots of white, in some like to little hoods. The root consistent of many small thready strings, whereunto are annexed on tied druers knobby or tuberous lumpes, of a white colour tending to yellownesse: all the whole plant is of an vapleafant fauour like Stachys or stinking Hore-hound. ‡ The root in the Winter time and the beginning of the Spring is somewhat knobby tuberous, and joynted, which after the stalkes grow up become flaccide and hollow, and so the old ones decay, and then it putteth forth new ones. ‡

The Places It groweth in moist medowes by the sides of dirches, and likewise in fertile fields that are onhat moift, almost every where especially in Kent about South-fleet, neere to Granes ife in the medowes by Lambethneere London.

The Time. is in August, and bringerhais feed to perfection in the end of September

whin faid in the description of all homeomorching the names in

† Sphondylium. Cow Parsnep.



many Branca vefina, who via duifedly in times past have vsed it in elysters, in stead of Brancke Vefine, and thereupon have not need it Berntlaw; in English, Cow Parsnep, medow Parsnep, and Malnep.

I he Nature.

Cow Paisnep is of a mainfelt warm conplexion

The Vertues.

The leaves of this plant do cousu we and dissolute cold swellings if they be bruited and applied thereto.

The people of Polonia and Lituania vie B to make drinke with the decoction of this herbe, and leuen or fome other thing made of meale, which is vied in stead of becie and other or linarie drinke.

The feede of Cow parsnep drunken, scouteth out slegmaticke matter through the guts, it healeth the jaundice, the falling sick nesse, the strangling of the mother, and them that are short winded

Also if a man be false into a dead sleepe, D of a swon ne, the sume of the seed will waken him aga; ne.

If a p hrenticke or melancholicke mans head bee annointed with oile wherein the leaues and roots have beene fodden, it helpeth him very much, and fuch as be troubled with the head-ache and the lethargie, or ficknesse called the forgetfull cuill.

The figure formerly was of the Paftivata foluation, or Elaphobofour of Tabernamontonus, and the figure that should have been here was afterward, and, the ties of Hoppedelman.

Снар. 394. Of Herbe Frankincense.

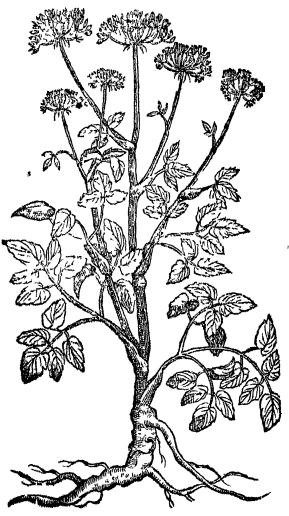
I The Description.

There hath beene from the beginning divers plants of fundry kindes, which men have termed by this glorious name Libanotis, onely in respect of the excellent and traging smell which they have yeelded vnto the sences of man, somewhat resembling I rank it cense. The sent and smell Dioscorides doth ascribe to the root of this first kinde, which bringeth sorth a long stalk with ioints like Fennell, whereon grow leaves almost like Cheruillor Hemlocks, suring that they be greater, broader, and thicker: at the top of the stalkes grow spokie tassels bearing, whitish shoures, which do turne into sweet smelling seed, somewhat star, and almost like the feed of Augelica. The root is blacke without, and white within, hairie aboue, at the parting of the root and stalke like vnto Meum or Peucedanum, and sauoreth like vnto Rosine, or Frankincense.

The second kinde of Libanota hath also a straight stalke, full of knots and soints: the se mes are like vnto Smallage: the slowers grow in tassels like vnto the former, and bring forth great, long and vneuen seed, of a sharpe tasse, the root is like the former, and so is the whole plant very like, but

The third kinde of Libanois differeth fomewhat from the others in forme and flape, yet it except with them in smell, which in some fort is like Frankinsence, the leaves are whire, longer, and rougher than the leaves of Smallage: the stalks do grow to the height of two cubits, bearing at the top the spokie tusts of Dill, somewhat yellow: the root is like the former, but thicker, neutropy and the same tasses at the top of the root; which the others also have, but thicker, neutropy and the same tasses at the top of the root; which the others also have, but thicker, neutropy and the same tasses at the top of the root; which the others also have, but thicker, neutropy and the same tasses are the same tasses.

1 Libanotis Theophrasti maior. Great herbe Frankinsence.



2 Libanetis Theophrasti nigra.
Blacke herbe Frankinsence.



4' Libanotis Galeni, Cachrys verior. Rosemarie Frankincense.





I cannot finde among all the plants called Lelower to, any one more agreeable to the true and right Libanotis of Dioscorides than this herbe, which arise the pro the height of fine or six cubits with the electre shining stalks of Ferula, dividing it selse from his I norther than the second study irms or branches, set still of leaves like Tennell, but the ker and bigger, and titter than the second second studies of a grayish greene colour, bearing at the rop of the stalks the tuics of Frase, or rather of Carrots, full of yellow floures which being pass there succeedes the long state feed like the seed of the Ash tree, smelling like Rosin, or Franking in spall there is necessary the month with the tast of Frankingense, but sharper all the rest of the plant is tender, and somewhat hot, but not unpleasant the plant is like unto I crula, and alcounded the with milke as Ferula doth, of a restonable good sauour.

The Place.

I have the two latt kin les growing in my gaiden, the first and tecond grow vpon the high Deferts and mountaines of Germanie.

The Tame.

These herbs do sloure in July and August

G The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke Memore because their roots do finell like meetic, which is called in Greeke meno. In Latine, Rosemanie, the first may be Englished great Frank incense Rosemanie, the second small Frankincense Rosemanie, M. Lite calleth the third in English, blacke Hait root, the south white Hart-root: the seed is called Caubrys or Canchys.

The Nature.

These herbes with their seeds and roots are hot and drie in the second degree, and are of a digestring, dissoluting, and mundifying qualitie

of The Vertues.

The leaves of Libanotis pounded, floppe the fluxe of the Hemorrhoides or piles, and supple the fivellings and inflammations of the sundament called Conditionata, concoct the swellings of the throat called Strum, and ripen botches that will hardly be brought to suppuration or to ripenesse.

The suice of the leaves and roots mixed with honse, and put into the eies, doth quicken the fight, B and cleereth the dimnesse of the same.

The feed mingled with home, doth feoure and clenfe rotten vicers, and being applied vincoold and hard fwellings confumeth and wafteth them.

The leaves and roots boiled vntill they be fost, and mingled with the meale of Darnell and vinceger, asswageth the paine of the gout, if they be applied thereto.

Moreouer being receiued in wine and pepper, it helpeth the iaundice, and prouoketh sweat, and E.

being put into oile and vied as an ointment, it cure il ruptures also.

It purgeth the disease called in Greeke Anone in Latine, Vitilization, or Impetigo, that is, the white spottines of the skin, chaps, or rifts in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and by your patience cousin german to the scab of Naples, transported or transferred into France, and prettily well sprinkled ouer our Northern coasts.

When the feed of Libanotus is put into receits, you must understand, that it is not meant of the feed of Cachris, because it doth with his sharpenesse exasperate or make rough the gullet; for it hath a very heating qualitie, and doth drie very vehemently, yea this feed being taken inwardly, or the herbe it selfe, causeth to purge vpwaid and downeward very vehemently.

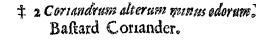
CHAP. 395. Of Corianders.

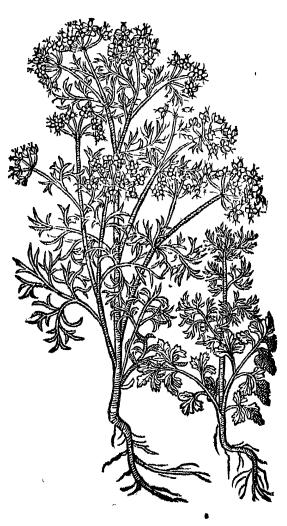
The Description.

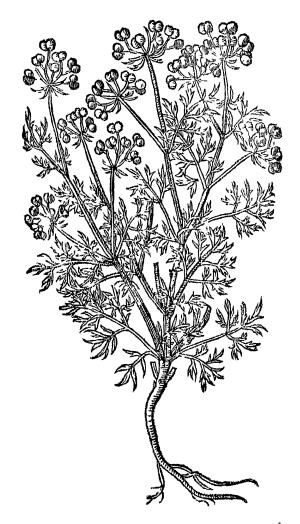
The first or common kinde of Cornander is a very slinking herbe, smelling like the stinking worme called in Latine Cimex— it hath a round stalke full of branches, two soot long. The leaves are of a faint greene colour, very much cut or tagged: the leaves that grow lowest, and spring first, are almost like the leaves of Cheruill or Parsley, but those which come forth asteward, and grow upon the stalks, are more tagged, almost like the leaves of Fumitorie, though a great deale smaller, tenderer, and more tagged. The sloures are white, and do grow in round tassels like unto Dill. The seed is round, hollow within, and of a pleasant sent and sauour when it is drie. The root is hard, and of a wooddie substance, which dieth when the fruit is ripe, and soweth it talse

from yeare to yeare, whereby it mightily increaseth

& Corrandrum.
Corrander.







2 There is a second kinde of Coriander very like vnto the former, saving that the bottome leaves and stalks are smaller: the fruit thereof is greater, and growing together by couples, it is not so pleasant of savour nor taste, being a wilde kinde thereof, vnsit eithers or medicine.

The Place.

Coriander is sowne in fertile fields and gardens, and the first doth come of it selfe from time to time in my garden, though I never sowed the same but once.

They floure in Iune and Iuly, and deliuer their feed in the end of August.

The first is called in Latine Corrandrum in English, Corranders. The second, Corrandrum alterum, wilde Corranders.

The greene and stinking leaves of Corianders are of complexion cold and dry, and very naught vnwholesome and hurtfull to the body.

The drie and pleasant well sauouring seede iswarme, and very conuenient to sundrie purposes.

A Cornander feed prepared and concred with fugar, as comfits, taken after meat closeth with mouth of the stomacke, stateth vomiting, and helpeth digestion.

The same parched or rosted, or dried in an ouen, and drunk with wine, killeth and bringer the wormes, stoppeth the laske, and bloudy flix, and all other extraordinarie issues of bloud.

Themanner how to prepare Coriander, both for meat and medicine.

the feed well and fufficiently dried, whereupon poure fome wine and vineger, and so leave the feed fleepe foure and twentie houses, then take them forth and drie them, and keeps

of Coriander boiled with the crums of bread or barly mealers and butter a

hot swellings and inflammations : and with Beane meale dissolueth the Kings euill, wens, and hard

The juice of the leaues mixed and laboured in a leaden mortar, with Ceruse, Litharge of siluer, vi- F neger, and oile of Roses, cureth S. Anthonies fire, and taketh away all inflammations what soener.

The juice of the greene Coriander leaves, taken in the quantitie of foure dragmes, killeth and G

porsoneth the body.

The seeds of Corrander prepared with sugar, prevaile much against the gout, taken in some H small quantitie before dinner vpon a fasting stomacke, and after dinner the like without drinking immediately after the same, or in three or source houres. Also if the same be taken after supper it prevaileth the more, and hath more superiority over the disease.

Also if it be taken with meate fasting, it causeth good digestion, and shutteth up the stomacke, keepeth away fumes from rifing vp out of the same it taketh away the sounding in the cares, dri-

eth vp the rheume, and easeth the squinancy.

CHAP. 396: Of Parsley.

Aprum hortensc. Garden Parsley.



The Description.

"He leaues of garden Parlley are of a beautiful greene, confifting of many little ones fastned together, divided most commonly into three parts, and also snipt round about the edges the stalke is aboue one cubit high, flender, formething chamfered, on the top whereof stand spoked rundles, bringing forth very fine little floures, and afterwards imall feeds formewhat of a fiery taffe: the root is long and white, and good to be eaten.

2 There is another garden Parsley in taste and vertue like vnto the precedent: the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth forth leaves very admirably crifped or curled like fannes of curled feathers, whence it is called Aprum crispum, sine multifidum; Curl'd Parlley.

There is also kept in some gardens another Parsley called Apium sue Perraseinum Virginianum, or Virginian Parsly; it hath seaves like the ordinary, but rounder, and of a yellowish greene colour, the stalkes are some three foot high divided into fundry branches whereon grow vipbels of whitish floures: the seeds are like, but larger than those of the common Parsley, and when they are ripe they commonly fow themselves, and the old roots die, and the young ones beare feed the fecond yeere after. there fowing. #

It is sowne in beds in gardens; it groweth both in hot and cold places, so that the ground be either by nature moilt, or be oftentimes watered: for it prospereth in moist places, and is delighted with water, and therefore it naturally commeth vp neere to fountaines or fprings: Further writeth that it is found growing of it selfe in divers fenny grounds in Germany.

The Time.

It may be sowne betime, but it slowly commeth vp: it may oftentimes be cut and cropped: it ingeth forthlusstalkes the fear and years the feeds be ripe in July or August.

nery one of the Parsleyes is called in Greeke of but this is named, of our more or that is to say, fortense: the Apothecaries and common Herbarills name it Petroselinum: in high Dutch, Peterligen: Deterfigen: in low Dutch, Timen Deterfelie: in French, du Perfil in Spanish, Perceil Inlinert, and Salfa in Italian, Petrofello in English, Perfele, Parsely, common Parsley, and garden Parsley. Yet is it not the true and right Petroschnum which groweth among rockes and stones, whereupon it tooke his name, and whereof the best is in Maccdonia, therefore they are decented who thinke that garden Parsley doth not differ from stone Parsley, and that the onely difference is, for that Garden Parsley is of lesse force than the wilde; for wilde herbes are more strong in operation than those of the garden.

Garden Parsley is hot and dry, but the seed is more hot and dry, which is hot in the second degree, and dry almost in the third the root is also of a moderate heate.

The Vertues.

The leaves are pleasant in sauces and broth, in which besides that they give a pleasant taste, they be also singular good to take away stoppings, and to provoke vrine which thing the roots likewise do notably personne if they be boiled in broth: they be also delightfull to the taste, and agreeable to the stomacke.

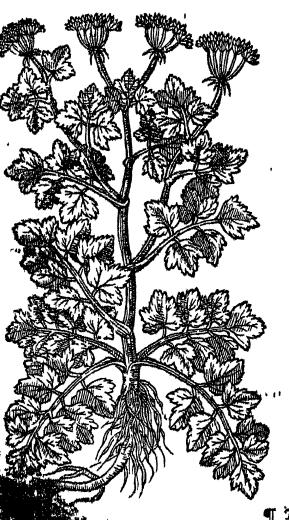
The feeds are more profitable for medicine, they make thinne, open, provoke vinic, disfoluethe stone, breake and waste away winde, are good for such as have the dropsie, draw downe menses, bring away the birth, and after-birth: they be commended also against the cough, if they be mixed or boiled with medicines made for that purpose lastly they result porsons, and therefore are mixed with treacless.

The roots or the feeds of any of them borded in ale and drunken, cast forth strong venome or poison, but the feed is the strong of the herbe.

They are also good to be put into clyile is against the stone or torments of the guts.

CHAP. 367: Of water Parsley, or Smallage.

Eleofelinum, siue Paludapsum. Smallage.



The Description.

Shallage hath greene smooth and glittering leaves, cut into very many parcels, yet greater and broader than those of common Parsley: the stalkes be chamfered and divided into branches, on the tops whereof stand little white sloures; after which doe grow seeds something lesser than those of common Parsley, the roote is fastened with many strings.

This kinde of Parsley delighteth to grow in moist places, and is brought from thence into gardens. ‡ It growes wilde abundantly upon the bankes in the salt marshes of Kent and Esfex. ‡

The Time.

It flourishes when the garden Parsley doth, and the stalke likewise commeth up the next yeere after it is sowne, and then also it bringeth forth seeds which are ripe in Iuly and August.

It is called in Greeke immerator of Gaza, Paludapium: in shops, Apium, absolutely without any
addition: in Latine, Palustre Apium, and Apium
rusticum in high Dutch, Epstich: in low Dutch,
Eppe, and of divers Jousticoumnerest: in Spanish and Italian, Apio: in French, de. L'ache: in
English, Smallage, Marsh Parsley, or water Parsley.

The Temperature.

[e.in temperature and vertues to that of the garden, but it is both hotter and drier,

drier, and of more force in most things this is seldome extended in after is it counted good for sauce, but it is very profitable for medicine.

The Vertues .

The jnice thereof is good for many things, it clenfeth, openeth, atteruateth or makethal in, it is removing the following and provoketh vrine, and therefore those syrups which have also mixed with them, as that which is called *Syrups Biz ontones*, open the stoppings of the liner and spleet e, and are a remedy for long lasting agues, whether they be tertians or quartum, and all other which proceed both of a cold cause and also of obstructions or stoppings, and are very good against the yellow jaundise.

The same juice doth perfectly cure the malicious and venomous vicers of the mouth, and of the almonds of the throat with the decoction of Barly and Mel Rosum, or hony of Rose, added, if the parts be washed there with: it likewise helpeth all outward vicers and soule wounds with hony it is profitable also for cankers exulcerated, for although it cannot cure them, yet it do his ep them from putrisaction, and preserve them from stinking the seed is good for those things for which that of the Garden Parsley is, yet is not the vse thereof so safe, for it hurtesh those that are troubled with the falling sickenesse, as by evident proofes it is very well knowne.

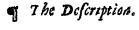
Smallage, as Pliny writeth, hath a peculiar vertue against the biting of venomous spiders

The juice of Smallage mixed with hony and beane sloure, doth make an exceller r mundificative for old vicers and malignant fores, and stateth also the weeping of the cut or burt sinewes in simple members, which are not very fatty or fleshie, and bringeth the same to perfect direction

The leave boiled in hogs greafe, and made into the forme of a pulti-, take away the paine of E felons and whitlowes in the fingers, and ripen and heale them.

CHAP. 398. Of Mountaine Parstey.

· † orcofelinum, Mountaine Parsley.



He stalke of mountaine Parsley, as trioscorides writeth, is a span high, growing iron a flender root; vpon which are branches and itt'e heads like those of Hemlock, yet much ilenderer: on which stalkes do grow the feed, which is 'ong, of a sharpe or biting taste, slender, and of a st ong fmell, like vnto Cumin but we can not find that this kinde of Mountaine Pariley is knowne in our age the leaves of this we here give are like thole of common parfley, but greater and broader, confifting of many slender fooilta'kes fastened vnto them; the stalke is short, the slowes on the spoked tusts be white; the seed small ile root is white, and of a meane length or bigne se, in taste somewhat biting and bitterish, and of a fweet fmell. The Place.

groweth vpon rockes and mountaines. And Dodonaus affirmeth that this herbe described growes on the hills which divide Silesia from Morauia, called in times past the countries of the Marcomans: also it is said to be found on other mountaines and hills in the North parts of England.

The Grecians doe name it of the mountaines which the Latines also for that catiledo.

The Apium Montanum, and Momapium: in English, mountaine Parsley in Latine, Ap v 12 hur Pieserides maketh Petroselinum or stone. Paesley to differ from mountaine Paesley; for saith he,

Qqqq 2

W (2

we must not be deceived, taking mountaine Paisley to be that which groweth on tocker for tocker Paisley is another plant, of some it is called, acceptute: in Latine, clinities, i, (in I resisted, much good.) for it is so named because it is good, and profitable for many things and this is not altogether unproperly termed orcoscienum, or mountaine Paisley; for it groweth as we have said on mountaines, and is not unlike to stone Paisley: the seed is not like to that of Cumin, for if it were so who would deny it to be orcoscienum, or Dioscorides, his mountaine Paisley.

Oreofelinum, or mountaine Parsley is, as Galen saith, like in saculty vito Smallage, but more effectuall, Dioscorides writeth that the seed and soot being drunke in wine provoke vrine, bring downe the menses, and that they are mixed with counterpossons, dimeticke medicines, and medicines that are hot.

The root of *Veelgutta*, or much good, is also hot and dry, and that in the later end of the second degree, it maketh thin, it cuttetly, openetly, provoketh, breaketh the stone and expelleth it, openeth the stoppings of the liver and spleene, and cutch the yelkow jaundise; being chewed it helpeth the tooth-ach, and bringeth much water our of the mouth.

† The whole enapter was modified en Com Dolor to Penpe of the england to the latter special control before the Anthon being much of the delinement was president, but differ notion the est final between the you in the chip of trued run.

CHAP. 399. Of stone Parshy of Macedonie.

† 1 Petroselinum Macedonium, Fuchsy.

5 mall with parfley it groweth comon but so ledges

† 2 Petroselinum Macedonicum verum. The true Parsley of Macedonia.





The Description.

Parlley very little is written of the old writers, Dioscorides onely faith that this dike to that of Amess, but of a more pleasant smell, sharpe, itomaticall, or realing the forme of the leaves, the culoures the floures, and fashion of the

root he writeth nothing at all, and Pliny is more briefe, is for Theophrapus he doth nor fo much as name it, making mention onely of Parfley, Alexander, Smills reand mountaine Parfley.

For stone Parsley Leonhartus Fuchsius hath set dow is a plant, hining ic mes not spred and cut after the manner of garden Parsley, but long, and snipped found about, made up and sastened to a rib or stem in the midst something like, but yet not altogether, to the sinst leaves of the less reacting, the stalke is slender, and a cubit and a halfe high, the slowes on the spokic tusts are white the seed something blacke, like to that of Ameos, and garden Parsley, very sweet of smell, something sharpe or biting the root is slender and full of slings.

Lobel also in stead of the right stone Parsley describeth another, which the Venetians call slone Parsley of Macedonia this hath leaves like those of garden Paisley, or rather of the Venetian Saxifrage which is the blacke herbe Frankincense formerly described: the stalke is a cubit high; the spokie tusts something white, the seed small, quickely vading (as he saith) inferiour to that of garden Parsley in temperature and vertues but whether this be the true and right stone Parsley, he

addeth, he is ignorant.

The Place.

It groweth on craggy rocks, and among flones but the best in Macedonia, whereupon it beat the furname Macedonicum, of Macedonia.

The Trok

It floureth in the fommer moncths.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, where the front places where it groweth in Latine, Petrapium, and Petrofelmum Macedonicum in English, stone Parsley the Apothecaries know it not they are farre deceived that would have the herbe which Fuchsius pictureth to be Amonium for Amonium differeth from this, as it is very plaine by the description thereof in Dioscorides but we hold this for the true stone Parsley, till such time as we may learne some other more like in leaves to the Parslies, and in seed, such as that of stone Parsley ought to be: and the very seed it selfe may eause vs to hold this opinion, being so agreeing to the description as no herbe more, for it is sharpe and biting, and of a sweeter smell than is that of Ameos, and of a more spicy sent, yet do not the leaves gamesay it, which though they have not the persect forme of other Parsleyes, yet notwithstanding are not altogether valike. † The first of these is thought by Anguillara, Turner, Gesner, Cordus, and others, to be the Sison of Dioscorides, and Trague calls it, Amonium Germanicum, and the seeds in shops retaine the name of Sem. Amoni. The second is thought by Columna to be the second Dauceus of Dioscorides. ‡

The sced of stone Parsley which is most commonly vsed, is hot and dry, having withall a cutting quality,

The Vertues.

It prouoketh viine, and bringeth downe the floures . it is profitable against winde in the sto-macke, and collicke gut, and gripings in the belly: for it is, as Gilen saith, appear, that is to say, a wafter or consumer of winde: it is a remedy against paine in the sides, kidnies, and bladder, it is also mixed in counterpossons: Dioscorides.

f The first figure that was formally in this chapter should have been in the second place and that in the second place was of Alexanden, and Sould have need put in the following chapter

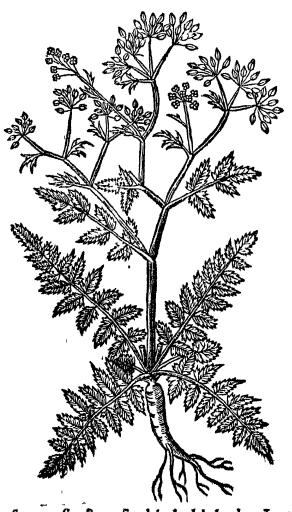
‡ CHAP. 400. Of Corne Parsley, or Hone-wort.

¶ The Description.

His herbe commeth vp at the first from seed like Parsley, with two small long narrow leaves, the next that spring are two small round smooth leaves nickt about the edges, and so for two or three couples of leaves of the next growth there are such round leaves growing on a middle rib by couples, and one round one, also at the top; after as more leaves spring vp, so the fathion of them also change, that is to say, every lease hath about eight or nine small smooth greene leaves, growing on each side of a middle rib one opposite against another, and one growing by it selfe at the top, and are finely snipt or indented about the edges, in forme resembling those of sinus odoratum Tragi, but not so bigge, long, or at all brownish; amongst which rise vp many small round straked stalkes or branches, about two foot long, now and then about twenty from one root, is merimes growing vpright, sometimes creeping not farre from the ground, soynted or kneed,

Qqqq 3

‡ Selinum Sy folys. Honewoort.



and dividing thenisclues into very many branches, at cuery joynt groweth one leafe smaller than the former, which together with the lowermost perish, so that there is seldome one greene leafe to be seen on this herbewhen the feed is tipe, the floures are white, and grow most commonly at the tops of the bianches, fometimes at most of the joynts even from the earth, in vocuch or voorderly vmbells, every floure having five exceeding small leaves, flat, and broad at the toppe, and in the middle very small cheiues with purple tops, the whole floure rot much exceeding the bignesse of a small pins head, which being past there commeth vp in the place of cuery floure two small gray crooked straked seeds, like Parsley seeds, but bigger, in taste hot and aromaticall. The root is fmall and whitish, with many threds not so big as Parsley roots It beginneth to floure about the beginning of July, & so continues flouring a long time, part of the feed is ripe in August, and some scarse in the beginning of October, mean while some falleth wherby it renueth it, selfe, and groweth with flourishing greene leaves all the winter.

I tooke the description of this herbe the yeere, 1620, but observed it long before, not knowing any name for it: first I refered it to Sium, calling it, Sium terrestre, and Sium setum et agrorum; afterwards upon sight of Selinum peregrinum primum Clusic, which in

fome respects resembleth this herbe, I named it Selinum Sy folys, yet wanting an English name, at length about the yeere 1625. I saw Mistris Visua Leigh (then servant to Mistris Bilson of Mapledurham in Hampshire, and now (5. Marcy 1632. Wife to Master William Mooring Schoole-master of Peterssield, a Towne neere the said Mapledurham) gather it in the wheate eithes about Mapledurham aforesaid (where in such like grounds it still groweth, especially in clay grounds) who told me it was called Honewort, and that her Mother mistris Charitie Leigh late of Brading in the still of Vight deceased, taught her to vie it after the manner heere expressed, for a swelling which shee had in her left cheeke, which for many yeeres would once a yere at the least arise there, and swell with great heat, rednessed, and itching, viril by the vie of this herbe it was perfectly cured, and rose no more nor swelled, being now (5. Martij 1632) about twenty yeeres since, only the scar remaineth to this day. This swelling her mother called by the name of a Hone, but asking whether such tumors werein the said Isle vivally called Hones she could not tell, by reason shee was brought from Brading aforesaid young, and not being aboue twelve yeeres old when shee vsed this medicine.

The Vertues.

A Take one handfull of the greene leaves of this Honewort, and stampe them, put to it about halfe a pinte or more of beere, straine it, and drinke it, and so continue to drinke the like quantity every morning fasting till the swelling doth abate, which with or in her was performed in the space of two weekes at the most. August, 18.1620. Isha Goodyer: ‡

CHAP. 401. Of Alexander.

The Description.

of Alexander are cut into many parcells like those of Smallage, but see be much loader, smooth also, and of a deepe greene colour: the stalkers backe, oftenthe stalkers be white, and grow upon spokie tusts the sed is thicke. long, blacke something bitter, and of an aromaticall or spicy smell the root is thicke, blacke without, white within, like to a little Radish, and is good to be eaten out of which being broken or cut, there issueth forth a juice that quickely waxeth thicke, having in it a sharpe bitterness, like en taste vnto Myrrhe: which thing also Theophrastus hath noted, there issueth out of it, saith he, juice like Myrrhe.

A Hipposelinum. Alexanders.



The Place

Alexanders or great Paissey groweth in most places of England.

The Time.

The feed waxeth ripe the fecond yeare, in the Moneth of August.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, of the greatnesse wherein, it excelleth the other Parileyes 17700... And or Hotle Parsley, of GaZa, Equaptum it is alto named Olus atrum, or the blacke potheibe, and of divers Sylvestre Apium, or wilde Parsley; of Galen and certaine others, quiffin, by reason of the juice that issueth forth thereof, that is, as we have faid, like vnto Myrihe, which is called in Greeke opinion there is also another Smyrmum of mount Aman, of which we do write in the 404. chapter: the Apothecaries cal it Petroselinam Macedonicum Others, Petroselmum Alexandrinum . the Germaines, \$2013 Enffich: the Low-Country-men, 400terfelie ban Macedonion: in Spanish, Perexol Macedonico the French, and Englishmen, Alexandre, Alexanders.

The Temperature.

The feed & root of Alexanders, are no leffe hot and dry than are those of the Garden Parfley, they clense and make thinne, being hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides saith, that the leaves and stalkes are boiled and caten, and dressed alone by them- A selues, or with fishes: that they are preserved raw in pickle: that the root eaten both raw and sod, is good for the stomacke: the root hereof is also mour age serued to the table raw for a fallade herbe.

The feeds bring downe the floures, expell the fecondine, breake and confirme winde, pronoke vrinc, and are good against the strangury: the decoction also of the root doth the same, especially if it be made with winc.

† The figure formerly here was of Sphondylum, and that belonging to this place was put in the foregoing chapter

CHAP. 402. Of wilde Parsley.

The Description.

His is like to the kindes of Parsleyes in the fundry cuts of the leaues, and also in the bignesse; for they be broad and cut into divers parcels: the stalkes are round, chamsered, let with certaine joints, hollow within, a cubit high or higher, two or three comming forth together out of one root, and in the nether part many times of a darke reddish colour. The floures be white, and grow upon spokie tusts: the seed is round, flat, like that of Dill: the root is white within, and divided into many branches and strings. This plant in what pare soeier it be cut or broken, yeeldeth forth a milky juice.

The

Aprum fyluestre fine I halfetium. Wilde Paisley.



T'e Place.

It is found by ponds fides in moist and dan. kish places, in ditches also, having in them standing waters, and oftentimes by old stockes of Alder trees.

† I have not as yet observed this plant growing wildewith vs. ‡

The Time.

It flourethand bringeth forth feed in Iune and Iuly.

The Nature.

The shops of the Low countries have mifcalled it in times past by the name of Meum, and vsed it for the right Mcw, or Spiki elwort. The Germaines name it Disentch: I alerius Cordus, olfenschrum · divers in the Low Countries call it wilde Eppe: that is to lay in Latine, Apium fyluestre, or wilde Parsley and some, water Cope: that is, Hydrofelinor, or sprim aquatile, water Parsley and oftentimes is it named, as we have already written, Fleofelmum, and Sum. It may be more rightly termed in Latine, Apum syluestre, and in English, wilde Parfley.

Dioscorides hath made mention of wilde Pariley in the chapter of Daucus or wilde Carrot : and Theophrastus in his seuemh booke, where he maketh the Parsleyes to differ both in leaves and stalkes, and showeth that some

haue white stalkes, others purple, or else of fundry colours, and that there is also a certains wilde parfley; for he faith that those which have the purple stalkes, and the stalkes of divers colours, come neerest of all to the wilde Parsley. And therefore seeing that Olsenichium, or wilde Parsley, hath the lower part of the stalke of a purplish colour, and like in leaues to Parsley, which in times past we thought good rather to call Apium syluestre, or wilde Parsley, than to erre with the Apothecaries, and to take it for Mew. And after when we now know that it was held to be Thysselium Pli. mi and that we could alledge nothing to the contrary, we also settled our selues to be of their opinion and the rather, because the faculties are agreeable. Thy felium, faith Pliny, lib. 25. chapter 11. is not vnlike to Parsley: the root hereof purgeth slegme out of the head; which thing also the root of offenchium doth effectually performe, as we will forthwith declare. The name also is agreeable, for it feemeth to be called sworken, because it extendeth it selfe, in Greeke, worn thorow Away, or marish places.

The Temperature. The root hereof is hot and dry in the third degree. The Vertues.

The root being chewed, bringeth by the mouth flegme out of the head, and is a remedy for the tooth-ach, and there is no doubt but that it also makes thin, cutteth and openeth, prouoketh wrine, and bringerh downe the floures, and doth likewise no lesse but more essedually personne those things that the rest of the Parsleyes do.

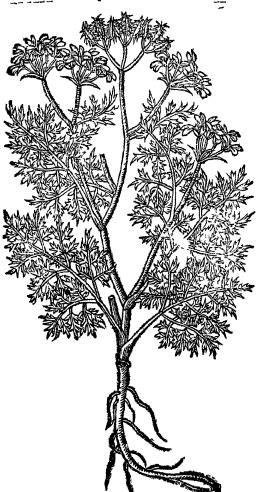
† The figure formerly put in this place was of the Cerefelium filuefire of Tebernemontanus, whose history I intend hereafter to give you.

CHAP. 403. Of bastard Parsley.

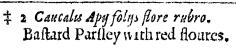
A kinde of bastard Parsley is a rough hairy berbe, nor much visite at Carrots; the tear like to those of Corianders, but extred into many farsile ages: at the like to those without the same and the sa

r Cancalis albis floribus.

Bastard Parsley with white floures.



Baucalie Pencedang folia.
Mogs Parsley





4 Caucalis maior Cluf.
Great rough Parsley.



flower the feed is long and rough, like the feed of Carrots, but greater the rece is fliaight and

fingle, growing deepe into the ground, of awhite colour, and in taffe like the Paili cp.

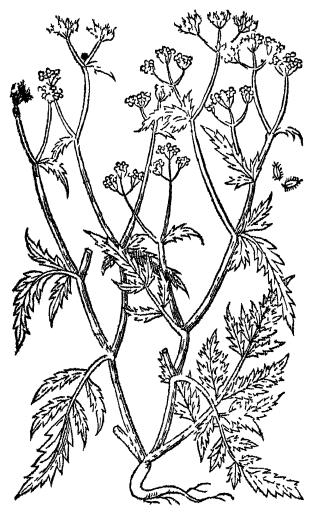
There is another fortlike into the former, faring that the leaves thereof are broader, and the flories are of a reddish colour; there hath great controuer sie then about the true determination of Caucalis, because the Latine interpretation of Dioscori des is greatly suit end, centering in it felse much superfluous matter, not pertinent to the history, but we deeme that this plant is the time Caucalis, the notes set downe declare it so to be the floures, faith he, are reddish the seeds coursed with a rough huske set about with prickles, which cleave vito garments that it toucheth as doe Burs, which roughnesse being pilled off, the seed appeares like into hulled Otes, not impleasant in taste, all which do show it to be the same.

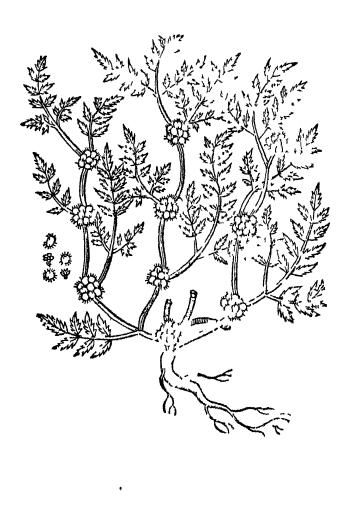
There is likewise another fort that hath a long single 100t, thrumined about the apperend with many thrummy threds of a browne colour from which riseth up divers stalkes full of joynts or knees, covered with a sheath or skinnie silme, like vnto that of Measure the leaves are finely cut or jagged, resembling the leaves of our Figlish Saxistage the slowes grow at the cop of the stalkes

in the rundles like Tennell the feed is finall like that of Pailley.

4 5 Cancalis minor flofeulis rubentibus. Hedge Parlley.

‡ 6 Cancalis nodoface himorofe ita., Knotted Pailley





‡ 4 Clusius vnder the name of Caucalis major hath described and figured this, which hath many crested straight stalkes some two cubits high or more, which are divided into sundly branches, and at each joynt send forth large & winged leaves somewhat like those of Angelica, but rougher, and of a darker greene; at the tops of the branches grow ambels of whitish floures, being of somewhat a purplish or slesh colour underneath; and these are succeeded by broad seed almost like those of the Cow-Parsnep, but that they are rougher, and sorked at the top, and prickly: the root is white, hard and wooddy. It sloures in Iune, ripens the seed in Iuly and August, and then the root dyes, and the seed must be sowne in September, and so it will come up and continue greene

I have thought good to call Hedge, or field Parsley, (because it growes about hedges, fields very plentifully every where) hath crested hollow stalkes growing up to some cup.

against another, snipt about the edges, and ending in a long and sharpe pointed lease these leaves as also the stalkes are somewhat rough and harsh, and of a daske greene color the sources are small and reddish, and grow in little vmbels, and are succeeded by longish little rough seed of some what a strong and aromaticke taste and smell. It is an annuall plant, and floures commonly in Iu ly, and the feeds are ripe in August. Cordus and Thalius call it Dancordes minus; and Buthire, Cauca is semine aspeo flosculus subrubentibus. There is a bigger and lesser variety or fort of this plant, for you shall find it growing to the height of two cubits, with leaves and all the upper parts answerable, and you may againe observe it not to exceed the height of halfe a soot.

6 This other, which Buhine hath first set forth in writing by the name of Cancolis nodof with. nuo semine, hath a white and long root, from which it sends up fundry small ciested and rough brain ches which commonly lie along vpon the ground, and they are commonly of an vncquall length, fome a cubit long, other-fome scarse two handfulls the leaves are small, rough, winged, and deeply jagged, and at the fetting on of each leafe close to the stalkes vsually upon very short foot stalkes grow small little floures of colour white, or reddish, and made of fine little leaves apeece after these follow the seed, round, small and rough, and they grow close to the stalkes. It sloures in Im e and Iuly, and growes wilde in fundry places, as in the fields, and upon the bankes about S. Iames, and Pickadilla. Fabius Columna judges it to be the true Scandix of the Antients ‡

There is likewise one of these found in Spaine, called Caucalis Hispanica, like the first: but it is an annuall plant, which perishes at the first approach of winter, the which I have sowne in my garden, but it perished before the seed was perfected.

The Place.

These plants do grow naturally upon rockes and stony grounds we have the first and the third in our pastures in most places of England that with red floures is a stranger in England.

‡ I have not heard that the third growes wilde with vs, but the second was found growing in the corne fields on the hilles about Bathe, by M' Bowles. ‡

The Time. They floure and flourish from May to the end of August.

Bastard Parsley is called in Greeke words in Latine also Caucalis of some, Daucus sylvestris a mong the bastard names of Democretus, Beton in Latine, Pes Gallenaceus, Pes Pulle. the Egyptians name it Seselus. the country-men of Hetruria, Petrosello saluatico. in English, bastard Parsley, and Hennes foot.

The Temperature and Vertues. Dioscorides saith, that bastard Parsley is a pot-herbe which is eaten either raw or boiled, and pro- A

Pliny doth reckon it vp also among the pot-herbes: Galen addeth, that it is preserved in pickle B for sallades in winter.

The feed of bastard Parsley is euidently hot and dry, and that in the second degree it prouo- C keth vrine, and bringern downe the defired fickenesse it dissolueth the stong and driveth it forth.

It taketh away the stoppings of the liver, spleene, and kidnies it cutteth and concocteth raw D and flegmaticke humours it comforteth a cold flomack, dissolueth winde, it quickneth the fight,

and refresheth the heart, if it be taken fasting.

Martholus in his Commentaries vpon Dioscorides, the second booke, attributeth vnto it many E excellent vertues, to prouoke venery and bodily luft, and erection of the parts.

† The figure which belonged to the third defeription in this chapter was formerly put for English Savifrage.

CHAP. 404. Of Candy Alexanders. The Description.

The Description.

Instantation and Pliny have reckoned Smyrnium among the kindes of Parsley, whose judgements while this plant is young, and not growne vp to a stalke, may stand with very good reason, for that the young leaues next the ground are like to Parsley, but somewhat thicker and largar:among which rifeth vp a stalke a cubit high, and somewhat more, garnished with round leaves the different from those next the ground, inclosing the stalke about like Thorow wax, or Perfoliate which leaves are of a yellow colour, and do rather resemble the leaves of Fole-foot than Parsley: Smyrnium Greticum, Candy Alexander.



at the top of the stalkes doe grow found spokic tusts of a yellow color, after which commeth found and blackes and like Colorous, of a sharpe and bitter taste lil. Myrihe the foot is white and thicke, contrary to the opinion of *Dodonais*, who faith it is blacke without, but I speake that which I have seen and prooued.

The Place.

Smyrnum groweth naturally vponthehils and mountaines of Candy, and in my guden also in great plenty also vpon the mountain Amanus in Cilicia.

I The Time.

Smyrnium flourethin Inne, and the feed is appear August.

The Names.

This plant is called in Latine, Smyrnum in Giecke, gupon in Cilicia, Petrofelinum, and as Galen testisfieth, some have called it, Ilippo felinum agrests in English, Candy Alexan ders, or Thorow bored Pariley.

¶ The Nature.

Smyrnium is hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The leaves of Smyrnum dissolue wens and hard swellings, dry vp vicers and excorrations, and glew wounds together.

The feeds are good against the stoppings of the spleene, kidnies, and bladder.

Candy Alexanders hath force to digest and wast away hard swellings, in other things it is like to garden Parsley, and stone Parsley, and therefore we vie the feed heereof to prouoke the defired

sickenesse, and vrine, and to helpe those that are stuffed in the lungs, as Galen writeth.

The root is hot, so is the herbe and seed, which is good to be drunke against the biting of serpents: it is a remedy for the cough, and profitable for those that cannot take their breath unlesse they do sit or stand upright: it helpeth those that can hardly make their water: the seed is good against the infirmity of the spleene or milt, the kidnies and bladder: it is likewise a good medicane for those that have the dropsie, as Dioscorides writetli.

CHAP. 405. Of Parsneps.

¶ The Description.

He leaves of the tame or Garden Parsneps are broad, consisting of many small leaves fastened to one middle rib like those of the ash tree: the stalke is vpright, of the height of a man: the floures stand vpon spokie tusts, of colour yellow; afterwhich commets the seed flat and round, greater than those of Dil: the root is white, long, sweet, and good to be eaten

The wilde Parsnep is like to that of the Garden, in leaves, stalke, tust, yellow floures, star and round seed, but altogether less in the root is small, hard, wooddy, and not six to be caren.

The Place.

The Pl

Paltinava latifolia sativa: Garden Parsneps.



2 Postinacalitifolia sylucstris, Wilde Parineps.



in fertillground, do proue better roots, sweeter and greater than they that are sowne of seeds gathered from those of the garden.

They floure in July and August, and seed the second yeare after they be sowne.

The Mames.

The Heidausts of our time do call the garden Parsneps seems of and Pastinas, and therefore wee have furnamed it Latifolia, or broad leafed, that it may differ from the other garden Parsnep with narrow leaves, which is truly and properly called Staphylinus, that is, the garden Carrot. Some Phyfitions doubting, and not knowing to what herbe of the Autients it should be referred, have fained the wilde kinde hereof to be Pinac., species, or a kind of Alheale: directs have named it Barcia; others, Branca Leonina, but if you diligently marke and confer it with Elaphoboscum of Dioscorides, you that hardly finde any difference at all but the plant called at Montpelier Pat ulum Ceruinum in English, Harts sodder, supposed there to be the true Elaphoboscum, differeth much from the true notes there. of. Now Baucia, as Iacobus Manlius reporteth in Luminari maiore, is Dioscorides, and the old Writers Paltinaca, that is to fay, Tenuifolia, in Carrot but the old writers, and especially Dioscorides have called this wilde Parsnep by the name of Elaphoboscum: and wee doe call them Parsneps and Mypes.

¶ The Temperature The Parlnep root is moderately hot, and more drie than moist.

The Vertues.

The Pai sneps nourish more than doe the Turneps or the Carrots, and the nourishment is some - A what thicker, but not faultie nor bad, notwithstanding they be somewhat windy they passe through the bodie neither flowly nor speedily: they neither binde nor loose the belly: they prouoke vrine, and luft of the bodie: they be good for the stomacke, kidneses, bladder, and lungs.

There is a good and pleasant food or bread made of the roots of Parsneps, as my sriend M. Plas b hath fet forth in his booke of experiments, which I have made no triall of, nor meane to do.

The feed is hotter and difference vinto the fecond degree, it mooneth vrine, and confuncting Winde.

> ## Rrrr

the least of the open weather Dead no presented from butings of Scipents, by eating of the least of the least

that the substitute of the sub

CHAP. 406. Of Skirrets.

Sifurnia skillers



The Description

The leaves of the Skiner do likewise confift of many small leaves saftened to one sibjewere particular one whereof is formething nicked in the edges line they are leffer, greener, and Imoother than those of the Parsnep. The stalks be short, and seldome a cubit high, the sloures in the fpoked tufts are white, the root of the ring ny in number, growing out or one head anhaid biedth long, most common y not a singer thick, they are sweet, white, good to be caten, and most pleasant in taste.

This Skirret is planted in Gardens, and especially by the root, for the greater and thicker ones being taken away, the leffer are put into the carthagaine which thing is best to be done in March or Aprill, before the stalks come vo and at this time the roots which be gathered are eaten raw, or boiled.

The Naires.

This herbe is called in Latin Sifarum, and alfo in Greeke moon, the Latines do likewise call it Sifer, and divers of the later Herbarists, Servallum or Cheruillum, or Seruilla the Germans name 11 Sierlin: Tragus, Zam garten Bapunkelen: in the Low-countries. Suptker wortelen, that is to fay, Sugar 100ts, and oftentimes Serillen: in Spanish, Cherinia in Italian, Sisaro in French, Cherry in English, Skinet and Skirwort. And this is that Sifer or Skirret which Tiberius the

Emperour commanded to be conneied into him from Geldubaa castle about the river of Rhene, as Pluny reporteth in lib. 19.cap. 5. The Skiriet is a medicinable herb, and is the same that the forefaid Emperour did so much commend, insomuch that he desired the same to be brought vnto him enery yeare out of Germanic. It is not, as divers suppose, Serapio his Secacul, of which he hath written in his 89. chapter. for Secacel is described by the lease of Sulben, that is to say, of the pease, as Maithiolus Sylvaticus expounde that and it bringeth forth a black fruit of the bigneffe of a Cichpeale, full of morfture and of a fweet tafte, which is called Granum Culcul But the Skirret hath not the lease of the pease, neither doth it bring forth fruit like to the Ciche pease; whereupon it is mamil father the Skirrer doth very much differ from Serapio his Secacul fo farre is it from beeing the fante

The Nature and Vertues.

the skirret be moderately hot and moist; they be easily concocted; they nourish means, and yould a remonable good nace: but they are something windie, by reason whereof they alto provoke lal.

The voc entenbook lyn ith sineper, falt, and a little oile, after the manner of a fallad, and oftentime, they be he demoile and burter, and also dressed after other fashions, according to the skil of

the cooke, and the talk of the cater.

The

The women in Sueura, faith Hieronymus Heroldus, prepare the 100ts hereof for their husbinds, and know full well wherefore and why, &c.

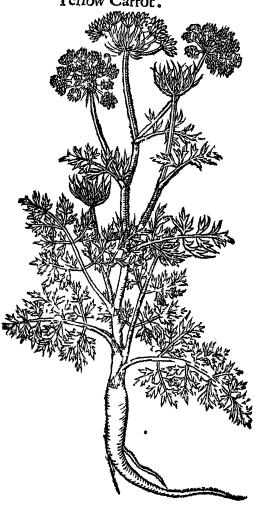
The suice of the roots drunke with goats milke stoppeth the lask. The same drunke with wine is putteth away windinesse out of the stomacke, and gripings of the belly, and helpeth the lineket of yeoxing. They survey appetite, and prouoke vrine.

CHAP. 407. Of Carrots.

The Description.

He leaves of the garden Cariots are of a deepe greene colour, composed of many fine Fennell-like leaves, very notably cut or ragged, among which rifeth vp a stalk straight and round, some cubits high, somewhat harrie and hollow, having at the top round spoked tusts, in which do grow little white floures. In their places commeth the seed, rough and hattee, of a sweet smell when it is subbed. The root is long, thicke and single, of a same yellow colour, pleasant to be eaten, and very sweet in taste.

1 Pastinaca saivatemusfolia. Yellow Carrot.



1 2 Paftin na fativa atro raben
Red Canot



There is another kinde hereof like to the former in all parts, and differeth from it only in the colour of the root, which in this is not yellow, but of a blackish red colour.

These Carrots are sowne in the fields, and in gardens where other pot herbes are: they require a loose and well manused soile.

They are to be sowne in Aprill; they bring forth their floures and seed the yeare after they be sowne.

The Carrot is properly called in Greeke continue, for that which we have termed in Latine by the

name of Pallinger lattoris fol; or the Garden Parfnep, is described of the old writers by another name this Canot is called in Latine likewife, P. fler, was virus, but with this addition tenuifolia, that it in 19 differ from the garden Parlice with broad leaues, and white 100ts Theophrastus in the ninth booke of his historie of plants nameth this staphylines, or Carrot, seems, and writeth that it grow. eth in Aicadio, and laith that the best is sound in Spartensis Achaia, but doubtlesse he meant that Danwhich we call Greenfis, that may be numbed among the Carrots Galen in his booke of the fa. , culties of Simple medicines doth also mal entito be Danens, but yet not fimply Danens, for he addethalfo si, ph leaus or Pastinaca in High Dutch it is called Geet ruben in Low Dutch, Geet Decis Weel 1900ten, and Beel 1002telen in Ironch, Carrotte, and Racine taulie in Italian, Pastinaca. in Joansto, Canahoria in English, Yellow Carrots the other is called red Carror, and blacke Carlot.

of The Temperature and Fertues

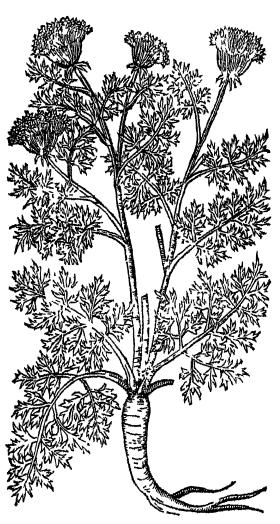
The root of the yellow Carrot is most commonly bouled with fat sless and eaten 1 it is temper A rately hor and something morft. The nomithment which commeth thereof is not much, and not verse good at as form thing windie, but not formuch as be the Turneps, and doth not fo foon as they patte through the bodie

Therea Canor is of like facultie with the yellow. The feed of them both is hor and dire, it brea

kethand confunctly winding the proposeth vine, as doth that of the ride Canor.

CHAP. 408. Of Wilde Carrot

Pastinaca sylus seris i cnui solia. Wilde Carrot, or Bees-neft.



The Defeription.

He leaves of the wilde Carrot are cut mo diuers flender narrow parcels, very like vnto those of the garden Carrots, but they be somewhat whiter, and more hairie: the stalks be likewife hairie and somewhat rough: the floures are little, and stand upon broad spoked suftes, of a white color, of which tust of floures the middlemost part is of a deep purple. the whole tust is drawn together when the feed is ripe, refembling a birds nest, whereupon it hath been named of fome Birds-nest. the root slender, and of a mean length '

The Place.

It groweth of it selfe in vntoyled places, in fields, and in the borders thereof, almost euerie where.

The Time.

It floures and flourishes in Iune and Iuly, the seed is ripe in August.

The Names.

The wilde Carrot is called in Greeke GRANroc expect: in Latine, Pastinacas y lue stres tenuifolia: in shops, Daucus, and it is vsed in stead of the true Daucus, and not amisse, nor unpiositably: for Galenalso in his time doth testisie that it was taken for Daucus, or bastard Parsly, and is without doubt Daucs syluestrus genus, or a wilde kinde of bastard Parsly, so called of Theophrastus; in high

Durch it is named wolld Pattenen. Aogol nest: in Low Dutch, Mogels nest, and worden Crockens crupt: in French, Pastena de Sauvage: in English, wilde Carrot, and after the Dutch,

est, and in some places Bees-nest. from citing Diphilus for his Author, faith, that the Carrot is called quipor, because it seructh Despecters, and Orphous, as Pliny writeth, said, that the vse hereof winneth loue: which things

be written of wilde Carrot, the root whereof is more effectuall than that of the garden, and containeth in it, as Galen faith, a certaine force to procure lust.

The Temperature and Vertnes

The feed of this wild Carrot, and likewise the root is hot and drie in the second degree, and doth A withall open obstructions.

the root boiled and eaten, or boiled with wine, and the decoction drunke, provoketh vrine, ex-

pelleth the stone, bringeth forth the birth, it also procureth bodily lust

The feed drunke bringeth downe the defired ficknesse, it is good for them that can hardly make c water, it breaketh and dissoluteh winde, it remedieth the dropsie, it cureth the collick and stone, being drunke in wine.

It is also good for the passions of the mother, and helpeth conception it is good against the bi- D tings of all manner of venomous beasts. it is reported, faith *Dioscorides*, that such as haug first taken of it are not hurt by them.

CHAP. 409. Of Candie Carrots.

Daucus Cretensis verus.
Candie Carrots.

The Description.



His Dancus Cretenfis, being the true Dancus of Diescorides, doth not grow in Candy only, but is found vponthe mountaines of Germany, and vpon the hills and rockes of Iura about Geneua, from whence it liath beene fent and conneied by one friendly Herbarist vnto another, into sundrie regions: it beareth leaues which are fmall, and very finely tagged, refembling either Fennel or wild Carrot among which rifeth vp a stalke of a cubit high, having at the top white spokie tufts, and the floures of Dill:which being past, there come great plentie of long feed, well finelling, not vnlike the feed of Cumin, saue that it is whitish, with a certaine mossinesse, and a sharpe taste, and is in-greatervse than any part of the plant The rootalso is right good in medicine, being leffer than the root of a Parsnep, but hotter in taste, and of a fragrant

The Time

This floures in Tune and Iuly, his feed is ripe in August.

The Names.

There is sufficient spoken in the description as touching the name.

The Nature,

These plants are hot and drie, especially the seed of Daucus Creticus, which is hot and drie in

the third degree: but the feed of the wilde Carrot is hot and drie in the fecond degree.

The Vertues.

The feed of Daucus drunken is good against the strangurie, and painfull making of water, it pre- A vaileth against the granest and storie, and pronoketh vrine.

Italiwageth the torments and gripings of the belly dissoluteh windines, cureth the collick, and B

ligth an old coughout the in Whine; is nevin good against the bitings of beatly, and expellent C

lon.]

le leed of Dancus Creticus is of great officacie and vertue being put into Treacle, Mithridate, Electricus against poison on pestulence.

Rrrr 3

The 100t thereof drunke in wine stoppeth the laske, and is also a sourraigne remedie against verionie and poison.

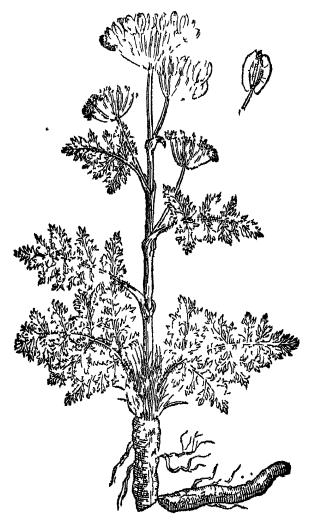
CHAP. 410. Of stinking and deadly Carrots.

I he Description.

The great flinking Canot hath very great leaves, spread abroad likewings, resembling those of I concll grant (who reof some have taken it to be a kinde, but unproperly) of a bright greene colour, somewhat hance among which riseth up a stalk of the height of two cubits, and of the bignesse of a mans singer, hollow, and full of a spungious pith, whereupon are set at certaine ionits, leaves like those next the ground, but smaller. The slowers are yellow, standing at the top of the stalkes in spokic rundles, like those of Dill after which commeth the feed, slat and broad like those of the Parinep, but much greater and broader. The soot is thicken, gain shed at the top with certaine capillaments of harry threds, blacke without, white within, full of milkie since, of smost bitter, that pe, and lothsome taste and sincell, insomuch that if a man do stand where the wind doth blow from the plant, the aire doth exulcerate and blisser the face, and enery other bare of naked place that may be subject to his venomous blass, and possonous qualitie.

Thapfia latifolia Clufy. Stinking Carrots.

2 Thapsiatenusfolia,
Small leafed funking Carrot.





This small kind of stinking or deadly Carrot is like to the last described in each respect, sauing that the leaves are thinner and more finely minced or lagged, wherein consists the difference.

The common deadly Carrot is like vnto the precedent, saving that he doth more feerely re-

the top of the stalks: otherwise in seed, root, and cuill smell, taste and qualitie like,

The Place.

The Place.

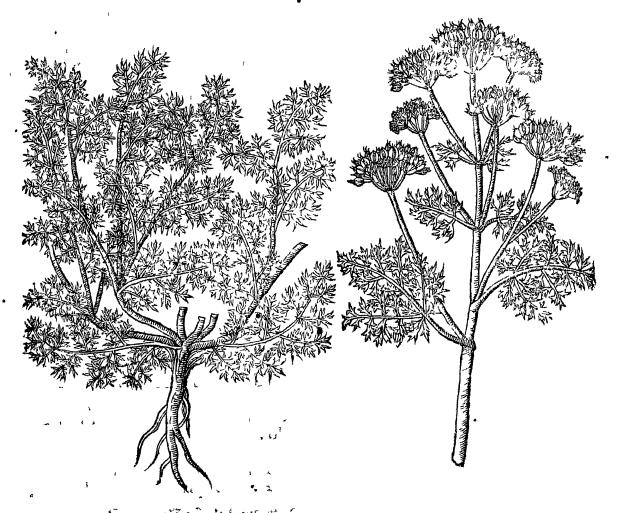
The Place.

The Place.

le the stalkes and leaves of the garden carrot, and is not garnished with the like both of haire

at The

3 Thapfia vulgaru.
Deadly Carrots.



They floure in August or somewhat after.

The French Phylitians have accepted the root of Thaplia for a kinde of Turbith, calling it Turtum Cineratum, notwithstanding upon better consideration they have left the vse thereof, especiully in purging, for it mightily hurtesh the principall parts, and doth often cause cruell gripings
in the guts and belly, with convulsions and cramps: neverthelesse the venomous qualitie may bee
taken away with those corrections which are used in mitigating the extreme heate and virulent
qualitie of Sarcocolla, Hammoniacum, and Turpetum but where there be so many wholesome Simples, and likewise composities, they are not to be used.

Of some it is called Turpetum Griseum. it is called Thapsia, as some thinke, of the Island Thap-

fus, where it was first found; or as we deeme, of the likenesse it hathwith Carrots.

Of the people of Sicilia and Apuliant is called Ferulacoli, where it doth grow in great aboundance:

The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and faculties in working have been touched in the description, and likewise, in the names.

CHAP. 411. Of Fennell.

He first kinde of Femielbealled in Listine Fæmeulum: in Greeke, with is so well knowne amongst visible appreciation to describe the same.

The second kinds of Fennell is likewise well knowns by the name of Sweet and I, so called because the seeds thereof are in taste sweet like vnto Annie seeds, resembling the common Fennell, saving that the leaves are larger and fairer, or more oleous, the seed greater whiter, and the whole plant in each respect greater.

The .

E

Lancilnerall acc d common Leniv II.



al Inc Place.

these herbs are set and sowne migardens bue the becond dorh not prosper well in this Coun my for being fowne of good and perfect feed. yet in the fecond yeare after his fowing it will dependence from the right kinde, and become common Fennell.

The Time.

They floure in Lune and July, and the feed is ipenithe end of August.

The Names.

Tenny Il is called in Greeke mapropor in Latine, Maratham, and consedure in high Durch, Fenchell: in low Dutch, Menchell: in Italian, Frenchia in Spanish, Hiller in French, Feand in English, Femiell, and benckell

The Nature

The feed of Fennel is hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The pouder of the feed of Fennell drunke for certaine dayes roverher fafting preferreth the eye-light whereof was written this Distriction follow my

Famiculus, Rosa, Verbena, Chelidonia, Ruta, 1 x his fit aqua qua lumina reddit acuta.

Of Fennell, Rofes, Veruain, Rue, and Celandine. Is made a water good to elect the fight of eine.

The greene leaves of Fennell eaten, or the feed drunken made into a Ptisan, do fill womens В brests with milke.

The decostion of Fennell drunke eateth the paines of the kidnies, causeth one to avoid the C stone, and prouoketh vrine.

D The roots are as effectuall, and not onely good for the intents aforesaid, but against the dropsie alfo, being boyled in wine and drunken.

Fennell feed drunke asswageth the paine of the stomacke, and wambling of the same, or desire to voinit, and breaketh winde.

The herbe, feed, and root of I ennell are very good for the lungs, the huer, and the kidneyes, for F it openeth the obstructions or stoppings of the same, and comforteth the inward parts. Ġ

The feed and herbe of sweet Fennell 15 equall in vertues with Annise seed.

CHAP. 412. Of Dill.

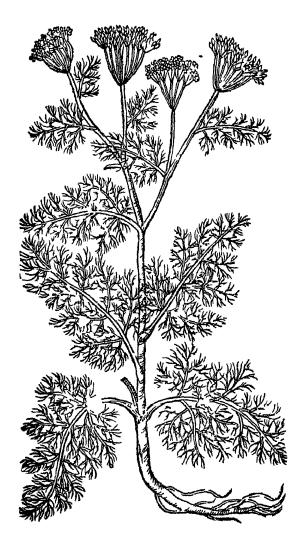
The Description.

Ill hath a little stalke of a cubit high, round and joynted; whereupon doe grow leaves verie finely cut, like to those of Fennell, but much smaller: the floures be little and yellow, standing in a spokie suft or rundle the feed is round, flat and thin the whole plant is of astrong Arc soot is thready.

The Place.

dens, and is also sometimes found wilder

Anethym, Dill.



The Time,

It bringeth forth floures and feed in August.

The Names.

Dilis called in Gick Anon in Lotine likewise Anethum, and Anetum in ligh-Dutch, **Dellen:** in low-Dutch, **Delle:** in Italian, Anotho in Spanish, Eneldo in Fiench, Anet in English, Dill, and Anet.

The Temperature.

Dill, as Galen faith, is not in the end of the fecond degree, and dry in the beginning of the fame, or in the end of the first degree.

The Vertues.

The decocion of the tops of dried Dil, and likewise of the seed, being drunke, ingendreth milke in the biests of nurses, allayeth gripings and windinesse, pronoketh vrine, increaseth seed, stayeth the yeox, hicket, or hicquet, as Disocorides teacheth.

The feed likewise is it be smelled vnto slayeth the hicket, especially if it be boyled in wine, but chiefely is it be boyled in Wormewood Wine, or Wine and a few branches of VVorme-wood, and Rose leaves, and the slomacke bathed therewith.

Galen faith, that being buint and layd vpon moist vicers, it cureth them, especially those in the secret parts, and likewise those fub Praputto, though they be old and of long continuance.

Common oyle, in which Dill is boyled or funned, as we do oyle of Roses, doth digest, mitigate paine, procureth sleepe, bringeth raw and vnconcosted humors to perfect digestion, and prouoketh bodily lust.

Dill is of great force or efficacie against the suffocation or strangling of the mother, if the woman do receive the sumethereof being boyled in wine, and put vnder a close stoole or hollow seat sit for the purpose.

CHAP. 413. Of Carumaies.

The Description.

Aruwaies have an hollow stalke foure square, of two cubits high, full of knots or ioynts; from which proceed sundry other small branches, set full of leaves very finely cut or iagged, like vnto those of Carrots or Dill: at the top of the stalkes grow spokie white tusts like those of Dill: after which commeth the seed, sharpe in eating, yet of a pleasant taste: the root is like that of Parsley, often white, seldome yellow, and in taste like vnto the Carrot.

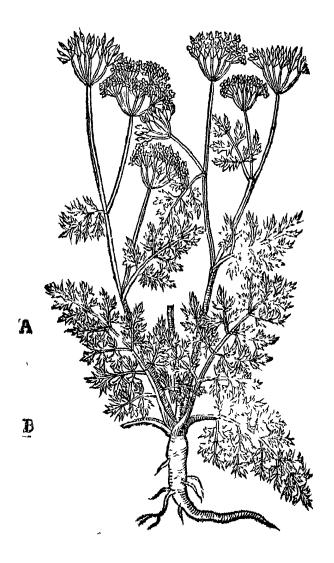
The Place.

It groweth almost cuery where in Germanie and in Bohemia, in fat and fruitfull fields, and in medowes that are now and then ouer-run with water: it groweth also in Caria, as Dioscorides sheweth, from whence it tooke his name.

The Time.
It floureth and feedeth from May to the end of August.

間がいけ

Carum, siue Careum, Caruwaies.



I he Names.

It is called in Greeke wiee: in Latine, Carum and Careum in shops, Carus Simeon Zethy calleth it Carnabadion in high-Dutch, kym, and kymmel: in low-Dutch, Caruy saet in French, du Caruy in Italian, Caro in Spanish, Carauca, and an article being soyned vnto it, Alkarauea in English, Caruwaic, and the seed is called Caruwaic seed

The Temperature.

The feed of Caruwaies, as Galen faith, is hot and dry in the third degree, and hath a moderate biting qualitie.

The Vertues.

It confumeth winde, it is delightfull to the flomacke and tafte, it helpeth concoction, prouoketh vrine, and is mixed with counterpoyfons the root may be fodden, and eaten as the Parfenep or Carrot is.

The sceds confected, or made with sugar into Comfits, are very good for the stomacke, they helpe digestion, prouoke vrine, asswage and dissolue all windinesse: to conclude in a word, they are answerable to Anise seed in operation and vertues.

The

CHAP. 414. Of Annise.

¶ The Description.

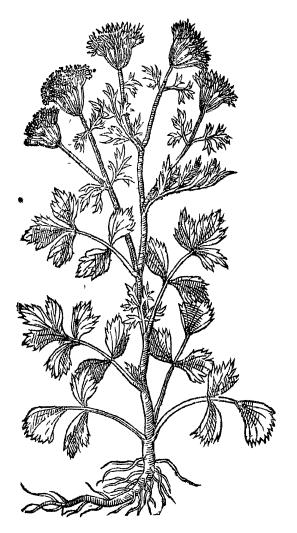
He stalke of Annise is round and hollow, divided into divers small branches, set with leaves next the ground somewhat broad and round those that grow higher are more lagged, like those of yong Parsley, but whiter on the top of the stalkes do stand spokie rundles or tusts of white floures, and afterward seed, which hath a pleasant taste as enerse one doth know.

This other Annise (whose vmbels Clusius had out of England from Master Morgan the Queenes Apothecane, and Iames Garret; and which were brought from the Philippines by M'. Tho. Candish in his voyage when he incompassed the world) is thus described by Clusius. The vmbels were large, no lesse than those of the Archangelica, made of divers thicke stiffe foot-stakes, each whereof carried not double seed as the common Annise, but more, in a round head some inchouer, made of cods set star-stashion, six, 8, or more, of a dusky colour, wrinkled, divided into two equall parts, and open aboue: most of these huskes were empty, yet some of them contained one smooth shining ash-coloured seed, of the bignesse of that of Orobus; the taste and sinell was the same with our common Anise seed, wherefore they which sent it to Clusius called it Anise; yet in the place where it grew it was called Damor; for M. Candish had the name so written in the China characters, after their manner of writing. ‡

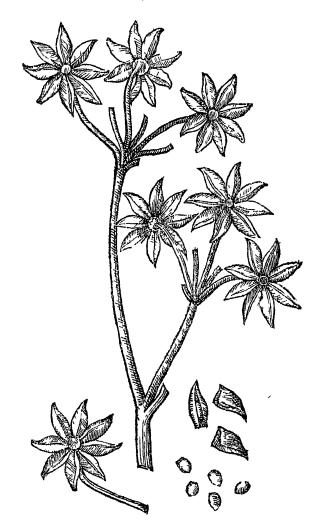
The Place.

The Pl

I Amsum. Ansse.



‡ 2 Anssum Indicum stellatum.
Starry headed Anise.



The Time.

It is to be sowne in these cold regions in the moneth of May: the seed is ripe in August.

The Names.

It is called in Latine Amsum in Greeke, Auson in high-Dutch, Antiq: in low-Dutch, Antilaet: in Italian, Aniso in Spanish, Matahalua in French, Anu in English, Anise, and Annise seed.

Galen writeth, That the feed of Anise is hot and dry in the third degree: after others, it is hot in the second degree, and much lesse than dry in the second degree, for it ingendreth milke, which it could not do if it were very dry, as Galen in his chapter of Fennell doth whether hee will or no declare and testisse, in that it doth ingender milke, his opinion is that it is not hot about the first degree: which thing also may be in Anise seed, both by this reason, and also because it is sweet. Therefore to conclude, Anise seed is dry in the first degree, and hot in the second.

The Vertues.

The feed wasteth and consumeth winde, and is good against belchings and vpbraidings of the stomacke, allayeth gripings of the belly, prouoketh vrine gently, maketh aboundance of milke, and stirreth vp bodily lust it stayeth the laske, and also the white flux in women.

Being chewed it makes the breath fweet, and is good for them that are short winded, and queri-B cheth thirst, and therefore it is fit for such as have the dropsie: it helpeth the yeoxing or licket, both when it is drunken or eaten dry: the smell thereof doth also prevaile very much.

The same being dried by the fire and taken with honey clenseth the brest very much from sleg- C matricke superfluitues; and if it be eaten with bitter almonds it doth helpe the old cough.

It is to be gruen to yong children and infants to eate which are like to have the falling ficknes, D

It taketh away the Squinancie or Quincie (that is, a swelling in the throat) being gargled with E

CHAP. 414. Of Bishops Weed, Herbe-William, or Ameos.

of The Description

- fle common Ameos, especially with vs here in England, hath round greene stalks, with divers boughes and branches, and large long leaves, divided into divers other narrow long and small leaves, dented or super about the edges, having at the top of the stalke white sloures in great spoky tusts, which bring sorth a little sharpe and bitter feed the root thereof is white and threddie.
- This excellent and atomaticall Ameos of Candy hath tufts and leaves like Daneus Creticus, and a root like vitto the gaiden Cantot, of a yellow colour, and hot feed like Origanum, of an excellent spice sauous or smell, growing in spoky tusts of roundles like Carum—it hath beene brought from Candy and Syria into Venice, and from Venice into France, Flanders, and England, where we have often sowness, but without doubt we have beene beguised therein by the deceitful drugmassers, who have sirst boyled it, or yield some other salfe and deceitful deuice, to bring greater admiration vito the Venice treacle, so the consecution whereof this seed is a chiefe and most principall ingredient.

Ammi vulgare.
Common Bishops-weed.

† 2 Ammi Creiicum. Candy Bishops-weed.



There is another kinde of Ameos, which is an herbe very small and tender, having stakes a lost and a halfe high, very small and tender, beset with leaves like vnto Dill, finely lagged, and what slender, and at the top of the stalkes grow little tusts or spokie white rundles, which which do turne into small gray seed, hot and sharpe in taste. The root is small and sender.

The Place.

do all grow in my garden, except Ammi Creticum, whereof hath beene fufficient-

‡ 3 Ammi perpusillum. Small Bishops-weed.



The Time

They flome in Iune and Iuly, and yeeld their feed in the end of August.

The Nunes

The Grecians call it Augus the Latines also Amms divers call it Cummum Aethiopicum others, Cummum Regium, or Comin Royall in shops, Ammios, or Ameos in the Genitive case, the Germanes, Amer: in English, Ameos, or Amms of some, Heibe-William, Bull-wort, and Bishops weed.

The feed of Amcos is hot and dry in the later end of the third degree.

The Vertues.

It availeth against gripings of the belly in A making of vrine, against the bitings of serpents taken in wine, and also it bringeth downe the sloures being applied with honey it taketh away blacke and blew spots which come of stripes the seed of sison doth also the like, for it is hot and dry, and that in the third degree; likewise of thin parts, prouoking vrine, and bringing downethe desired sicknesse.

The feed of Ameos is good to be drunken B in wine against the biting of all manner of venomous beasts; and hath power against all manner of poyson & pession feeters, or the plague, and is vied in the correcting of Cantharides, whereby those flies are made medicinable to be applied to the body without danger.

Ameos brayed and mingled with honey scattereth congealed bloud, and putteth away blacke and blew markes which come by stripes or falls, if it be applied thereto in manner of a plaister.

The figure which was formerly in the fecond place was of the Hippinarathum album of Tabernamentanis

CHAP.415. Of Cheruill.

The Description.

The Description.

The Description.

The Beaues of Cheruili are flender, and druerfly cut, something harry of a whitish green the stalks be short, slender, round, and hollow within, which at the first together with the searce are of a whitish green, but tending to a red when the seeds are ripe; the floures be white, and grow upon scattered tusts. The seed is long, narrow, slender, sharpe pointed: the root is full of strings.

There is found in Iune and Iuly, almost in everic hedge, a certaine plant which Taken nament, and Baubine sitly cal Charophyllum, or Genefolium spluestre, and the sigure was visitly given by our Author for Thysselmum. It hath a whitish wooddy root, from which arise round red and hairy stalkes some two cubits high, sometimes more, and oft times somewhat big and swolne about the ioynts, and they are not hollow but full of pith: toward the top it is divided into sundry branches, which on their tops carry vimbels of small pute white little sloures, which are succeeded by long the seeds. The leaves are vivally parted into three chiefe parts, and these agains subdivided into sive, and they are snipt about the edges, soft and hairy, of a darke greene or else reddish colour. It floures in Iune and Iuly, and then uppens the seed of the

Great Chernill hath large langer despety cut or tagged, in thew very like vnto Hemlocks, favery good and pleasant smell and taste like vnto Chernill, and something hairy, which hath like vs to call it sweet Chernill. Among these leaves riseth up a stalke somewhat crested or surged, of the height of two cubits, at the top whereof grow spoky tusts or rundles with white

floures, which do turne into long browne ciefted and flining feed, one feed being as bio, as foure Fennell feeds, which being greene do tifte like Antic feed. The root is great, thicke, and long, as big as Enula Campana, exceeding fixeet in finell, and tailing like vinto. Laife feeds

1 Ceréfolium vulo are sativum Common Cheruill. † 2 Certfolium sylucstre. Hedge Cheruill.





There is found in some parts of the Alps, as about Geneva and in other places, another .

Myrrhw, which in the leaves and vimbels is like that of the last described, but the whole plant is the seed is long, small, smooth, and shaped like an Oat, and in take somewhat like that of

Dayens Cretions. Lobel hath this by the fame name as we here give it you.

About mud walls, high-wayes, and fuch places, here about London, and in divers other places, is found growing a small plant, which it all things but the smell and height agrees with that referred to this kinde by Fabius Columna, and called Myrrhis. Aguicolorum noua. The root hereof is small and white, perishing every years when it hath perfected his feed, the stalks are slender, hollow, smooth, and not hairy, seldome exceeding the height of a cubit, or cubit and halfe, it is divided into sindry branches, upon the sides whereof against the serving on of the seawes, or out of their bosones, grow forth the stalks, which carry vinbels of small white slourds raster which sollow the seeds, growing two together, and these longish, rough, round, and hairy about the bignesse of single seeds. The leaves are small, and finely cut or divided like those of Hemlock, but of a white colour, and hairy it comes up in March; sloures in May, and repens his seed in single. In Italy they cate the yong seaves in sallads, and call it wilde Chéruile we may in English for distinctions sall it small Hemlocke Cheruili.

To these we may fitly adde that plant which in the hest. Lund, is called Cicutariantha, and by Camerarius, Cicitaria palustris & for it floures at the same time with the last mentioned, and is said if floure and seed in May and some very frequently almost in all places; but afterwards his different flowne, yet his roots live, and the leaves are greene all the years. The root of this is tery targe, white also and spungic of a pleasing strong smell, with the fand the the start and the star

and those that grow about the tops of the stalkes are commonly disided into into three pairs, and these subdivided into sundry long sharpe pointed and snipt leaves like as in Myritis. The seeds grow two together, being longish, round, sharpe pointed, blacks, and shining. We may sitly terms this plant, wilde Cicely, for that it so much resembles the Myrrhis or garden Cicely, nor onely in shape, but (if I be not deceived) in vertues also. ‡

3 Cerefolium magnum, fine Myrrhis. Great Cheruill or Myrrh.



F 4 Myrrhisaltera parna. Small fwect Cheruill.



The Place.

The common Cheruill groweth in gardens with other pot-herbes it prospers in a ground that is dunged and somewhat moist. The great sweet Cheruill groweth in my garden, and in the gardens of other men who have been diligent in these matters.

The Time.

These herbes do floure in May, and their seed is ripe in July.

The Names.

Cheruill is commonly called in Latine Gerefolium, and as divers affirme, Charofolium, with o in the second syllable. Columella nameth it Charephyllum, and it is thought to be so called because it delighteth to grow with many leaues, or rather in that it causeth 10y and gladnes: in high-Dutch, Mozstelkraut: in low-Dutch, Kernell: in Italian, Cerefoglio: in French, Du Cerfueil. in English, Cheruell, and Cheruill.

Myrrhus is also called Myrrha, taken from his pleasant sauour of Myrrh of some, Conila, as it is found noted among the bastard names. It is also, by reason of the similatude it hath with Heptlocke, called by most late writers, Cicutaria. Of this, Pliny maketh mention, 16.24. cap. 16. where he reporteth that it is called Smyrrhiza in English it is called Cheruill, sweet Cheruill, or sweet Cicely.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Cheruill is held to be one of the pot-herbes, it is pleasant to the stomacke and taste: it is of a A temperate heate and moderate drinesse, but nothing so much as the Parsleyes.

It prouoketh vrine, especially being boyled in wine, and applied hor to the share or nethermost B

part of the belly, and the wine drunke in which it was boyled.

It hath in it a certaine windinesse, by meanes whereof it procureth last.

It is vied very much among the Dutch people in a kinde of Lobiolity or kotch-pot which they D . Deate, called Warmus.

The

The leaves of sweet Cheruill are exceeding good, whole some, and pleasant, among other sallad herbs, giving the taste of Anise seed vnto the rest.

The root, faith Galea, is not in the second degree, having a thinnesse of substance somed with it.

Diescorides teacheth, that the root drunke in wine is a remedie against the bitings of the veromous spiders called in Latine Phalangia; and that it bringeth downe the menses and second ines; and being boyled and drunke it is good for such as have the ptysick or consumption of the lungs.

The feeds caten as a fallad whilest they are yet greene, with oyle, vineger, and pepper, exceed all other fallads by many degrees, both in pleasantnesse of taste, sweetnesse of smell, and wholsomnesse

for the cold and feeble stomacke.

The roots are likewise most excellent in a sallad, if they be boyled and after dressed as the cunning Cooke knoweth how better than my selfe. notwithstanding I doe vie to eate them with oile and vineger, being first boyled, which is very good for old people that are dull and without courage; it reioyceth and comforteth the heart, and increaseth their lust and strength.

CHAP. 417. Of Shepheards needle or wilde Cheruill.

The Description.

1 Scandin, or Petten Veneris, doth not much differ in the quantitie of the stalks, leaves, and shoures, from Cheruil, but Scandin hath no such pleasant smell as Cheruill hath the leaves be lesser, more finely cut, and of a browne greene colour the floures grow at the top of the stalkes in small white tusts; after which come up long seeds very like unto pack-needdles, orderly set one by another like the great teeth of a combe, whereof it tooke the name Petten Venerus, or Venus combe, or Venus needle: the root is white, a singer long.

r Petten Venerus, sine Scandix. Shepheards needle, or Venus combe.

‡ 2 Scandix minor, fine Anthrifous.
Small Shepheards needle.



This from a flender long and whitish root sends up many small leaves like those of the last soft first but of a pleasing smell and taste something like that of the common Cheruss; amongst leaves grow up slender stalks a little hairy, divided into short green and slender stanches carrying he has bets computed of sine, six, scuen, or eight small white slowers, computed of sine leaves

apiece, with a darke purplish chiue in the middle: the floures are succeeded by or rather grow vpon long flender cods, which become some such long, and resemble those of the last described. It floures in Iune, as Clustus affirmeth, who gives vs the history of it, and he received it from Hono-11765 Bellus out of Candy, who writes, that in the Spring time it is much vsed in sallads, and desited, for that it much excites to Venery. He also thinks this plant to be the Anthrifius of Pliny, and by the same name Clusius sets it forth. Columna hath called it Anso-marathrum, because the sinell and taste is betweene that of Anise and Fennell

The Place.

It groweth in most corne fields in England, especially among wheate and barley.

The Time

It floureth in May the feed is ripe in August with corne.

The Names.

The Latines call it Scandix, having borrowed that name of the Grecians, who call it zight we finde among the bastard words, that the Romans did call it Scanaria, and Acula, of the seed that is like vnto a needle. Ruellius describeth it vnder the name Petlen Venerus of others, Acus Venerus, and Acus Pastoris, or Shepheards Needle, wilde Cheruill, and Ladies combe in high-Dutch, Maelde Karnel: This is that herbe (saith Pliny, lib. 22. cap. 22) which Aristophanes objected in sport to the Poet Europides, that his mother was wont to sell no right pot-herbe but Scandiv, or Shepheards needle, meaning, as I take it, Visnaga, wherewith the Spaniards doe picke their teeth when they haue eaten no meate at all except a few oranges of such a like trifle, called also Scandix. The Temperature.

Shepheards needle, faith Galen, is an herbe somewhat binding, and bitter in taste, insomuch that it is hot and dry either in the later end of the second degree, or in the beginning of the third.

The Vertues. Dioscorides faith it is eaten both raw and boyled, and that it is an wholesome pot-herbe among the Greekes; but in these dayes it is of small estimation or value, and taken but for a wilde Wort, as appeareth by Aristophanes caunting of Euripides, as aforesaid.

The decostion thereof is good for the bladder, kidneyes, and liver; but as I deeme hee meant

Cheruill, when he fet the same downe to be vsed in physicke.

CHAP. 418. Of Tooth-picke Cheruill.

The Description.

He first of these Tooth-picke Cheruils beareth leaves likewilde Turneps, a round stalke furrowed, 10ynted, blackish, and hairy, divided into many branches, on the tops whereof grow spokie tufts, beset round about with many small leaves. The floures thereof are whitish, after commeth the the seed, which being once ripe do cluster and are drawne together, in a round thicke tuft like a small birds nest, as be those of the wilde Carrot; whose seeds whoso toucheth, they will cleaue and sticke to his fingers, by reason of the glutinous or slimic marter they are possessed with. The root is small and whitish, bitter in taste, as is all the rest of the plant.

The Spanish Tooth-picke hath leaues, floures, and knobby stalkes like vnto wilde carrots. fauing that the leaves are somewhat finer, cut or lagged thicker, and tenderer, but not rough or harry at all as is the former, of a bitter taste, and a reasonable good smell: among which rise ve but thie rundles or spokie tufts like those of the wilde Carrot or Birds nest, closely drawne togeth when the feed is ripe; at what time also the sharpe needles are hardned, fit to make Tooth pr

and such like, for which purpose they do very fitly serue.

The Place. Both of them grow in Syria, and most commonly in Cilicia the later is to be found the wise in Spaine almost enery where and I have it likewise in my garden in great plentic.

The Time. They floure in my garden about August, and deliver their seed in October.

The Names. That which the Grecians call rolling, the Latines do likewise name to and it is called Syria Lepidium: yet is there another Lepidium. It is reported among the Syrians, who confed by the Romans, Bisacutum: of which name some shew remains the Syrians, who compally sall the later, Gingidium, Visuaga: this is named in Figure 1.

r Gingidium latifolium Bicad Tooth picke Chemill.



2 Gingidium Hispanicum. Spanish Tooth-picke Cheruill.



The Temperature and Vertues.

There is, faith Galen, great increase of Gingidium in Syria, and it is eaten no otherwise than Sean-dex is with vs at Pergamum: it is, saith he, very wholesome for the stomacke, whether it be eaten raw or boyled; notwithstanding it is cuident that it is a medicine rather than a nourithment. As it is bitter and binding, so is it likewise of a temperate heate and drinesse. The heate is not very apparant, but it is found to be dry in the later end of the second degree, as also the said Author alledgeth in his discourse of the faculties of simple medicines.

Diescorides doth also write the same: This pot-herbe (saith he) is eaten raw, sodden, and preserued with great good to the stomacke, is prouoketh vrine, and the decocaton thereof made with wine and drunke, is profitable to scoure the bladder, prouoketh vrine, and is good against the gra-

nell and stone.

The hard quills whereon the feeds do grow are good to cleanfe the teeth and gums, and do easily take away all filth and baggage sticking in them, without any hurt vinto the gums, as followeth after many other Tooth-picks, and they leave a good sent or savor in the mouth.

CHAP. 419. Of Mede-sweet, or Queene of the Medowes.

The Description.

His herbe hath leaues like those of Agrimonie, consisting of divers leaves fet vpon a middle rib like those of the Ash tree, every small leafe sleightly super about the edges, white since side, and on the vpper side crumpled or wrinkled like vnto those of the Elme Tree; tooke the name Vimaria, of the similitude or likenesse that the leaves have with the The stalke is three or soure foot high, rough, and very fragile or rate to bee that purple colour son the top whereof are very many little sources clustering and of a white colour tending to reslownesses and of a pleasant sweete small.

* Regina prate.
Queene of the Medor.



fmel, as are the leaves likewise. after which come the seeds, small, crookedly tuning or winding one with another, made into a fine little head. The root hath a sweet smel, spreding far abroad, blacke without, and of e darkish red colour within.

‡ 2 There is also another which by Fuchsius, Tragus, Lonicerus, Gesner, and others, is called Barba Capri. It hath large wooddie rootes, leaves of the bignesse, and glowing somewhat after the manner of the wild Angelica the stalks are crested, and divided into sunding branches, which carry long bending spikes or eares of white slowies & seeds somewhat like those of the common kinde. This slowes at the same time as the somer, and I have not yetheard of it wilde with vs, but onely seene it growing with M. Tradestant. ‡

It groweth in the brinkes of watere ditches and rivers fides, and also in medowes. It liketh watere and morst places, and grow eth almost cuery where.

It floureth and flourisheth in Iune, July. and August.

The Names.

It is called of the later age Reginaprati, & Barba Capri: of some, Vimaria, à soliorum Vim?

fimilitudine, from the likenesse it hath with the Elme tree lease in high Dutch, Scishatt. It is called Barba Hires, which name belongeth to the plant which the Grecians do call Tragopogon of Anguillara, Potentilla maior. It hath some likenesse with Rhodora Pliny, but yet we cannot affirme it to be the same. It is called in low Dutch Beinette: in French, Barbe de Cheure, Reine des Praiz in English, Meades sweet, Medow-sweet, and Queene of the medowes. Camerarius of Noremberg saith it is called of the Germanes his countrinen, Pourme kraut because the roots, saith he, seem to be eaten with wormes. I rather suppose they call it so, because the antient hackny men and horseleaches do que the decotion therefore their horses and asses, against the bots and wormes, for the which it is greatly commenced.

The Temperature.

Mede-sweet is cold and drie, with an evident binding qualitie adioined.

The Vertues.

The root boiled, or made into pouder and drunke, helpeth the bloudy flix, staieth the laske, and Al all other fluxes of bloud in man or woman.

It is reported, that the floures boiled in wine and drunke, do take away the fits of a quartaine a- B

gue, and make the heart merric.

The leaves and floures farre excell all other strowing herbes, for to decke up houses, to straw in C chambers, halls, and banqueting houses in the sommer time; for the smell thereof makes the bant merrie, delighteth the senses neither doth it cause head-ache, or lothsomenesse to meat, ansome other sweet smelling herbes do.

The distilled water of the floures dropped into the eies, taketh away the burning and itching D

thereof, and cleareth the fight.

CHAP. 420. Of Burnet Saxifrage.

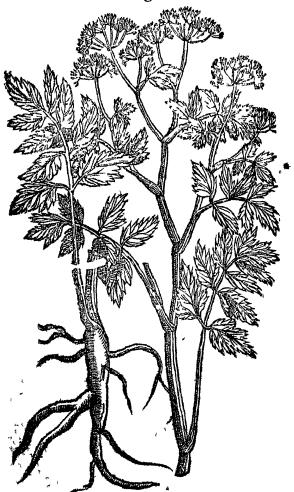
The Description. This great kinde of Pumpinell, or rather Saxifrage hach great and long roots, fashioned like a Parsnep, of an hot and biting taste like Canger: from which riseth up an hollow.

flalke with ioints and knees two cubits high, befet with large leaues, which do more neerely reprefent Smallage than Pimpernell, or rather the garden Parinep. This plant confifteth of many small leaves growing upon one stem, snipt or dented about the edges like a faw: the floures do grow at the top of the stalkes in white round tusts—the seed is like the common Parsley, sauing that it is lotter and biting upon the tongue

† There is a bigger and lesser of this kinde, which differ little, but that the stalkes and veins of the lesser are of a purplish colour, and the root is hotter. Our Authour formerly gaue

the figure of the leffer in the fecond place, in stead of that of Bipinella. ‡

I Pimpinell i Savifraga. Burnet Saxifrage



† 2 Bipinella, sive Saxifragaminor. Small Burnet Saxifrage.



2 Bipinella is likewise a kinde of Burnet or Pimpinell, vpon which Pina hath bestowed this addition Saxifraga minor vinderwhich name Saxifraga are comprehended divers herbs of divers kinds, and the one very visite to the other; but that kinde of Saxifrage which is called Hircina, which is rough or hairie Saxifrage, of others Bipinella, is best knowne and the best of all the rest, like vinto the small Burnet, or common Parsley, saving that it is void of haires, as may appeare by the old Latine verse.

Pimpinella habet pilos, Saxifraga non habet vllos.

Pimpinell hath haires some, but Saxifrage hath none.

Notwithstanding, I have sound a kinde hereof growing in our pastures adjoining to London, the leaves whereof if you take and tenderly breake with your hands, you may draw forth small threds like the web of a spider, such as you may draw from the leaves of Scabious. The stalke is hollow, dividing it selfe from the joints or knees, into sundry other small branches; at the top whereof doe grow small tusts or spokie rundles, of a white colour: afterwhich commeth the seed like to care.

Caruwaies, of a sharpe taste: the root is also sharpe and not in taste.

The Place.

These plants do grow in drie passures and medowes in this countrey very plentisuity.

The Time.

or floure from June to the end of August.

The Names.

tuchlius calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde the calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde to creat the calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which whatfocuer wherein the Phylitions of Paris haue been deceiued, calling or supposing the medow Rue to be the right Phellandrin 7, whereunto it is not like either in shape or facultie for it is nothing so effectuall in breaking the stone, or prouoking of vrine, as either of these plants, especially Fingunda la Hirema, which is not so called, because it hath any rammish smell of a goat, but because plactitioners haue vsed to feed goats with it, whose flesh and bloud is singular good against the stone, but we rather take it to be named Hireina, of Hireinia sylua, where it doth grow in great abundance, the sauour of the herbe not being unpleasant, somewhat resembling the smell and taste of Daucus, Ligustrum, and Pastinaca so to conclude, both these are called Saxifragia the smaller is called of some Petrafindula, Bipinella, and Bipenula of Baptista Sardus, and also of Leonardus Fuchsius, Pimpinella masor wherefore divers call it Pimpinella Saxifraga for there is also another Pimpinella, called Pimpinella Sanguisorba notwithstanding the verse before rehearsed sheweth a disserence betweene Pimpinella and Saxifraga in high Dutch, it is called Bibernel: in Low Dutch, Bauenaert: in English the greater may be called great Saxifrage, and the other small Saxifrage.

Bipinella is called Saxifragiaminor in English, Small Saxifrage, as Pimpinella is called great Saxi-

frage. ‡ Columna sudges it to be the Tragium of Dioscorides. ‡

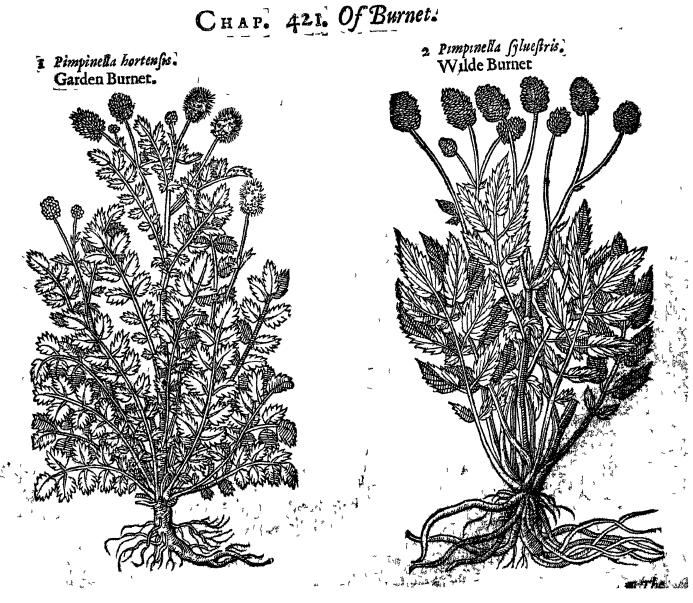
The Nature. Saxifrage of both kindes, with their feed, leaves, and roots, are hot and drie in the third degree, and of thin and subtill parts.

of The Vertues. The feed and root of Saxifrage drunken with wine, or the decostion thereof made with wine, A causeth to pisse well, breaketh the stone in the kidnies and bladder, and is singular against the strangurie, and the stoppings of the kidnies and bladder. whereof it tooke the name Savifragia, or break e ftone.

The suice of the leaves of Saxsfrage doth clenfe and take away all spots and freekles of the face, B

and leaueth a good colour.

The distilled water thereof mingled with some vineger in the distillation, cleareth the sight, and C taketh away all obscuritie and darknesse of the same.



The Kinds.

) rnet of which we will intreat, doth differ from Pimpinella, which is also called Savifraga One of the Buinets is leffer, for the most pair growing in gardens, i otwith standing it grows the im bairen fieldes, where it is much smaller, the other greater, is altogither wilde.

The Description.

Arden Burnet hath long leaues made vp together of a great many vpon one slem, eug-Iry one whereof is fomething jound, nicked on the edges, form hat hairie among the fo iffeth a stalke that is not altogether without leaues, something chamsered wouther tops whereof grow little round heads or knaps, which bring forth small floures of a browne purple colour, and after them coincid feeds, which are thrust vp together. The root is long the whole plant doth smell something like a Melon, or Cucumber.

Wilde Burnet is greater in all parts, it hath wider and bigger leaves than those of the former . the stalke is longer, sometimes two cubits high the knaps are greater, of a darke purple colous, and the feed is likewise coincid and greater the 100t longer, but this Burr et hath no pleasant

fincil at all

There is kept in some gardens another of this kinde, with very large leaves, stalkes, and heads, for the heads are forme inch and halfe long, yet but flender confidering the length, and the floures (as I temember) are of a whittish colour: in other tespects it differs not from the precedent it may fitly be called Pimpinella sanguisorba horiensis maxima, Great Garden Burnet ‡ The Place.

The small Pimpinell is commonly planted in gaidens, notwithstanding in doth grow wilde vp-

on many barren heaths and pastures.

The great wilde Burnet groweth (as M'. Lyte faith) in dry medowes about Viluoid, and my felfc haue found it growing vpon the fide of a causey which crosser the one halfe of a field, whereof the one part is eatable ground, and the other part medow, lying between Paddington and Lysson green neere vnto London, vpon the high way

The Time. They floure from Iune, vnto the end of August. ¶ The Names.

The later herbarists doe call Burnet Pimpinella sanguisorba, that it may differ from the other, and yet it is called by seuerall names, Sanguisorba, and Sanguinaria Gesner had rather it should be called Peponella of the smell of Melons or Pompions, to which it is like, as we have faid of others it is named Pimpinella, or Bipennula of most men, Solbastrella in High Dutch, Kolblestraut, her Gots Bartlin, Bluthraut, megelhraut: in French, Pimpennelle, Sanguisorbe in English, Burnet. It agreeth cum altera Dioscoridus Sideritide, that is to say, with Dioscorides his second Iron-woort the lease (and especially that of the lesser sort) which we have written to consist of many nicks in the edges of the leaues, and this may be the very same which Pling in his 24 book, chapter 17, reporteth to be named in Persia, Sissitrepters, because it made them merry; he also calleth the same Protomedia, and Casigneta, and likewise Dionysionymphas, for that it doth maruellously agree with wine, to which also this Pumpinella (as we have faid) doth give a pleasant sent: neither is that repugnant, that Pliny in another place hath written, De Sideritibus, of the Iron-woorts; for it often falleth out that he intreateth of one and the selfe same plant in divers places, under divers names which thing then hapneth fooner when the writers themselues do not well know the plant, as that Plany did not well know Siderition Iron-woort, it is even thereby manifest, because he setteth not downe his owne opinion hereof, but other mens.

The Temperature.

Burner, besides the drying and binding facultie that it hath, doth likewise meanly coole: and the lesser Burnet hath likewise withall a certaine superficiall, sleight, and temperate sent, which when it is put into the wine it doth leave behind it: this is not in the dry herbe, in the inice, nor in the decoction.

The Vertues. Burnet is a fingular good herb for wounds (which thing Deoscorades doth attribute to his second Ironwoort) and commended of a number it stancheth bleeding, and therefore it was named Sanguiforba, as well inwardly taken, as outwardly applied.

Either the suice is given, or the decoction of the pouder of the drie leaves of the herbe, beeing

the lask and bloudy flix: it is also most effectuall to stop the monthly course for the lask and bloudy flix: it is also most effectuall to stop the monthly course further is pleasant to be eaten in sallads, in which it is thought to make the heart more to being put into wine, to which it yeeldeth a certaine grace in the drinking.

The The The decoction of Pimpinell drunken, cureth the bloudy flix, the spirting of bloud, and all other bluxes of bloud in man or woman.

The heibe and feed made into pouder, and drunke with wine, or water wherein from hath beene C quenched doth the like.

The leaves of Pimpinell are very good to healewounds, and are received in drinkes that are made. He for my and wounds.

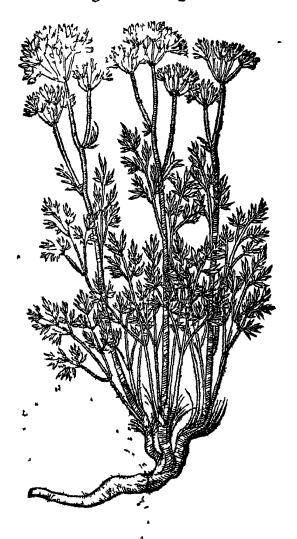
The leaves of Burnet steeped in wine and drunken, comfort the heart, and make it merry, and are good against the trembling and shaking thereof.

CHAP. 422. Of English Saxifrage.

The Description.

His kinde of Saxifiage our English women Physicions have in great vie, and is familiarly knowne vnto them, touch safing that name vnto it of his vertues against the stone it hath the leaves of Fennel, but thicker and broader, very like vnto Sesch pratease, Monspelieasium (which addition Peachath bestowed vpon this our English Saxifrage) among which insert up a stalke, of a cubit high or more, bearing at the top spokie rundles beset with whitish yellow floures the root is thicke, blacke without, and white within, and of a good sauous.

i 1 Savifiaz i Anglicana facie Sefeli pratensis. English Saxifrage. 1 2 Sacifraga Pannonica Cluss.
Austrian Saxifrage





t 2 (lafeas hath set forth another plant not much different from this of temmon Saxifiage, and called it Saxifiaga Pannonica, which I have thought fit here to insertifie Line, such he, are much shorter than those of Hogs-Fennell, and somewhat like those of Furnitorie: the stalkes are some short high, slender, having some sew small leaves, and at the top carrying an umbel of white should the toot is not much valike that of Hogs-Fennel, but shorter and more acride, it is harrie at the top the toot is not much valike that of Hogs-Fennel, but shorter and more acride, it is harrie at the top the toot.

thereof, whence the stalkes and leaves come forth: it growes upon some hils in Hungare and Australiand stourcs in July. ‡

The Place.

Sixifrage growth in most fields and medowes every where throughout this our kingdome of England.

of The Time.

It floureth from the beginning of May to the end of August.

The Names.

Savifraga Angluanus called in our mother tongue Stone breake or English Saxifrage re, and Lobel call it by this name Savifraga Anglicana for that it groweth more plentifully in English than in any other countrey.

The Nature.

Stone breake is hor and drie in the third degree.

The Vertues.

A decociton made with the feeds and 100ts of Saxifrage, breaketh the flone in the bladder and kidneres, helpeth the flianguise, and causeth one to pisse freely.

The root of Stone-breake boiled in wine, and the decostion drunken, bringeth downe women ficknesses that the secondarie and dead childe.

the root dired and made into pouder, and taken with fugar, comforteth and warmeth the flomaclcureth the grawings and griping paines of the belly.

It helpeth the collicke, and driveth away ventofities or windinesse.

Our English women vie to put it in their running or rennet for cheese, especially in Cheshuc, where I was borne) where the best cheese of this Land is made.

I That formerly Chap 188 delinered the history of the Savifraga major of Mattholia, and Sanfraga Antiquorum of Libel, not think right to on Author happet then delinite on hereamones the Vinleshife to it I had I should have spared my labour there believed, and have given their figures nece to the descriptions of on Author which are now omitted. The figure formerly here was of the Caucalit, described in the third place of the 40, Chapter

CII AP. 423. Of Siler Mountaine or bastard Louage.

† 1 Siler monianum Officinarum. Bastard Louage.



† 2 Seseli pratense Monspeltensiam.
; Horse Fennell.



¶ The Description

He naturall plants of Sefeli, being now better knowne than in times past, especially among our Apothecaries, is called by them Siler montanum, and Sescles this plant they hatie ictained to very good purpose and consideration; but the errour of the name hathcaused di wers of our late writers to erre, and to suppose that Siler montanum, called in shops, Sefeleos, was me other than Sefeli Massiliensi um of Dioscorides. But this plant containeth in his substance much more acrimony, sharpenesse, and esticacy in working, than any of the plants called Sefclios. It hath stalkes like Ferula, two cubits high. The root smelleth like Ligusticum the leaves are very much cut or divided, like the leaves of Fennell or Sesels Masselsense, and broader than the leaves of Peucedanum, At the top of the stalkes grow spoky tufts like Angelica, which bring forth a long and leaste seed like Cumine, of a pale colour; in taste seeming as though it were condited with sugar, but withall comewhat sharpe, and sharper than Seseli pratense.

2 There is a second kinde of Siler which Pena and Lobel set forth under the title of Seseli pratense Monspeliensium, which Dodonaus in his last edition calleth Siler pratense alterum, that is in show very like the former. the stalkes thereof grow to the height of two cubits, but his leaves are somewhat broader and blacker. there are not so many seaues growing vpon the stalke, and they are lesse divided than the former, and are of little sauour. The seed is smaller than the former, and sauouring very little or nothing. The root is blacke without, and white within, dividing it felfe into fun-

dry divisions.

The Place.

It groweth of it selfe in Liguria, not far from Genua in the criggy mountaines, a din the gaidens of diligent Herbarists.

The Time.

These plants do floure from Tune to the end of August.

The Names.

It is called commonly Seler Montanum in French and Dutch by a corrupt name Ser-Montain . in divers shops, sefelies, but variety for it is not sefeli, nor a kinde thereof: in English, Siler moun tame, after the Latine name, and bastard Louage. † The first is thought to be the Ligusticum of the Antients, and it is so called by Mattholus and others. ‡

The Nature. This plant with his feed is hot and dry in the third degree. The Vertues.

The feeds of Siler drunke with Wormewood wine, or wine wherein Wormewood hath been fodden, mooueth womens diseases in great abundance cureth the suffocation and strangling of the matrix, and causeth it to returne vnto the naturall place againe.

The root stamped with hony, and applied or put into old fores, doth cure them, and couer bare B and naked bones with flesh.

Being drunke it prouoketh vrine, easeth the paines of the guts or entrailes proceeding of cruditie or rawnesse, it helpeth concocion, consumeth winde, and swelling of the stomacke.

The root hath the same vertue or operation, but not so effectuall, as not being so hot and dry.

The figure which formed was here was of the Sefet Majuliense described in the next chapter in the fourth place, and that which belonged to this place was put for our common Louage. Also that figure which belonged to the second description was somethy under the title of Francisco dules.

CHAP. 224. Of Seselios, or Harte-worts of Candy.

The Description.

"His plant being the Sefeli of Candy, and in times past not elsewhere found; tooke his furname of that place where it was first found, but now adaies it is to be seen in the corne fields about Narbon in France, from whence I had feeds, which prosper well in my garden. This is but an annual I plant, and increaseth from yeere to yeere by his owne sowing. The leaves grow at the first even with the ground, somewhat hairy of an overworne greene colour, in shape much like vnto Cheruill, but thicker: among which rifeth vp an hairy rough stalke, of the height of a cubit, bearing at the top spokie tusts with white stoures: which being vaded, there followeth round and flat feed, compaffed and cunningly wreathed about the edges like a ring.

Tttt

The feed is flat like the other, joyned two cogether in one, as you may fee in the feed of Ferula or Angelica, in shape like a round target, in taite like Myrrhis. Matthiolus did greatly missake this plant

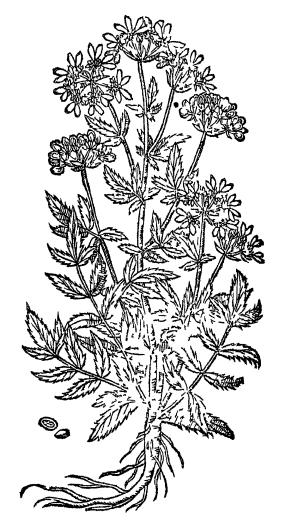
There is a kinde of Sefeli Creticum, called also Tordylion and is very like vnto the former, Lauring that his leaves are more like vnto common Paisneps than Cheruil, and the whole plant is big-

gerthan the former.

Sefeli Grevicum minus:
Small Sefeleos of Candu.







There is likewise a kinde of Seseli that hath a root as big as a mans arme, especially if the plant be old, but the new and young plants beare roots an inch thicke, with some knobs and tuberous sprouts, about the lower part, the root is thicke, rough, and couered ouer with a thicke barke, the substance whereof is first gummie, asterward sharpe, and as it were full of spattle; from the veper part of the root proceed many knobs or thicke swelling roots, out of which there issued and large wings or branches of leaues, some whereof are notched and dented round about, growing vnto one side or rib of the lease, standing also one opposite vnto another, of a darke and delaid green colour, and somewhat shining aboue, but vnderneath of a grayish or ashe colour: siom amongst these leaues there ariseth a straked or guttered stalke, a cubit and a halfe high, sometimes an inch thicke, having many ioints or knees, and many branches growing about them, and vpon each ioint lesser branches of leaues. At the top of the stalkes, and upper ends of the branches grow little cups or vmbels of white sloures, which being vaded, there commeth in place a feed, which is very like siler montanum. ‡ I take this here described to be the sessi montanum 1. of Clusus, or Ligusticum alterum Belgarum of Lobel: and therefore I have given you Clusus his figure in this place. ‡

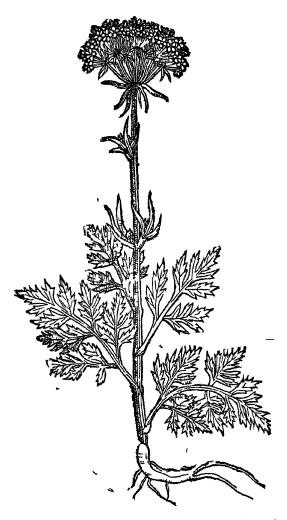
There is also a kinde of Sefeli, which Pena setteth forth for the first kinde of Daucus, wherof I take to be a kinde, growing every where in the pastures about London, that hath large leaves, growing that there even with the earth, and spred thereupon, and divided into many parts, in manner almost the source for the most part in all things, in the round spokie tusts or vimbels, bearing stiffe white should in shape like them of Cinkesoile; in smell like Sambucus or Elder, course is vaded, there commeth in place a yellow guttered seed, of a spicie and very hot the back, and blacke without, which rotteth and perisheth in the ground (as wee

may

may see in many gummie or Ferulous plants) after it hath seeded, neither will it source before the second of third years after it is sowne. # I am ignorant what our Author means by the deletipe tion. #

† 3 Seseli Creticum maius. Mountaine Sefelios.

F 4 Sefeli Missiliense.
Seselios of Mase lies.





There is likewise a kinde of seseli called seseli Massiliens, which hath leaves very much c'ouen or cut, and finely tagged, very much like vnto the leaves of sweet Fennell, greater and thicker than the common Fennell. The stalke groweth to the height of three cubits, having knotty to ints, as it were knees, bearing at the top thereof tusts like vnto Dill, and seed somewhat long and cornered of a sharpe and biting taste. The root is long and thicke like vnto great Saxisfrage, of a plant smell, and sharpe in taste.

There is another Sefels of Massilia, which hath large and great leaves like vnto Ferula, and much vnlike Seler Mostanum. among which rise vp stalkes source cubits high, bearing at the tops spokie tusts like vnto the last before rehearsed, of a good sauour. The root is like vnto the former in

shape, substance, and sauour, but that it is greater.

The Place.

These plants are strangers in England, notwithstanding I have them in my garden.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in September.

The Names.

Their names have been touched in their severals descriptions.

The Temperature and Vertues.

It prouoketh vrine, and helpeth the strangurie, bringeth downe the sicknesse and dead birth: it A helpeth the cough and shortnesse of breath, the suffocation of the mother, and helpeth the falling sicknesse.

The feed drunke with wine concocreth raw humours, taketh away the griping and torments of B the belly, and helpeth the ague, as Dioscorides faith.

The inice of the leaves is given to Goats and other cattell to drinke, that they may the sooner C. bedelivered of their young ones, as the same Author reportethers

Tittt 2

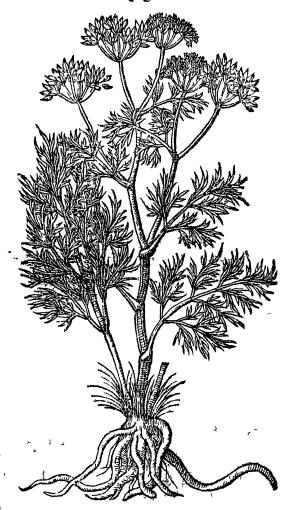
CHAP. 425. Of Spignell, Spicknell, or Mewe.

The Description.

Spignell hath stalkes rising up to the height of a cubit and a halfe, befet with leaves referrabling Fennell or Dill, but thicker, more bushie, and more finely tagged; and at the top of the stalkes do grow spokie tusts like unto Dil. The roots are thick, and full of an oleous substance, smelling well, and chasing or heating the tongue, of a reasonable good sauour.



‡ 2 Meum alterum Italicum. Italian Spignell.



There is a bastard kinde of Spignell like vnto the former, saving that the leaves are not so finely cut or tagged: the floures are tusted more thicker than the former the roots are many thick, and full of sap.

Mew, or Meon groweth in Westmerland, at a place called Round-twhat betwixt Aplebic and Kendall, in the parish of Orton.

Bastard Mewe, or Meum, groweth in the waste mountaines of Italie, and the Alps, and (as it bath been told me) upon Saint Vincents rocke by Bristow, where I spent two dates to seeke it, but it was not my hap to find it, therefore I make some doubt of the truth thereof.

These herbes doe floure in tune and July and yeeld their seed in August.

The Names.

The Na

The I comperature

These herbes, especially the roots of right Moon, is hot in the third degree, and drie in the se-

& The Vertues.

The roots of Meon, boiled in water and drunke, mightily open the stoppings of the kidrics A and bladder, prouoke vrine and bodily lust, ease and helpe the strangurie, and consume all windsnesse and belchings of the stomacke.

The same taken with home doth appeals the griefe of the belly, and is exceeding good a- B gainst all Catarrhes, thenmes, and aches of the jointes, as also any phlegme which falls voon the

If the same be laied plaisterwise vpon the bellies of children, it maketh the n to pisse well.

They clenk the entrails, and deliuer them of obstructions or stoppings , they provoke vrire, $\mathcal D$ dime forth the stone, and bring downe the sloures but if they be taken more than is requiler, the cause the head-ache, for seeing they have in them more hear than drivesse, they carry to the head raw moisture and windie hear, as Galen saith.

CHAP. 426. Of Horestrange, or Sulphurwoort.

The Description.

Vlpliurwoort or Hogs-fennell hath a stiffe and hard stalke full of knees or knots, beset with leaves like vnto Fennell, but greater, comming neerer vnto Ferula, or rather like the leanes of wilde Pine-tree, and at the top of the stalkes round spokie tusts full of little yellow floures, which do turne into broad browne feed. The root is thicke and long: I have digged vproots thereof as big as a man, thigh, blacke without, and white within, of a strong and grieuous finell, and full of yellow sap or liquour, which quickly waxeth hard or dry, smelling not much valike brimstone, called Sulphur; which hath induced some to call it Sulphurwoo t, having also at the top toward the vpper face of the earth, a certain bush of haire, of a browne colour among which the leaves and stalkes do spring forth.

2 The second kinde of Peucedanum or Hogs-sennell is very like vinto the sormer, saving that the leaves be like Ferula: the roots are nothing fo great as the former, but all the rell of the plant doth

far exceed the other in greatnesse.

3 There is another kinde of Peucedanum or Hogs Fennell, which Pena found voon Saint Vincents rock by Bristow, whose picture he hath set forth in his Admir surra, which that samous English Physicion of late memorie, D. Turner found there also, supposing it to be the right and true Pencedanum, whereof no doubt it is a kinde. it groweth not about a foot high, and is in shape and leaves like the right Peucedanum, but they be shorter and lesser, growing somewhat like the writhed Fennell of Massilia, but the branches are more largely writhed, and the leaves are of the colour of the branches, which are of a pale greene colour. At the top of the branches grow small white tufts, having seed like Dill, but shorter and slenderer, of a good taste, somewhat sharpe. The root is thicker than the smalnesse of the herbewill well beare. Among the people about Bristow, and the locke afore-

faid, this hath been thought good to eat.

The figure of this our Author: formerly game (yet unfitly, it not agreeing with that description) for overfelinum . it may be he thought it the same with that of Dodon. his description, because he found it under the same title in Tabernamontanus. This is the Sel. num montanum pumilum of Clufins, and the Pencedam facte pufill a planta of Pena and Lobel; wherefore Banhone was mill aken in his Pinax, whereas he refers that of Lobel to his third Peucedanum the root of this is black without, and white within, but short, yet at the top about the thicknesse of ones singer the leaus are small and green, commonly dissided into five parts; and these agains subdissided by threes . the stalke is some fixe inches or halfe a foot high, divided into fundry branches, crested, broad, and at the toppes of the branches, even when they first shoot up, appeare little vmbels of white sources very small, and consisting of five leaves apiece. The seed is blacke, shining and round, two being soined together, as impost vmbelliferous plants. It should be made in May, and ripens the seede in Interest I received in July 1642, so ne plants of this from Bristow, by the meanes of my of mentioned friend Master George Browns, who gathered it up on Saint Vincents Rocke, whereas the Authours of the Aduersaria report it to grow. ‡

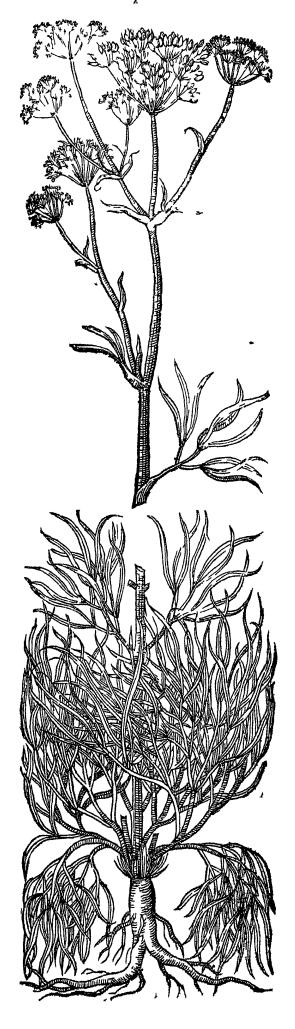
1 Peucedanum. Sulphurwoort.



‡ 3 Peucedanum pumilum.
Dwarfe Hogs-Fennell.



2 Pewcedanum matus.
Great Sulphurwoort.



The Place.

The first kinde of Pencedanum or Hogs Fennell groweth very plentifully on the South side of a wood belonging to Waltham, at the Nase in Essex by the high-way side, also at Whitstable in Kent, in a medow neere to the sea side, sometime belonging to Sir Heary Criffe, and adiovning to his house there. It groweth also in great plenty at Feueisham in Kent, neere vnto the hauen voor the bankes thereof, and in the medowes adjoining.

The fecond kinde groweth upon the sea coasts of Montpellier in France, and in the coasts of

Italy.

The Time.

These plants do slouie in Iune, Iuly, and August.

The Names.

The Grecians call it moderate the Latines in like manner Peucedanos, or Peucedanum, and also Pr assellum most of the shops, and likewise the common people name it Fanculum Porcinum of diuers, Stataria of the Prophets, a passe suppose that is to fay, a good Angell or Ghost: in high-Dutch Parftrang, Schweffel wurkel, Sewfenckel : in Italian and French, Peucedano in Spanith, H. r. batum in English, Hore strange, and Hore-strong, Sow-Fennell, or Hogs Fennell, Sulphur-worr, on Brimstone-wort. It is called Pracedanum and Pinistellum, of the Greeke and Latine words, were and Pinus.

The Temperature.

These herbes, especially the yellow sap of the root, is hot in the second degree, and dry in the beginning of the third.

The Vertues.

The yellow sap of the root of Hogs Fennell, or as they call it in some places of England, Hore- A strange, taken by it selfe, or with bitter almonds and Rue, is good against the shortnesse of breath, it asswageth the griping paines of the belly, dissolueth and driveth away ventositie or windinesse of the stomacke, it wasteth the swelling of the milt or spleene, looseth the belly gently, and pur-Ethby siege both slegme and choler.

The same taken in manner aforesaid prouoketh vrine, easeth the paine of the kidneyes and blad-B der, causeth easie deliuerance of childe, and expelleth the secondine, or after-birth, and the dead

childe.

The sap or iuyce of the root mixed with oyle of Roses, or Vineger, and applied, easeth the palsie, crampes, contraction or drawing together of sinewes, and all old cold diseases, especially the

It is vsed with good successe against the rupture or burstings in yong children, and is very good D

to be applied vnto the nauels of children that stand out ouer much.

The decocion of the root drunke is of like vertue unto the myce, but not altogether so effectu- E

all against the foresaid diseases.

The root dired and made into pouder doth mundifie and clense old stinking and corrupt sores F and vicers, and healeth them · it also draweth forth the corrupt and rotten bones that hinder the same from healing, and likewise splinters and other things fixed in the flesh.

The faid pouder or tuyce of the root mixed with oyle of Roses, causeth one to sweat, if the body G be anounted therewith, and therefore good to be put into the vnction or ountment for the French

The congealed liquor tempered with oyle of Roses, and applied to the head after the manner of H an ointment, is good for them that have the Lethargie, that are franticke, that have dizzinesse in the head, that are troubled with the falling sicknesse, that have the palsie, that are vexed with convullions and crampes, and generally it is a remedie for all infirmities of the finewes, with Vineger and oyle, as Dioscorides teacheth.

The same being smelt vnto remueth and calleth them again that be strangled with the mother, I and that lie in a dead fleepe.

Being taken in a reare egge it helpeth the cough and difficultie of breathing, gripings and win- K dinesse, which, as Galen addeth, proceedeth from the grossenesse and clamminesse of humors.

It purgeth gently, it diminisheth the spleene, by cutting, digesting, and making thin humours L

that are thicke: it causeth easie trauell, and openeth the matrix.

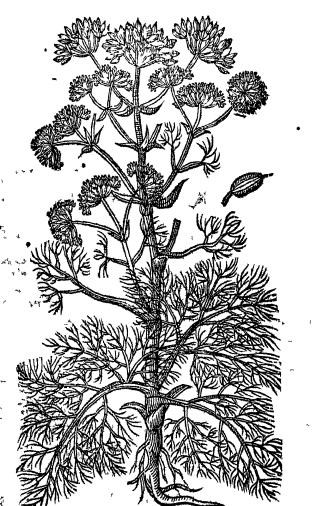
A small piece of the root holden in the mouth is a present remedie against the suffocation of M the mother.

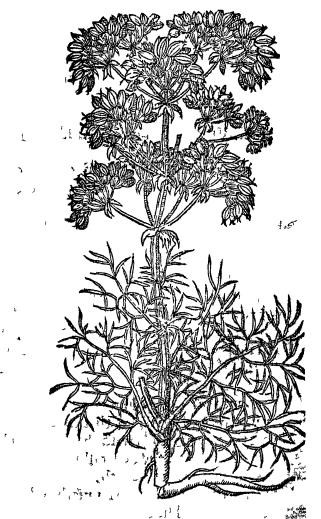
CHAP. 427. Of Herbe Ferula, or Fennell Grant.

The Kindes.

Inforrides maketh mention of a I evula, out of which is gathered the Gum Sagapene; and also he declareth, that the Gums Galbanum and Amminiatum are liquors of this herb Foula but what difference there is in the liquors, according to the clymat or country where it groweth, he doth not set downe, for it may be that out of one kinde of Ferula sundry inyces may be gathered, that is to say, according to the diversitie of the countries where they grow, as we have said: for as in Laser, the inyce of Laserwort that groweth in Cyrene doth differ from that liquor which groweth in Media and Syria, so it is likely that the herbe Ferula doth bring forth in Media Sagapenum, in Cyrene Ammoniacum, and in Syria Galbanum. Theophrasius saith that the herbe Ferula is divided into mo kindes, and he calleth one great, by the name of Ferula, and another little, by the name Ferulago.

I Ferula. Fennell Gyant. ‡ 2 Ferulago. Small Fennell-Gyant.





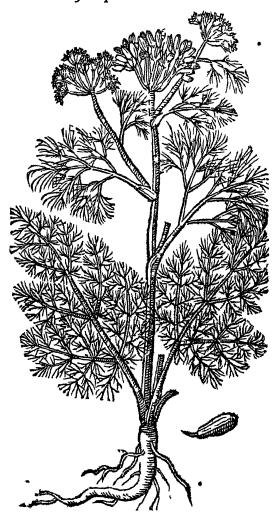
The Description.

Terula, or Fennell Gyant, hath very great and large leaves of a deepe greene colour, cut and tagged like those of Fennell, spreading themselves abroad like wings amongst which riseth vpa great hollow stalke, somewhat reddish on that side which is next visually and into certaine spaces, with soynts or knees like those of Hemlocks of Reas, of the Sun, dutided into certaine spaces, with soynts or knees like those of Hemlocks of Reas, of the height of a mans arme in the wrest, of the height-of source or fine cubits where it growest has being height as fifteene foot in my garden, and likewise groweth fairer and greater than from a fifteene foot in my garden, and likewise groweth fairer and greater than those of traly hour countrey is subject vinto) greater and better than those of Italy into England, is become for Italy hour countrey is subject vinto) greater and better than those of Italy into England.

infomuch that divers Italians have fent for some plants of our Artichokes, dee ming them to be of another kinde; neverthelesse in Italy they are small and dry as they were before then to the pneth to this Ferula, as we have said. This foresaid stalke divideth it selfe toward the top into our vers other smaller branches, whereon are set the like leaves that grow next the ground, but much lesser. At the top of the branches at the first budding of the slower appeare certaine buildes inclosed in thin skins, like the yolke of an egge, which divers call Corculum Ferula, or the intle heart of Ferula, which being brought to maturitie, open themselves into a tust or imbellike that of Dil, of a yellowish colour after which come the seed, in colour and faithion like those of the Paisnep, but longer and greater, alwaies growing two together, so closely soyned, that it cannot be dissert need to be more than one seed intill they be divided: the root is very thicke and great full of a certaine gummie suyce, that sloweth forth, the root being brussed, broken, or cut, which being dried or hardned, is that gum which is called Sagapenum, and in some shops Serapinum.

1 3 Pin Afolepium Ferula facie.

*Bfoulapius his All-heale.



2 There is likewise another smaller Ferulalike vnto the former in each respect, saving that it is alrogether lesse the root likewise being wounded yeeldeth forth a sap or suyce, which when it is hardned is called Galbanum of the Assyrians, Metopium.

I have likewise another fort sent mee from Paris, with this title Ferulanigra, which prospereth exceeding well in my garden, but difference I cannot finde any from the former, sathat the leaves are of a more blacke or swart colour.

† 3 I know not where more fitly than in this place to give you the historie of that Ferula or Fervlaceous plant that Dodonaus, Lobel, and others have set downe under the name of Panax Asclepium. The stalke hereof is stender, a cubit high, crested and joynted, and from these ioynts proceed leaves bigger than those of Fennell, and also rougher, and of a strong smell: at the tops of the branches grow umbels of yellow floures the seed is statisfy, like that of the other Ferula the root long, white, and of a strong smell. This growes naturally in Istria. ‡

¶ The Place.

These plants are not growing wilde in England, I have them all in my garden.

The Time.

They floure in Iune and luly, they perfect their feed in September; not long after, the stalke with his leaves perish: the root remaineth fresh and greene all Winter.

The Names.

The first is called in Greeke was in Latine, Ferula in Italian, Ferola: in Spanish, Cananheia: in English, Herbe Ferula, and Fennell Gyant.

• The Temperature.

These plants with their Gums are hot in the third degree, and dry in the second.

The Pertues.

The pith or marrow, called Corculum Ferula, as Galen teacheth, is of an astringent or binding A qualitie, and therefore good for them that spit bloud, and that are troubled with the six.

Diescorides saith, that being put into the nosthrils it stayeth bleeding, and is given in Wine to B

It is reported to be eaten in Apulia rosted in the embers, sirst wrapped in leaves or in old clouts, C with pepper and salt; which, as they say, is a pleasant sweet food, that stituth vp lust, as they re-

The feed doth heate, and attenuate or make thinne: it is a remediate ainst cold fits of an Ague, D by procuring sweat, being mixed with oyle, and the body another therewith.

A dram of the suyce of Ferula which beareth Sagapenam, purgets by siege tough and slimic but.

more and il gio. Te flegme and choler, and is also good against all old and cold discasses which are hard to be cuied, it purgeth the brain, and is very good against all discases of the head against the Apoplexie and Epilepsie.

Being taken in the same manner, it is good against clampes, palsies, shinkings and paines or

G the finewes.

It is good against the shortness of breath, the cold and long cough, the painers the side and H bress, for it mundishest and clenfeth the bress from all cold slegme and the imaticke histors.

Sagapenum infused or steeped in vineger all night, and spread upon leather or clotth, scattereth, dissolute, and driveth away all hard and cold swellings, tumors, botches, and hard lumpes growing about the soynts or elsewhere, and is excellent good to be put into or mingled with all oyntments or emplaisters which are made to mollisse or soften

The myce of Ferula Galbanifera, called Galbanum, drunke in wine with a little myrrh, is good a gainst all venome or poyson that hath beene taken inwardly, or shot into the body with venomous

K darts, quanels, or arrowes.

It helps women paineful traucle they do take therof in a cup of wine the quantitie of a bean. The perfume of Galbanum helpeth women that are grieucd with the rifing of the mother, and is good for those that have the falling sicknesse.

Galbarum toftneth, mollifieth, and draweth forth thomes, splinters, or broken bones, and coatinneth cold and flegmaticke humors, scruing in funding outments and emplaisters for the vices

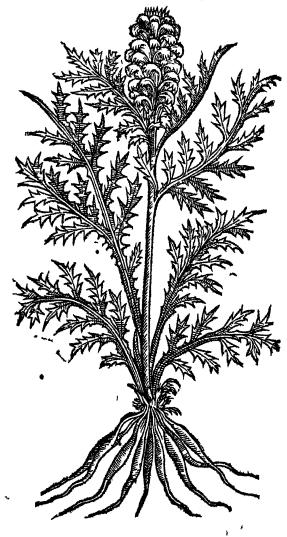
Surgerie, and hath the same physicall vertues that are attributed vnto Sagapenum.

CHAP. 428. Of Drop-wort, or Filipendula.

Telipendula.
Diop wort.

2 Filipendula montana. Mountaine Drop-wort.





The Rindes.

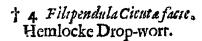
Afterts of Drop-worts, some of the champion or sertill pastures, some of more rounds, and some of the mountaine.

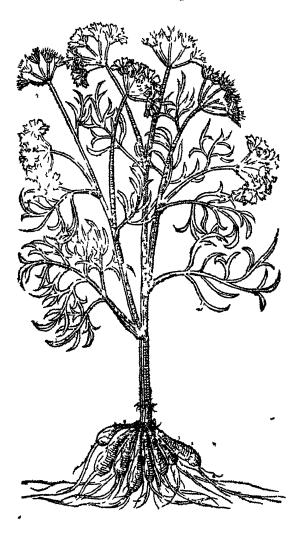
The Description.

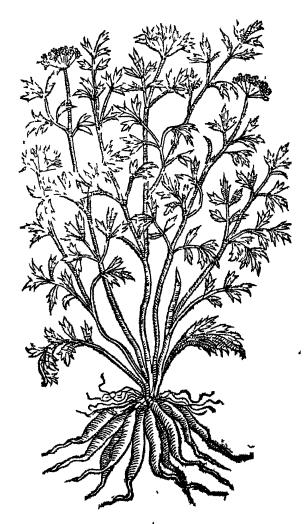
He first kinde of Filipendula hath leaves growing and spred abroad like seathers, each lease consisting of sundry small leaves dented or suptround about the edges, growing to the stalke by a small and slender stem, these leaves resemble wilde Tanne or Built, but that they be longer and thicker, set like feathers, as is aforefaid among these rise vp stilkes a cubit and a halfe high, at the top whereof grow many faire white slower, each small sloure consisting of six slender leaves, like a little slar, bushing together in a tust like the flowers of Medesweet, of a lost sweet smell the sced is small, and groweth together like a button the roots of small and blacke, whereupon depend many little knops or blacke pellets, much like the roots of the semale Peonie, saving that they be a great deale smaller

The second kinde of Filipendula, called of Pena in his Observations, Ocasable, since Philipen sulla alice a montain, is neither at this day very well knowne, neither did the old writers heretofore once write of speake of it but Pena that painefull Herbarist found it growing naturally in Nathone in France, neere vinto Veganium, on the top of the high hills called Paradisis Dei, and neere write the mountaine Calcaris this rare plant hath many knobby long roots, in shapelike to Assirbed latens, or rather like the roots of Corruda, or wilde Asparagus, from which inset by a stalke a foot high, and more, which is thicke, round, and chanelled, beset full of scaues like those of common Filipendula, but they be not so thicke set or winged, but more like into the scaues of a Thistle, consisting of sundry small leaues, in fashion like to Coronopus Ruelly, that is, Ruelling his Bucks horne round about the top of the stalke there groweth a very faire tust of white sloures, resembling sine small hoods, growing close and thicke together like the floures of Pedicularia, that is, Red Rattle, called of Carolus Clusius, Alectorolophos, whereos he maketh this plant a kinde, but in my sudgement and opinion it is rather like Cynosorchia, a kinde of Satyrion.

3 Filipendula angustifolia. Narrow leafed Drop-woit.







There is another kinde of Filipendula set forth under the name of Oenambe, that hath many tuberous and thicke roots like those of Drop-wort, but white of colour, and every one of those knobs hath a certaine string or fibre annexed thereto; from whence ariseth a crested stalk two food

5 Filipend la aquatica. Water Drop-wort,



high, dividing it felf toward the top into funding aimes or branches—from the hollow place or bosome of every roynt (out of which doe grow those branches) the leaves doe also proceed, very much cut or tagged like Fennell at the top of those branches come forth spokie rundles of white floures fashioned like stars.

† 4 The fourth kinde of Filipendula is as thange a plant as the former, especially with vs here in England, except in the waterie places and tilles in the North, where Paludapium or water Smallage groweth, whereunto in leaues it is not vnlike, but more like Ruta pratensis it hath many large branches, a naughty fauoi, and in colour and shape like Cicuta, thar is, Hemlocke. The stalkes are more than two cubits high, comming from a root which exceedingly multiplies it felle into bulbes, like Asphodelus albus. The intell of this plant is strong and grieuous, the taste hot and biting, it being full of a myce, at first milky, but afterwards turning yellow. The spoky tusts or rundles growing at the top are like Cicuta, yea, it much resembleth Hemlocke in propertie and qualities, and so doe they affirme that have proud and seene the experience of it: for being eaten in fallads it did well nigh poylon thosewhich ate of it, making them giddie in their heads, waving very pale, staggering and reeling like drunken men. Beware and take good heed of this and fuch like Simples, for there is no Physitian that will give ic, because

there be many other excellent good Simples which God hath bestowed vponvs from the preuenting and curing of diseases. ‡ Pernitious and not excusable is the ignorance of some of our time, that have bought and (as one may probably consecture) vsed the roots of this plant in stead of those of Peionie; and I know they are dayly by the ignorant women in Cheape-side sold to people more ignorant than themselucs, by the name of water Louage; Caucat Emptor. The danger that may ensue by vsing them may be gathered by that which our Author hath here set downe, being taken out of the Adversaria, pag. 3 26. ‡

The fifth and last kinde of Filipendula, which is the sourth according to Matthiolus his account, hath leaves like water Smallage, which Pliny calleth Sylaus, the leaves very much resembling those of Lauer Crateua among which riseth vp a small stalke deepely surrowed or crested, bearing at the top thereof spokie or bushy rundles of white sloures thicke thrust together. The roots are compact of very many silaments or threds,, among which come forth a few tuberous or knobbie roots like vnto the second.

The Place and Time.

The first groweth plentifully vpon stonie rockes or mountaines, and rough places, and in sertile pastures. I sound great plenty thereof growing in a field adjoying to Sion house, sometime a Nunnerie, neere London, on the side of a medow called Sion Medow.

The second hath been sufficiently spoken of in the description. The third groweth neere vnto brookes and rivers sides. The sourth groweth betweene the plowed lands in the moist and wet surrowes of a field belonging to Battersey by London. ‡ It also groweth in great aboundance in many places by the Thames side; as amongst the oysiers against Yorke house, a little about the Horse-serrey, against Lambeth, &c. ‡ The sifth groweth neere the sides of rivers and water-streames, especially neere the river of Thames or Tems, as in S. Georges sields, and about the Bi-

shop of Londons house at Fulham, and such like places.

They floure from May to the end of lune.

The Names.

The Names.

The street of Nicolaus Myrepsus, Philipendula
The first is called of Nicolaus Myrepsus, Philipendula
Philipensus of Pliny, Molon in Italian and Spanish, Filipensus of Pliny, Molon in Italian and Spanish, Filipensus of Pliny, Wolon in Italian and Spanish, Filipendula aquatisa;

The The Names.

The Na

The fourth, whose leaves are like to Homlocks, is as some thinke called of Co dus, Olsewichium in English Ho nlocke Filipendula.

The Nature.

These kindes of Filipendula are hot and dry in the third degree, opening and clensing, and vet with a little astriction or binding. All the kindes of Oenanthes have the same facultie, except the sourth, whose permitious sacultie we have formerly touched.

The Vertues.

The root of common Filipendula boiled in wine and drunken, is good against all prines of A the bladder, causeth one to make water, and breaketh the stone. The like Dioscottles Lath written of Oenanthe, the root, saith he, is good for them that pisse by drops.

The powder of the roots of Tilipendula often vsed in meate, will preserve a man from the sal- B

ling fick eneffe.

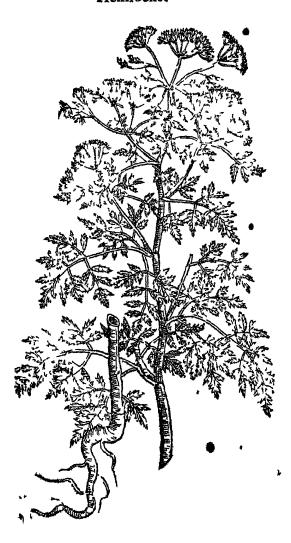
The figures that were formerly in the fourth and fifth places were both of the plant described in the fifth place. I have given you in the fourth place the figure which Lold and others have given for the olant there described, but it is not well a press for the laws are large like those of Smallage, the stalks, brandle and mabells very large, and like those of Headlocke, but rather bigger

CHAP. 429. Of Homlocks, or her be Bennet.

The Description.

The first kinde of Hemlocke hath a long stalke, fine or six foot high, great and hollow, full of joints like the stalkes of Fennell, of an herby colour; poudered with small red spots, almost like the stems of Dragons. The leaves are great, thicke, and small cut or jagged like the leaves of Cheruill, but much greater, and of a very strong and unpleasant savor. The sloures are white, growing by tusts or spokie tops, which do change and turne into a white stat seed. the root is short, and somewhat hollow within.

i Cicuta. Hemlocks.

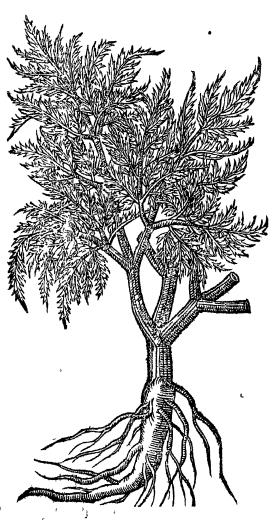


2 The Apothecaries in times past not knowing the right Sefeli Peloponnense, have eiromously taken this Cicutalarifolia for the same. The leaves whereof are broad, thicke, and like unto Cicutaria, yet not the same, they called it Sefeli Peloponnense cum folio Cicuta, the faculties whereof deny and refute that affection and onnion, yea and the plant it selfe, which being touched, yeeldeth or breatheth out a most virulent or lothfome smell these things sufficiciently argue, that it is not a kinde of Sefels, befides the reasons sollowing · Sefeli hath a rea. fonable good fauour in the whole plant, the root is bare and fingle, without fibres, like a Carrot but Cicuti hath not onely a lothfome fmell, but his roots are great, thick, and knobby like the roots of Myrrhs the whole plant doth in a manner resemble the leaves, stalkes and floures of Myrrhus odorata, whose small white floures doe turne into long and crooked feeds, growing at the top of the branches three cubits high.

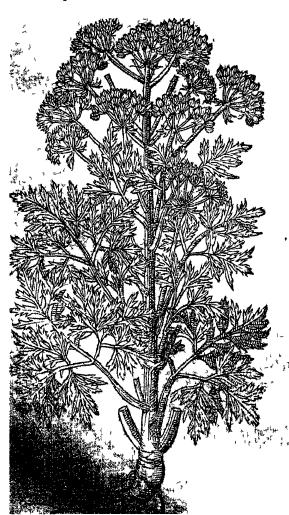
‡ 3 This in leaves, stalkes, and roots is larger than the last described, the stalkes equalling or exceeding the height of a man; the small is strange and grewous, and in all the parts thereof it is like to the other plants of this kinde. Lobel sigures it by the name of Cicutaria maxima Brancionia, and questions whither it be not Thapsia tertia Salamanticensium of Clusius, but Clusius dendes it so to be. ‡

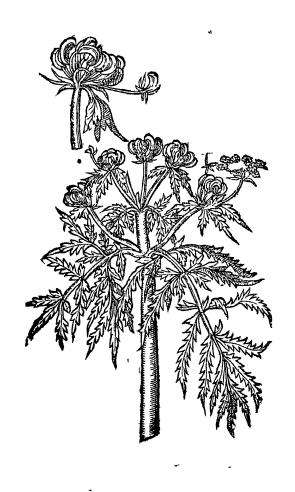
The

2 Cienta latifolia fatidisima Broad leafed stinking Hemlocks.



13 Citata latifolia altera. Gyant Hemlocke.





¶ The Place.

Common Hemlocke groweth plentifully about towne walls and villages in shadowie places, and fat soiles neere ditches.

The fecond groweth vpon mountaines and defart places, and is a stranger in England, yet I have plants thereof in my garden.

They flourish and feed in September.

The Names.

Homlocke is called in Greeke with in Latine, Creata in high Dutch, Schirling: in low Dutch, Schirling: in low Dutch, Schirling: in Spanish, Cegutary Canabera in French, Cegue in English, Hemlocke, Homlocke, Kexe, and herbe Bennet.

The second is called Creuta latifolia, and Cicutaria latifolia, and Sefeli Peloponnense gantundam in English, great Hemlockes, and garden Homlocke.

Galen faith, that Homlocke is a frame cold in operation, even in the fourth decree of coldnelle.

I The Vertnes.

It is therefore a very ra h part to lay the leaves of He nlocke to the stones of yong boves or viraginores, and by that meanes to keepe those parts from growing great, for it doth not only easily cause those members to pine away, but also hurtesh the he irt and liver, being outwardly applied then must it of necessitie hurt more being inwardly taken, for it is one of the deadly positions which killeth by his cold qualitie, as Dioscorides writeth, saying, Hemlocke is a very easil, dangerous, hurtfull, and poysonous herbe, inso much that whosever taketh of it into his body dieth remedilesse, except the party drinke so me wine that is naturally hot, before theyenome have taken the heart, as Pliny saith but being drunke with wine the poyson is with greater speed care to the heart, by reason whereof it killeth presently; therefore not to be applied outwardly, much lesse taken inwardly into the body.

The great Hemlocke doubtlesse is not possessed with any one good facultie, as appeareth by his B

lothsome smell, and other apparant signes, and therefore not to be vsed in physicke.

CHAP.430. Of wilde and water Hemlockes.

The Description.

This wilde kinde of Hemlocke hath a finall tough white root, from which arise vp duters stiffe stalkes, hollow, somewhat reddish toward the Sun, joynted or kneed at certaine distances: from which joynts spring forth long leaves very greene, and finely injuced or jagged like the common Cheruill or Parsley: the floures stand at the tops of the stalks in small spokie with little longish greene leaves about them: the seed followeth, like those of Hemlocke, or as they grow together on the tops of the stalks they resemble Coriander seeds, but lesser: the whole plant is of a naughty smell.

† 1 Cuutaria tenutfolia. Thin leafed wilde Hemlocke. Cicutaria palustris.
 Wilde water Hemlocke.





Water Hemlock, which Lobel calleth Cieutaria palustrie. Clusius and Dodgras, Phellandrium, riseth pwith a thicke fat and empty hollow stalke, full of knees or idynts, created, chamsered, or furrowed,

furrowed, of a yellowish greene colour the leaves shoot south of the royers and earthes, the row wilde Hemlocke, but much thicker, fatter, and oilcous, very finely cut or rag (d, almost) control those of the smallest Visraga, or Spanish Tooth-pickes the sloures standar the top of the stake, in small whitish tusts the seed followeth, blackish, of the biguesse of Anise seed, and of a successful of the root is thicke and long, within the water, very soft and tender, with very many surings fastined thereto.

The Place.

This growes among stones and rubbish, by the walls of cities and towns almost energy where. The other groweth in the midst of water ditches and standing pooles and ponds, in most place, of England it groweth very plentifully in the ditches by a causey, as you goe from Redrifte to Detford neere London, and in many other places.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in July and August.

The Names.

‡ This is Petroselini vitium of Tragus, and Dauci inutilis genus of Gesucr Thalius calls it 4 pium cicutarium Lobel, Cicutaria fatua Tabernamontanus, Petroselinum caniium, which name we may sitly make Figlish, and call it Dogs-parsley.

2 This is Ligusticum syl & Fanculum syl. of Tragus Cicutaria palustris of Lobel and others . Do-

donaus thinkes it Plinies Phellandrion, and Cafalpinus judges it his Silaus \$

The Temperature and Vertues.

Their temperature and faculties are answerable to the common Hemlocke, which have no vse in physicke, as we have faid.

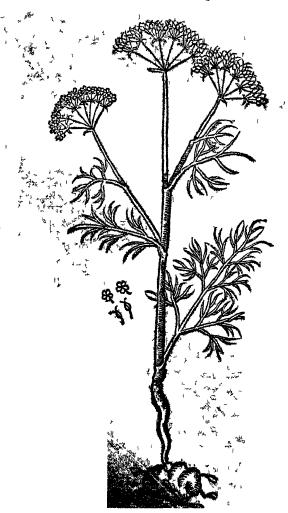
The figure formerly in the first place was of Myribis, the description I thinke was intended, yet not throughly agreeing with this I here give you, wherefore I have a little altered is

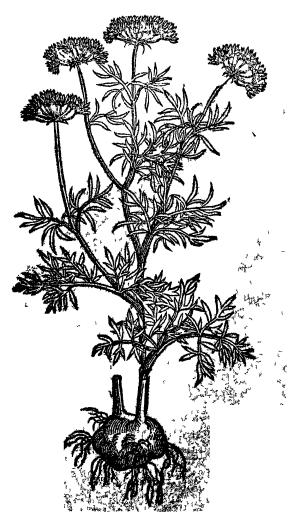
CHAP. 431.

Of Earth-nut, Earth Chest-nut, or Kipper-nut.

Small Earth-nut.

2 Bulbocastanon maius. Great Earth-nut.





The Description

Arth-nut or Kipper-nut, called after Lobelsus, Nucula terrestru, hath small cuen crested stalkes a foot or somewhat more high whereon do grow next the ground leaues like those of Parsley, and those that doe grow higher like vnto those of Dill, the white floures doe stand on the top of the stalkes in spokie rundles, like the tops of Dill, which turne into small feed, growing together by couples, of a very good smell, not unlike to those of Fennell, but much smaller the root is round, knobbed, with certaine eminences or bunchings out; browne without, white within, of a firme and folled substance, and of a taste like the Chest nut or Chest nut, whereof it cooke his name.

2 There is also another Faith-nur that hath stalkes a soot high, whereon doe grow tagged leaves like those of English Saxifiage, of a bright greene colour the floures grow at the top of the branches, in small spokes infis consisting of little white sloures the root is like the other, buloc as fathion, with fonic few fixings hanging at the bottome, of a good and pleasant taste. # This differs from the former, in that the leaves are larger and greener the root also is not so far within the ground, and it also fends forth some leaves from the bulbe it selve, whereas our common kind hath only the end of a finall root that carries the stem and icaucs you it, fastined into it as you see

it express in the former figure. ±

The Plant.

These herbes do grow in pastures and come fields almost every where there is a field adioming to High-gate, on the right fide of the middle of the village, couered out; with the same, and like wife in the next field vnto the conduit her ds by Maribone, neere theway that leadeth to Paddingcon by London, and in divers other places. ‡ I have not yet observed the second to grow wild with vs. I

of The Time. They floure in lune and July, the feed commeth to perfection afterward.

The Names. Alexander 7: allianus hath made mention of B AGoreseum, Lib. 7. teckoning it vp among those kinds of meate or fuste nances which be good for such as have rotten lungs: of some it is called Agricastanon.

Gumterus thought the word was corrupted, and that Balanocastanon should be read but this is as strange a word as Bolbocastanon, which was derived of the forme of a bulbe, and the tast of a Chestnut. of some, Nuculaterrestris, or the little Earth-nut it is thought to be Bunium Dioscoridus of some, but we thinke not so of D. Turner, Apres; yet there is another Apres, being a kinde of Tithymale of Matth dus, Oceanthe, making it a kinde of Filipendula in high-Durch, Ceronul, 3 in low-Dutch, Certnoten: the people of Sauoy call it Fauerottes in English, Earth-nuts, Kippernuts, and Earth Chest-nuts.

The Temper stare.

The roots of Farth-nuts are moderately hot and dry, and also binding: but the seed is both hotter and drier.

The Vertues.

The feed openeth and pronoketh vrine, and fo doth the root likewife.

The root is good for those that spit and pisse bloud, if the root be eaten raw, or rosted in the ein-

The Dutch people doe vie to eate them boyled and buttered, as we doe Parieneps and Carsots, 🧲 which so eaten comfort the stomacke, and yeeld nourishment that is good for the bladder and kid-

There is a plaister made of the seeds hereof, whereof to write in this place were impertinent to D

our historie.

Снар.432. Of Cumin.

The Description.

His garden Cumin is a low or base herbe of a foot high: the stalke divideth it selfe into diuers small branches, whereon doe grow little sagged leaves very finely cut into small parcels, like those of Fennell, but more finely cut, shorter and lesser: the spoky tusts grow at the top of the branches and stalkes, of a red or purplish colour: after which come the seed, of a strong or rancke Intell, and a biting tafte: the root is slender, which perisheth when it hath ripened his seed. T. The

Vuuu 2

Garden Cumin.

Garden Cumin.



The Place.

Cumin is husbanded and fown in Italy and Spain, and is very common in other hot countries, as in Æthiopia, Egypt, Cilicia, and all the leffer Afia.

It delights to grow especially in putrified and hot soiles. I have proved the seeds in my garden, where they have brought forth ripe feed much fairer and gleater than any that commeth from beyond the seas.

The Time

It is to be fown in the middle of the fpring, a thewie of rame piefently following doth much hinder the growth thereof, as Ruellius faith.

My felse did sow it in the midst of May, which sprung up in six days after and the seed was ripe in the end of July.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke were space, that is, tame or garden Cumin, that it may differ from the wilde ones. It is named in Latine Cuminum in shops, Cyminum in high-Dutch, Roomst-the kymmel: in Italian, Comino in Spanish, Cominihos in French, Comin in English, Cumin.

The Temperature.

The feed of garden Cumin, as Galea faith, is hot and dry in the third degree Dioscorides faith that it hath in it also a binding qualitie.

The Vertues.

The feed of Curnin feattereth and breaketh all the windinesse of the stomacke, belly, guts, and matrix: it is good against the griping torments, gnawing or fretting of the belly, not onely received inwardly by the mouth, but also in clisters, and outwardly applied to the belly with wine and barley meale boyled together to the forme of a pultis.

Being handled according to art, either in a cataplasme, pultis, or plaister, or boyled in wine and so applied, it taketh away blassings, swellings of the cods or genitors: it consumeth windie swel-

lings in the loynts, and fuch like.

Being taken in a supping broth it is good for the chest and for cold lungs, and such as are oppressed with aboundance of raw humors

It stancheth bleeding at the nose, being tempered with vineger and smelt vnto.

Being quilted in a little bag with some small quantitie of Bay salt, and made hot upon a bedpan with fire or such like, and sprinkled with good wine vineger, and applied to the side very hot, it taketh away the stitch and paines thereof, and easeth the pleurisse very much.

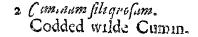
CHAP. 433. Of wilde Cumin.

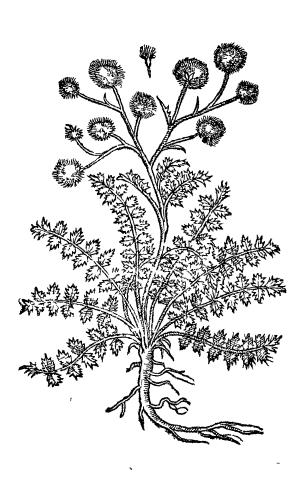
The Kindes.

Here be divers plants differing very notably one from another in shape, and yet all comprehended under the title of wilde Cumin.

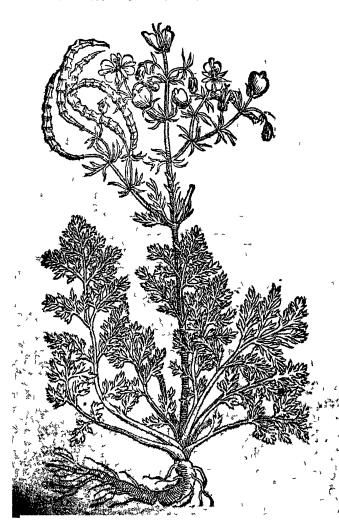
wilde Cumin hath small white roots with some fibres thereto appendant; from the charife fundry little tagged leaves, consisting of many lesser leaves, finely dented within like the smallest leaves of wilde Parsnep among which springest vp foot high, like with Petten Venera, bearing at the top thereof white

i Cuminum syluestre. Wilde Cumin.





3 Cuminum Corniculatum, five Hypecoum Clufy. Horned wild Cunin.





round and hairie buttons of knops, like Ar-Etion, as Dioscorides hath right well obserued. within which knoppes is contained a tender downie substance, among which is the seed, like the seed of Dens Leonis, but much lesser.

2 The second kinde of Cumin is verie like vnto the foresaid wilde Cumin, saue that it beareth a number of horned or crooked cods, after the manner of Scorpioides, but thicker, and lesse crooked, and the seedes within the cods are seuerally distinct and separated one from another by equall partitions, in small crosses, yellow of colour, scomewhat long: the stalkes are little and tender, beset with leaves much like vnto the small leaves of Caru, or Petten Veneral, and at the top of the stalks there do grow play ty yellow floures, like those of great Cellandine or Rocket, sauing that they be somewhat lesses.

ty like vnto the last before mentioned, but the leaves are much greater, more slender, & more finely cut or lagged, like the leaves of seschi of Masshar, among which riseth vp a stalke a cubic high or lomewhat more, very smooth and whitish at the top whereof spring forth fine yellow floures, not like the former but consisting of six leaves apieces.

whereof two are large, and edged with greene on the outfide. the other foure are small ones, and grow two on a fide betweene the two larger leaves . thefe floures being vaded, there fucceed crooked cods, great er, and more full of knots or divisions than the former, wherein is contained a small and flat yellow feed like Galega. the root is long, thicke, and fingle.

The Place.

These wilde Cumins do grow in Lycia, and Galatia, a prouince of Asia, and in Carthage a citie of Spaine, feldome seene in these Northerne parts notwithstanding at the impression hereof, the last did floure and flourish in my garden. ‡ These grow in Prouince in France, and in diviers parts of Spaine. ‡

The Time.

They floure in August, and persect their seed in September.

I The Names.

Their names haue been touched in their titles in as ample manner as hath been fet down by any Author.

The Temperature and Vertues

Their temperature and vertues are referred to the garden Cumin, notwith Handing I cannot reade in any Author of their vie in Physicke.

CHAP. 434. Of Flixweed.

I Soplia Chirurgorum. Flixweed.



The Description.

- Lixweed hath round and hard stalks,a cubit & a halfe high, wheron do grow leaves most finely cut and druided into innumerable fine iags, like those of the sea VV ormewood called Seriphium, or Absenthium teautolium, but much finer and smaller, drawing neere vnto the smallest leaves of Cornanders, of an overworne greene colour. the floures grow alongst the tops of the spriggie branches, of a dark yellow colour · after which come long cods full of fmall red feeds: the root is long, straight, and of a wooddie fubstance
- The second fort differeth not from the precedent, fauing that the leaves of this plant are broader, wherein especially consistes the difference, notwithstanding in mine opinion Tabernamontanus found this second fort growing in some fertill place, whereby the leaves did grow broader and greater, which moued him tomake of this a second fort whereas in truth they are both but one and the felfe same plant.

The Place.

This Flixeweede groweth in most places of England, almost every where in the ruins of old buildings, by high waies, and in filthic obfaire base places.

and feedeth from time to the end of September.

The Names. Thalierum, and of forne, Thalierum, but unproperly; for Thalierum eclong-be: the Paracellians do vaunt and brag very much of an herbe called Sophia, the Paracelli, wherewith they imagine to do wonders, whether this be the content controversie not as yet decided penertheless we must be content to to accept of this for the true Sophia, until some disciple or other of his do show or set so that print wherewith their master Paracelsus, did such great matters in English we call it Fluxweed, of his tacultie against the flux.

The Temperatures

Sophia drieth without any manisest sharpenesse or heate.

The Vertues.

The feed of Sophia or Flixweed diunke with wine, or Smithes water, stoppeth the bloudy flix, the A laske, and all other issues of bloud

The herbe bruised or put into vinguents, closeth and healeth vicers, or old fores and wounds, as B Par acels saith, and that because it drieth without acrimonie or shaipnesse.

CHAP. 435. Of the great Celandine, or Swallow-woort.

The Description.

The great Celandine hath a tender brittle stalke, round, have, and full of branches, each whereof hath divers knees or knottie ioints, set with leaves not valike to those of Columbine, but tenderer and deeper cut or jagged, of a grayish greene vader, and greene on the other side tending to blewnesse the floures do grow at the top of the stalkes, of a gold yellow colour, in shape like those of the Wall-sloure after which come long cods, sull of bleake or pale seeds: the whole plant is of a strong smell, nothing pleasant, and yeeldeth a thicke juice of a milkie substance, of the colour of Sassron, the root is thicke and knobbie, with some threads annexed thereto, which being broken or bruised, yeeldeth a sap or juice of the colour of gold.



are finelier cut and lagged, and somewhat in their share related an Oken lease : the some

at The

also area little lagged or cut about the edges, and in these two particulars confish the whole disterence. Clusius calls it Chelidonium maius laciniato flore; and Bauhine, Chelidor in Paus fol, squernus. ‡

The Place.

It groweth in vntilled places, by common way fides, among briers and brambles, about old wals, and in the shade, rather than in the Sun.

The T.me.

It is greene all the yeare, it floureth from Aprill to a good part of Sommer, the coddes are perfected in the meane time.

¶ The Names.

It is called in Greecke Andrew in Latine, Chelidonium maius, and Hirundinaria maior amongst the Apothecaries, Chelicona divers miscall it by the name Celidonium it is named in Italian, Celi-adonia in Spanish, Celiduhenha, Yerua de las golundrinhas in high Dutch, Gross Scho buriz: in low Dutch Stinkende Goume: in French, Esclere, or Fsclayre, and Cel doing in English, Celan-

dine, or great Celandine, Swallow-woort, and Tetterwoort.

It is called Celandine, not because it then first springeth at the comming in of the Swallows, or diethwhen they goe away for as we have said, it may be found all the yeare, but because some hold opinion, that with this herbe the dammes restore sight to their young ones when their eies be out: the which things are vaine and salse, for Cornelius Ceisus in his sixth booke doth withesse, that when the sight of the eies of divers young birds be put forth by some outward neares, it will after a time-be restored of it selfe, and soonest of all the sight of the Swallow, when upon (as the same Author saith) that the tale or sable grew, how thorow an herbe the dams restore that thing, which healeth of it selfe: the very same doth Aristotle alledge in the sixt booke of the historic of Living creatures: [The eies of Swallowes (saith he) that are not sledge, if a man do pricke them out, do grow againe, and afterwards do persectly recover their sight.]

The Temperature.

The great Gelandine is manifestly hot and drie, and that in the third degree, and withall scoures and clenseth effectually.

The Vertues.

A The inice of the herbe is good to sharpen the fight, for it clenseth and consumeth away slimic things that cleane about the ball of the eie, and hinder the fight, and especially being boiled with home in a brasen vessell, as Diescorides teacheth.

The root cureth the yellow saundsse, which commeth of the stopping of the gall, especially when there is no ague adioined with it, for it openeth and deliuereth the gall and liver from stop-

pings.

The root being chewed, is reported to be good against the tooth-ache.

The suice must be drawn forth in the beginning of Sommer, and dried in the Sunne, saith Diefcorides.

The root of Celandine boiled with Annise-seed in white wine, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and cureth the iaundies very safely, as hath been often proued.

The root cut in small pieces is good to be given vnto Haukes against sundry diseases, whereun-

to they are subiect, as wormes, craic, and such like.

G * I have by experience found (saith Clusius) that the inice of the great Celandine dropped into small greene wounds of what fort soener, wonderfully cures them.

CHAP. 436. Of Coxcombe, or Yellow Rattle.

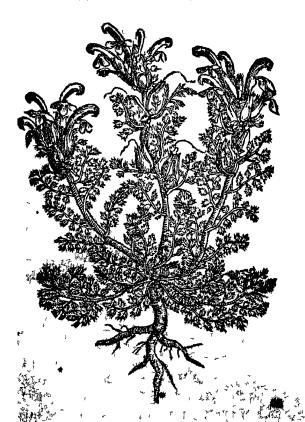
The Description.

Rista Galli, or Crista Gallinarea, hath a straight vpright stalke, set about with narrow searces, sinipt round about the edges: the flowres grow at the top of the stems, of a yellow colour; after which come vp little slat pouches of purses, couered ouer or contained within a little blading open before like the mouth of a sish, wherein is contained flat yellowish seed, which a rie will make a norse or rarling when it is shaken or moued, of which propertie it less than Rattle.

Crista Galli. Yellow Rattle or Coxcombe.



Pedicularis. Lousewoort, or red Rattle.



ille-woort;

The Plue.

It groweth in due inchoives and p I ires, and is to them a great annotance.

of The Time.

It floureth most part of the Sommer.

The Names.

It is called in low Dutch Batelen, and Beele Ratelen: commonly in Latine, Crifts Galli, and Gallinacea Crista in English, Coxcombe, Penie grasse, yellow or white Rattle: in High Dutch it is called geel Bodel in French Creste de Coc diners take it to be the old writers Alectorolophos. ‡ Some thinke it to be the Mimmulus. or as others (& that more fitly) readc it, Nummulus, mentioned by Pling, lib.18.cap 28 \$

The Temperature and Vertues. But what temperature or vertue this herbe A is of, men have not as yer beene carefull to know, feeing it is accounted inprofitable.

CHAP. 437. Of red Rattle, or Lousewoort.

The Description.

Ed Rattle (of Dodoneus called Fistularia, and according to the opinion & centure of Carolus Clusius, Pena & others, the true 'Alectorolophos) hath very small, rent, or jagged leaues, of a browne red colour, and weake, finall and tender stalkes, whereof some liealong trailing vpon the ground, within very moorish medowes they grow a cubit high and more, but in moust and wet heathes, and such like barren grounds not aboue an handful high: the floures grow round about the stalke, from the middest thereof even to the top, and are of a brown red colour, in shape like the floures of dead Nettle: which being past, there succeed little flat pouches, wherin is contained flat and black ith. feed, in thew very like vnto the former the root is small, white, and tender.

The Place.

It groweth in moust and moors in medores, the herbe is not onely vnprofitable but allo hurtfull, and an infirmitie of the motors

It is found with his floures and Italkes in May and Iune. The Burney

It is called in Cantenani in High Dutch.

Staum Robel: in Latine, Pedicularis, of the effect, because it filleth the parts of the rearted that feed in medowes where this groweth full of lice: divers of the larer Herbard will it Falularia of some in English. Ratrie-graffe, Red Rattle-graffe.

L1 B. 2.

The Temperature

It is cold and drie and aftringent.

The Vertues.

A It is held to be good for Fistulaes and hollow vicers, and to stay the ouermuch flowing of the menses, or any other flux of bloud, if it be boiled in red wine and drunke

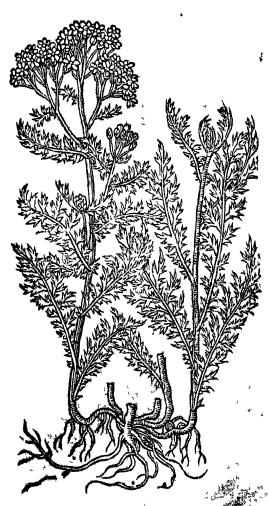
CHAP. 438. Of Yarrow, or Nose-bleed.

The Description.

Ommon Yarrow hath very many stalkes comming up a cubit high, round, and somewhat hard about which stand long leaves, cut in the sides sundry wise, and as it were made up of many small sagged leaves, every one of which seeme to come neere to the slender leaves of Corrander: there stand at the top tusts or spoked rundles the sloures whereof are either white or purple, which being subbed do yeeld a strong smell, but unpleasant, the root sendeth downe many strings.

1 Millefolium terristre vulgare. Common Yarrow. 2 Millefolium flore rubro. Red floured Yarrow.





The second kinde of Milsoile or Yarrow hath stalkes, leaves and roots like vnto the somer, sauing that his spokie thits are of an excellent saire red or crimson colour, and being a little subbed to the hand, of a reasonable good sauour.

The Place.

The Pl

May to the end of October

The Names.

Yairow is called of the Latine Herbarists Millefolium it is D ofcorodes his zamer in Latine, Ach I. lea, and Achillea sideritis, which thing he may very plainely see that will compare with that description which Dioscorides hath set downe this was found out, faith Pliny in his 25 booke, shap 5 by Achilles, Chirons disciple, which for that cause is named Achille, os of other, Siaerita, among vs, will. folium yet be there other Sideritides, and also another Panaces Heractein, whereof we will intreat in another place Apuleius setteth downe divers names hereof, some of which are also sound among the bastard names in Dioscorides in Latine it is called Militaris, Supercilium Penero, Acrim, oi Acorum sylvaticum of the French men, Milleswelle in high Dutch, Garben, Scharffgiag: in low Dutch, Gerum: in Italian, Millesoglio in Spanish, Milhoyas yerua in English, Yarrow, Nosebleed, common Yarrow, red Yarrow, and Milfoile.

The Temperature
Yarrow, as Galen faith, is not vnlike in temperature to the Sideritides, or Iron worts, that is to fay, clenfing, and meanely cold, but it most of all bindeth.

The leaves of Yarrow doe close vp wounds, and keepe them from inflammation, or fiery swelling it stancheth bloud in any part of the body, and it is likewise put into bathes for women to sit in it stoppeth the laske, and being drunke it helpeth the bloudy flixe.

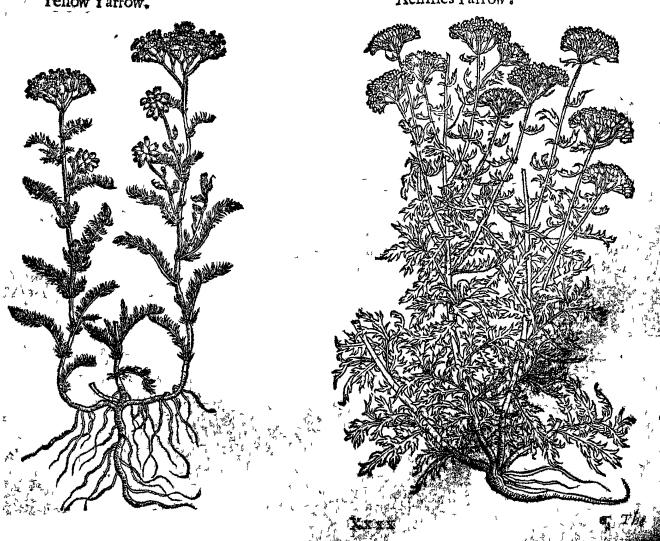
Most men say that the leaves chewed, and especially greene, are a remedy for the tooth-ache. The leaves being put into the nose, do cause it to bleed, and ease the pune of the megrin.

It cureth the inward excorations of the yard of a min, comming by reason of pollutions or extreme flowing of the feed, although the issue do cause inflammation and swelling of those secret parts, and though the speimaticke matter do come downe in great quantity, if the price be injected with a fyringe, or the decoction This hath been propued by a certain friend of mine, fo netimes a Fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, who lightly brused the leaves of common Yarrow, with Hogs-grease, and applied it warme vnto the prime parts, and thereby did diners times helpe himselse, and others of his fellowes, when he was a student and a single man living in Cambridge.

One dram in powder of the herbe given in wine, presently taketh away the paines of the colicke. E put of y kears of shows & free bole Arm 31 curt piffing of blas taken 3 says frog in milks. CHAP. 439. Of yellow Yarrow, or Milfoile. mathyolist,

I Millefolium luteum. Yellow Yarrow.

† 2 Achillea, sine M llefo lium nobila. Achilles Yarrow.



The Description

Ellow Yarrow is a small plant seldome aboue a span high the stalkes whereof are co. uered with long leaves, very finely cut in the edges like feathers in the wings of little birds the tufts or spokie rundles bring forth yellow floures, of the same shape and

forme of the common Yarrow. the root confisteth of threddy strings.

Achilles Yarrow, or noble Milfoile, hath a thicke and tough root, with strings fastened thereto from which immediately rise vp divers stalkes, very greene and crested, whereupon doe grow long leaves composed of many small jagges, cut even to the middle rib the floures stand on the top of the stalkes with spokie vibels or tufts, of a whitish colour, and pleasant smell.

The Place.

These kinds of Yarrow are seldome found: they grow in a fat and fruitfull soile, and sometimes in medowes, and are strangers in England.

The Time.

They floure from May untill August.

The Names.

Dioscorides description doth sufficiently declare, that this herbe is Stratiotes Millesolium in Greeke, remains 200 in the height of the herbe sheweth it, the forme of the leaves agive, there is fome ambiguity or doubt in the colour of the floures, which Dioscorides describeth to be white, as the vulgar copies have; but Andreas Lacuna addeth out of the old booke, of a yellow colour it is named of the laterage, Millefolium minus, or little Yarrow, and Millefolium luteum, yellow Yarrow. or Nose-bleede the Apothecaries and common people know it not.

The Temperature.

Yarrow is meanely cold and somewhat binding.

The Vertues.

It is a principall herbe for all kinde of bleedings, and to heale vp new and old vicers and greene wounds: there he fome, faith Galen, that vie it for fiftulaes.
This plant Achillea is thought to be the very same wherewith Achilles cured the younds of his foundates, as before in the former chapter.

The plant here figured and described in the second place, was also figured and described formerly in the fifth place of the 200 chapter of this booke, by the tribe of Tanacetum minus album, but the figure of Lebels which is put there being somewhat imperfee, I shought it not misse here to give that of Dodaraw which is somewhat more exquisite, other wife both the figure and history might in this place have been omitted

CHAP. 440. Of Valerian, or Setwall.

The Descrip on.

He tame or garden Valerian hath his first leaues long, broad, smooth, green, and vndiuided, and the leaues vpon the stalkes greater, longer, and deepely gashed on either side, like the leaves of the greater Parsnep, but yet lesser: the stalke is aboue a cubit high, imooth, and hollow, with certaine joints farre distant one from another; out of which joints grow forth a couple of leaues, and in the tops of the stalkes upon spokie rundles stand floures heaped together, which are small, opening themselves out of a long little narrow necke, of colour whitish, and sometimes withall of a light red: the root is an inch thicke, growing assope, fastned on the vpper part of the earth by a multitude of strings, the most part of it standing out of the ground, of a pleasant sweet smell when it is broken.

The greater wilde Valerian hath leaves divided and jagged, as those of the former, those about the stalke hereof are also smooth hollow, and jointed, and aboue a cubit high the floures. stand on spokie rundles like to those of the former, but of a light purple colour the roots are sen-

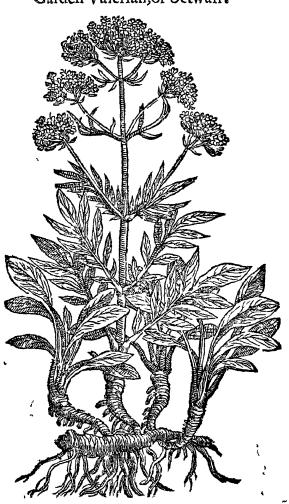
der, and full of firings and small threeds, not altogether without smell.

The other wilde one is much like in forme to the garden Valerian, but farre leffer; the first thereof be vindiuided, the other are parted and cut in funder : the stalkes a span long : the which stand on spokie rundles are like to those of the others, of a light whit she purple cobe flender, growing aflope, creeping, and full of fine small threds of little finel.

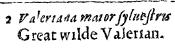
in finall Valerian growing upon rockes and frony places that is like unto the last de-Mealtogether leffe. ‡ The stalk is some halfe foot high, and strait dividing it felfe die top, and that alwaies by couples the bottome leanes are whole, the top

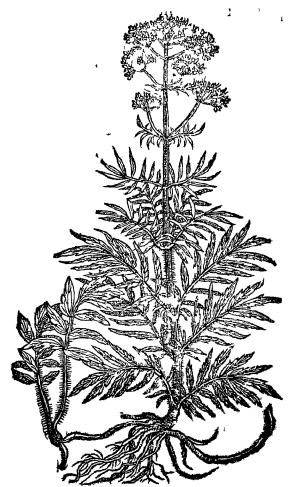
leaues

valeriana hortensis. Garden Valerian, or Setwall.

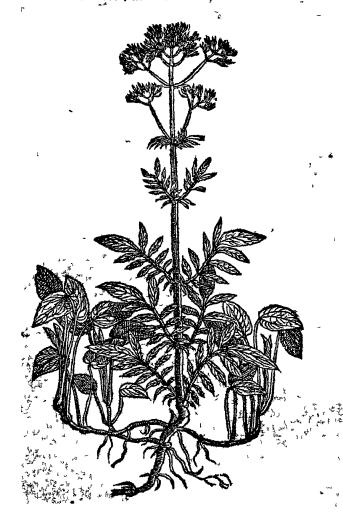


3 Valerianaminor. Small Valerian.





4 Valeriana Petraa. Stone Valerian.



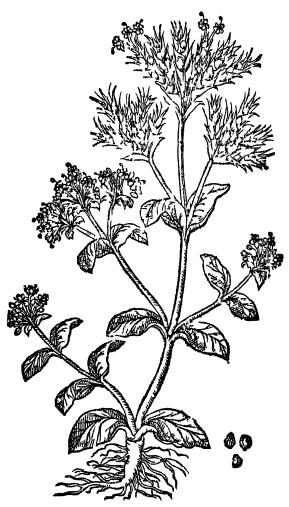


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leaues much divided, the floures are small of a whitish purple colour, parted into five, and standing sponround rough heads, which when the floures are falne, become star-fashioned, divided into six parts: it floures in Iune, and is an annuall plant. ‡

5 Valeriana Graca. Grçekish Valerian. † 6 Valeriana Mexicana. Indian Valerian.





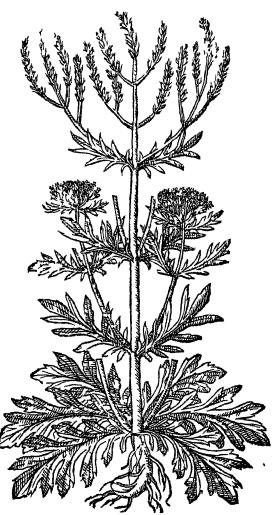
The fifth fort of Valerian hath divers small hollow stalkes, a soot high and somewhat more, garnished with leaves like vnto those that do grow on the upper part of the stalks of common Vilerian, but smaller, cut or tagged almost to the middle rib: at the top of the stalks doe grow the slowers clustering together, of a blew colour, consisting of five leaves apieca maining in the middle thereof small white threds tipped with yellow: the seed is small, growing in little huskes or seed vessels: the root is nothing else but as it were all of threds.

I have another fort of Valerian (the feed whereof was fent me from that reverend Physition Bernard Paludane, vnder the title of Valeriana Mexicana.) having small tender stalkes trailing upon the ground, very weake and brittle: whereupon doe grow smooth greensh leaves like those of Corne Sallade (which wee have set forth amongst the Lettuce, under the title Lastuca Agnina, or Lambs Lettuce:) among the leaves come forth the floures clustering together, like unto the great Valerian in forme, but of a deepe purple colour: the root is very small and threddie, which perisheth with the rest of the plant, when it hath brought his feed to maturitie or ripenesse, and must bee

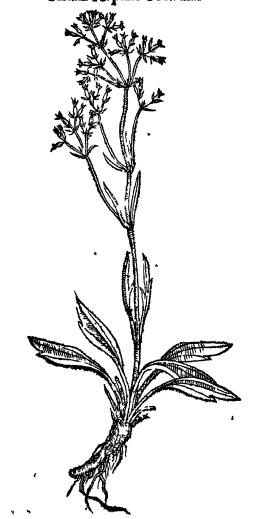
There is also another fort or kinde of Valerian called by the name Phyteumu, of the learned Physitions of Montpelier and others (set forth under the stocke or kindred of the Valerians, resembling the aforesaid Corn-sallad, which is called of some Prolifera, from the Greeke title Phyteuma; as if you should say, good to make conception, and to procure loue) the lowest leaves are like those of the small Valerian, of a yellowish colour: the upper leaves become more sagged: the stalks are an handfull high: on the tops whereof do stand small round spokie tusts of white sloures; which which sails, the seeds appeare like small round pearles, which being ripe, grow to be somewhat flat, hands in the middle of each seed the print of an hole, as it were grauen or bored therein. The root is small in sagle, with some sibres annexed thereto.

8 This tends forth from a white and wooddie root many leaves spred upon the ground; giccn,

‡ 8 v alerians annua, Cluf. Annuall Valerian.



‡ 10 Valeriana Alpina angustifolia. Small Alpine Setwall.



E o Palor was A'zunth ijoha. Broad leved Sersall of the Alps



and not vnlike those of the Star-Thistle among these rise vp some round hollow branched talks two cubites high: at each ionit grow for two leaves lesser, yet like the lower at the tops of the branches grow the floures as it were in little vmbels, consisting of five leaves apiece; and these of a lightied, or flesh colour, and then these as it were vmbels grow into longish branches bearing seed almost like, yet lesse than the red Valerian: it floures in Iuly, and perisheth when it hath ripened the seed. Closses hath set this forth by the name of Valeriana annua altera.

9 The same Author hath also given vs the historie of some other Plants of this kind; and this he cals Valeriana syl. Alpinat latifol, the stalk hereof is some foot high, round, greene, and crested: vpon which stand leaves longish, sharpe pointed, and cut in with two or three deepe gasses: but the bottome leaves are more round and larger, comming neere to these of Trackelium, yet lesser, slenderer, and bitter of taste: the sloures which are white of colour, and the seed, are like those of the other Valerians: the root is small, creeping, sibrous, white and aromatick: it growes vpon the Alpes, and sloures in lune and Iuly.

This sendes forth leaves like those of the mountain Daisse: out of the midst of which

XXXX 3

rifert

riseth vpa stalk some foot high, jointed, and at the top divided into little branches, carrying white floures like the other Valerians the root is as aromaticke as that of the last mentioned, and grows in the chinkes of the Alpine tockes, where it flomes in June and July. Cliffus hath it by the name of Valeriana Sylvestris Alpin. 2. Savatilis 1

¶ The Place.

The first and likewise the Greeke Valerian are planted in gardens, the wilde ones are found in moust places hard to rivers sides, ditches, and waterie pits, yet the greater of these is brought into gardens where it flourisherh, but the lesses hardly prospereth.

The Time.

These floure in May, sunc, and July, and most of the Somnier wioneths.

The Names.

Generally the Valerians are called by one name, in Latine, I aleriana in Greeke, of in shoppes illio Phu, which for the most part'is meant by the garden Valerian, that is called of Diose vapose agree in Latine, Syluestres, or Rustica Nardy, of Pliny, Nardus Creica which names are rather referred to those of the next chapter, although these be reckoned as wilde kindes thereof of certains in our age, Marinella, Amantilla, Valentiana, Genicularis, Herba Benedicta, and Theriacaria in most shops, Valerima Domestica of Theophrastus Paracelsus, Terdina. in high Dutch, Brois baldzian : in low Dutch, Speercrupt, S. Jozis crupt, and Maleriane in English, Valerian, Capons taile, and Setwall but vnproperly, for that name belongeth to Zedoaria, which is not Valerian: what hath been fet downe in the titles shall serve for the distinctions of the other kindes.

The Temperature.

The garden Valerian is hot, as Dioscorides faith, but not much, neither the green root, but the dried ones; for the green is easily perceived to have very little heate, and the dried to be hotter, which is found by the taste and smell.

The Vertues.

The dric 100st, as Dioscorides teacheth, prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the desired sicknesse, helpeth the paine in the fides, and is put into counterpoisons and medicines preservative against the pestilence, as are treacles, mithridates, and such like . whereupon it hath been had (and is to this day among the poore people of our Northerne parts) in fuch veneration amongst them, that no broths, pottage, or physicall meats are worth any thing, if Setwall were not at an end: whereupon some woman Poet or other hath made these veises.

> They that will have then beale, Must put Setwall in their heale.

It is vsed generally in sleight cuts, wounds, and small hurts.

The extraction of the roots given, is a most singular medicine against the difficultie of making

water, and the yellow raundres.

Wilde Valerian is thought of the later Herbarists to be good for them that are bursten, for such as be troubled with the crampe and other convulsions, and also for all those that are bruised with

The leaves of these and also those of the garden, are good against vicers and sorenes of the mouth

and gums, if the decostion thereof be gargarized or held in the mouth.

Some hold opinion that the roots of wilde Valerian dried and poudered, and a dramme weight thereof taken with wine, do purge vpward and downeward.

CHAP. 441. Of Mountaine Setwall, or Nardus.

¶ The Description. He Nardus named Celtica, but now by some, Ligustica Nardus, flourisheth in high mountaines. The Vallesians in their mother tongue call it Selliga; whence Gesner thought it to be Saliunca, neither do I doubt, but that it is the same which Firgil speaketh of in these verses:

Puniceis humilis quantum Saliunca rosetis, Indicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amintas.

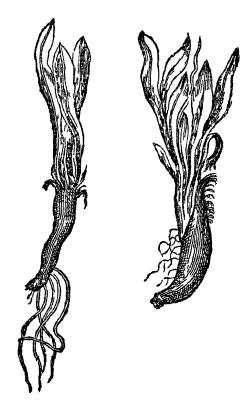
prit is a very little herbe creeping on the ground, and afterward lifting up it selfe with a stalke of andfull high, whereupon from the lower part grow small thin leaves, first green, but afterwards vellowish: vpon the roughnesse of the root there are many scales, platted one vpon anotes the root there are many browne strings and hairy threds, in smell like the roots of the resulte mountaine Valerian, whereof it seems to be a kinde, in taste sharped bitts. The wilde mountaine the vpper branches, white or yellowish, and very small. Nardus Celtica.
Celticke Spikenard.



4 † Nardus montana germinans. Mountaine Nard at the first springing vp.



Atine-Morro



4 Nardis mostara.
Mountaine Spikenard.



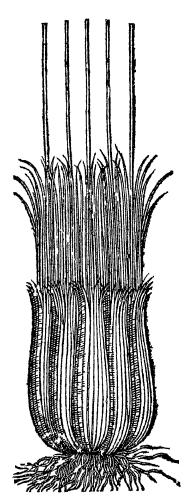
The tecond fort of Spikenard hath many threddy roots, from the which rife vp many scaly rough and thicke stalkes, having arthetop certaine stalkes. The whole plant is of a pleasant sweet smell.

Hirculus is a plant very rare, which as yet I neuer faw, notwith standing we are greatly beholding to Carolus Clusius the father of forreine Simples, who finding this plant among many bunches or handfulls of mountaine Spikenard, hath made it knowne vnto posteritie, as he hath done many other rare plants, in translating translating of Garcian the Lusitanian Physician, he setteth it forthwith a light description, saying It is a base and low herbe two handfulls high, bringing forth seaues without any stalkes at all, tray harry about the root, and blackish, having no pleasant sent at all. The seaues chewed yeeld no atomaticke taste, but are clammic, or viscide, whereas the seaues of Celticke Naide are hor, with a little usual con, and of a pleasant sincil and taste.

4 Mountaine Spikenard hath a gicat thicke knobbed 100t, fet here and there with some tender fibres, of a pleasant sweet smel, from the which come forth three or some smooth broad leaves, and likewise ragged leaves deepely cut even to the middle rib among which rise vp naked stalks, gainished in the middle with a tust of ragged leaves. The slowes grow at the rop of the stalks, in an ymbel or tust like those of the wilde Valerian in shape and colour, and such also is the seed. ‡I have given you the signire of the root and whole leaves as they shew themselves when they sirst appeare, as it was taken by Clusius. ‡

5 Nardus Indica. Indian Spikenaid. 6 Nardis Narbonensis. Ficuch Spikenaid.





The Spikenard of India is a low plant, growing close vnto the ground, composed of many rough browne hairy cloues, of a strong, yet not unpleasant smell. The root is small and threddie. ‡ It hath certainly stalkes, floures, and seeds; but none of our Indian Writers or Trauellers have as yet described them. I have seene little pieces of slender hollow stalkes some two inches long fastned to the roots that are brought toys. ‡

† 6 This French Spikenard, being a bastard kinde, groweth close vpon the ground like the precedent, compact of scaly rough leaues: in the middle whereof commeth forth a great bush of round greene stiffe and jushy leaues: among the which shoot vp divers round stalkes a cubit high, set from the middle to the top with greenish little cods, standing in chassie huskes like those of Scheenanth. The root is small and thready the whole plant is altogether without smell, which sheweth it to be a bastard kinde of Spikenard.

The Place.

The Place.

The plants [the first foure] are strangers in England, growing in great plentie vpon the moun-

indenberg and Heluetia, on the rockes among the mosse, and in the mountains of Tiroll

land, called Crag close, and in the foot of the mountaine called Ingleborow Fels. ‡ The fourth may be found in some gardens with vs. The fifth growes in the East Indies, in the provinces of Mandou and Chito in the kingdome of Bengala and Decan. The last growes in Province in Trance, neere a little city called Gange. ‡

The Time.

The leaves grow to withering in September, at which time they finell more pleasantly than when they flourished and were greene.

The Names.

Nardus is called in Pannonia or Hungarie, of the countrey people, Speick of some, Bechi fix, that is, the herbe of Vienna, because it doth grow there in great aboundance, som whence it is brought into other countries of Gesner, Saliunca in English, Celticke Spikenaid. of the Valletians, Selliga, and Nardus Celtica.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Celticke Narde mightily prouokes vrine, as recordeth Ro. deletius; who travelling through the A defart countrey, chanced to lodge in a mora deriewhere was a Chanon that could not make his water, but was prefently helped by the decoction of this heibe, through the adurce of the faid Roadeletius.

† The true Spikenard or Indian Nard hath a heating and drying facultie, being (according to B Galen) hot in the first degree [yet the Greeke copy hath the third] and dry 1 the second It is composed of a sufficiently altringent substance, and not much acride heate, and a certaine light bitternesse. Consisting of these faculties, according to reason, both inwardly and outwardly vsed it is convenient for the liver and stomacke.

It provoketh vrine, helps the gnawing paines of the stomacke, dries up the defluxions that trouble the belly and intrals, as also those that molest the head and brest.

It stayes the fluxes of the belly, and those of the wombe, being vsed in a pessarie, and in a bath D

it helpes the inflammation thereof.

Drunke in cold water, it helpes the nauseousnesse, gnawings, and windinesse of the stomacke, E

It is good to cause haire to grow on the eye lids of such as want it, and is good to be strewed up. F

on any part of the body that abounds with superfluous moisture, to dry it vp

The Celticke-Nard is good for all the forementioned vses, but of lesse essicacie, vnlesse in the G

prouoking of vrine. It is also much vsed in Antidotes.

The mountaine Nard hath also the same faculties, but is much weaker than the former, and not in vse at this day that I know of. #

CHAP. 442. Of Larkes heele or Larkes claw.

The Description.

The garden Larks spur hath a round stem sul of branches, set with tender iagged leaves very like vnto the small Sothernwood. the sloures grow alongst the stalks toward the tops of the branches, of a blew colour, consisting of sine little leaves which grow together and make one hollow floure, having a taile or spur at the end turning in like the spurre of Tode-slax. After come the seed, very blacke, like those of Leekes: the root perisheth at the sirst approach of VV inter.

The fecond Larks spur is like the precedent, but somewhat smaller in stalkes and leaves: the floures are also like in forme, but of a white colour, wherein especially is the difference. These floures are sometimes of a purple colour, sometimes white, murrey, carnation, and of sundry other colours, varying infinitely according to the soule or countries wherein they live

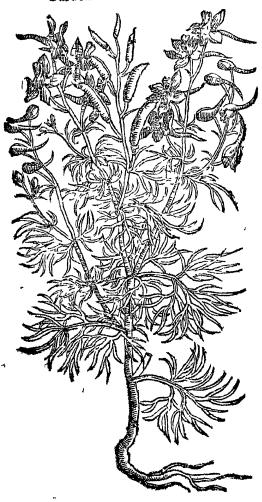
colours, varying infinitely, according to the foile or countrey wherein they line.

‡ 3 Larks spur with double floures hath leaves, stalkes, roots, and seeds like the other single kinde, but the floures of this are double; and hereof there are as many severall varieties as there be of the single kinde, to wit, white, red, blew, purple, blush,&c.

4 There is also another varietie of this plant, which hath taller stalkes and larger leaves than the common kinde the floures also are more double and larger, with a lesser heele: this kind also yeeldeth viually lesse seed than the former. The colour of the floure is as various as that of the former, being either blew, purple, white, red, or blush, and sometimes mixed of some of these. ‡

5 The wilde Larks spur hath most fine tagged leaves, cut and backt into divers parts, consufedly set vpon a small middle tendrell: among which grow the sources, in shape like the others, but

i Consolida reg alis satina. Garden Larks heele.



3 Confolida regalis flore duplied.

Double Larks spur.



2 Crnsolida sat va siore albowel inbro. White or red Larks spur.

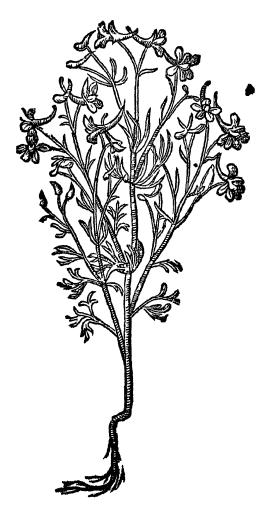


‡ 4 Consolidarcg .elatior flo pleno. Great double Larks spur.



great deale leffer, fometimes purple, otherwhiles white, and often of a mixt colour. There are nall and threddy.

z Consolidaregalis syluestris. Wilde Larkes heele.



of The Place.

These plants are set and sowne in gardens the last groweth wilde in come fields, and where corn hath grown, #but not with vs, that I have yet observed, though it be frequently found in fuch places in many parts of Germanie. ‡

The Time

They floure for the most part all Sommer long, from Iune to the end of August, and ofttimes after.

The Names.

Larks heele is called Flos Regime of diners, Confolida regalis, who make it one of the Confounds or Comfreyes. It is also thought to be the Delphinium which Dioscorides describes in his third booke, wherewith it may agree. It is reported by Gerardus of Veltwijcke, who remained Lieger with the great Turke from the Emperor Charles the fifth, That the faid Gerard faw at Constantinople a copy which had in the chap, of Delphinium, not leaves but floures like Dolphines: for the floures, and especially before they be perfected, have a certaine shew and likenesse of those Dolphines, which old pictures and armes of certain antient families haue expressed with a crooked and bending sigure or shape, by which signe also the heauen-ly Dolphine is set forth. And it skilleth not, though the chapter of Delphinium be thought

to be falsissed and counterseited; for although it be some other mans, and not of Dioscorides, it is notwithstanding some one of the old Writers, out of whom it is taken, and soisted into Dioscorsdes his bookes: of some it is called Bucinus, or Bucinum in English, Larks spur, Larks heele Larks toes, and Larks claw in high-Dutch, Bidder spoozen; that is, Equitis calcar, Knights spur: in Italian, Sperone in French, Pied d'alouette.

The Temperature.

These herbes are temperate and warme of nature.

We finde little extant of the vertues of Larks heele, either in the antient or later writers, worth A the noting, or to be credited; for it is set downe, that the seed of Larks spur drunken is good against the stinging of Scorpions; whose vertues are so forcible, that the herbe onely thrown before the Scorpion of any other venomous beast, causeth them to be without force or strength to hurt, insomuch that they cannot moue or stirre vntill the herbe be taken away with many other luch trifling toyes not worth the reading.

CHAP. 443. Of Gith, or Nigella.

The Kindes. Here be divers forts of Gith or Nigella, differing some in the colour of the floures, others in the doublepelle thereof, and in smell of the seed.

He first kind of Nigella hath weake and brittle stalks of the height of a foot, full of branclies, beset with leaves very much cut or jagged, resembling the leaves of Fumiterie, but much greener: the floures grow at the top of the branches, of awhitish blew colour, each floure

i Atelaathium. Garden Nigella.



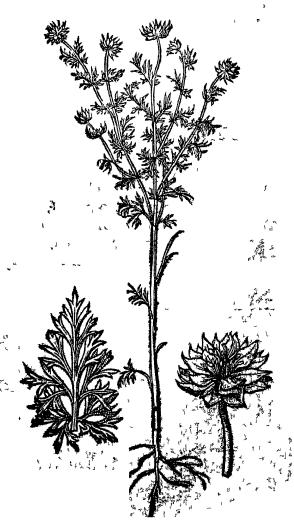
Melanthium Damascenum.
Damaske Nigella.



2 Months, filiple. Ville Nigella.



‡ 4 Melanthium Damascenum slo. pleno. Double floured Damaske Nigella.



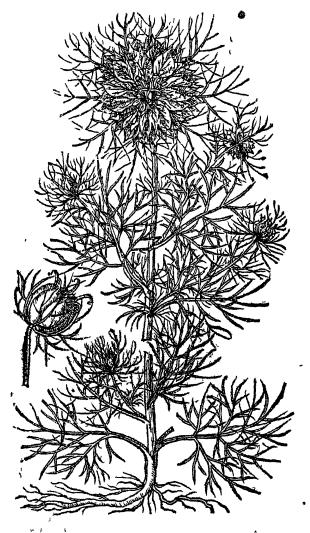
being parted into five small leaves, starre fashion: the floures being vaded, there come up small knobs or heads, having at the end thereof fine or fix little sharpe hornes or pointalls, and euery knob or head is divided into fundry small cels or partitions, wherein the seed is conteined, which is of a blackish colour, very like vnto Onion seed, in taste sharpe, and of an excellent sweet fauour.

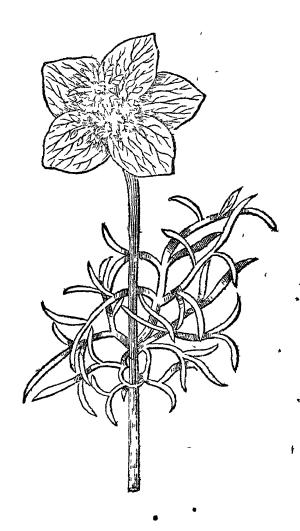
The wilde Nigella hath a streaked stalke a foot or more high, beset full of grayish leaves, very finely jagged, almost like the leaves of Dil the floures are like the former, saue that they are blewer, the cods or knops are like the heads or huskes of Columbines, wherein is conteined the

fiveet and pleasant seed, like the former.

5 Nigella flore albo multiplici, Damaske Nigella.

\$ 6 Nigella Hiff amca flore ample. Great Spanish Nigella.





The third kinde of Nigella, which is both faire and pleafant, called Damaske Nigella, is very like vnto the wilde Nigella in his small cut and jagged leaues, but his stalke is longer: the floures are like the former, but greater, and every floure hath five small greene leaves vnder him, as it were to support and beare him up: which floures being gone, there succeed and follow knops and seed like the former but without smell or fauour.

This in the smalnesse, and shape of the leaves and the manner of growing is like to the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having small leaves growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described having the small leaves growing under the floure of the last described having the small leaves growing under the small leaves bed, but double, confisting of five or more rankes of little blewish leaves, which are succeeded by fuch cornered heads as those of the former, having in them a blacke seed without any marriest

fmell. ‡

5 The fifth kinde of Nigella hath many small and slender stalkes, fet full of send and thin gaies deepely cut or jagged, of a faint yellowish greene colour: the floures grows. The top of the

Railes, of a whitish colour, and exceeding double: which being vaded, there seemed bowles or knows, full of fiveet blacke field like the former: this root is small and tended.

The root of this is slender, and vellowish; the stalke some colour high, round, green, crethat and roward the top divided into sundry branches, the leaves toward alle bortome are somethat small cut, but so newhat larger upon the stalkes. The slower larger than any of the
species apposed of five leaves, of a light blow above, and see that whitish underneath, with

large veines running about them in the middle stands up the head, crompissed with black, in threds, and some 7. or 8 little gaping blowish floures at the bottomes of them; the leave, of the sources decaying the head becomes bigger, having at the tops thereof 6.7 or 8 longish twined hornes growing, in a star fashion, the inside is parted into cels conteyning a yellowish green, or else blackish seed It is set forth in the Horing Exploitens by the name of Milanthiam Hispanic im mins, by M. Parkinson it is called Nigella Hispanica store simplica, and Bauhine in his Prodromus hath it by the name of Nigella latistic fore majore simplica caraleo. It is an annual plant, and sloures in July, it is sometimes to be found in the gardens of our Florists. ‡

The Place.

The tame are fowne in gardens the wilde ones do grow of themselues among come and other grame, in divers countries beyond the seas.

of The Time.

The feed must be fowne in Aprill it sourcth in July and August.

The Names.

of divers, Gith, and Salufandria, and fonce among the former bastard names, Papaver nigrum in high Dutch, Swattzkymmich: in low Dutch, Mardus sat: in Italian, Nigella in Spanish, Axeniz, Alipure in French, Nielle odos ante in English, Gith, and Nigella Romana, in Cambridgeshive, Bishops woort and also Diva Cathariae flos, Saint Katharines flowe

The Temperature.

The feed of the garden Nigella is hot and dry in the third degree, and of thin parts.

I The Vertues.

A The feed of Nigella Romana drunke with wine, is a remedy against the shortness of breath, dissolventh and puttetly forth windinesse, prouoketh vrine, the menses, increase the milke in the brests of nurses if it be drunke moderately, otherwise it is not onely hurrfull to them, but to any that take thereof too often, or in too great a quantity.

The feed killeth and driveth forth wormes, whether it be taken with wine or water, or laid to

the nauell in manner of a plaister.

The oile that is drawne forth thereof hath the same property.

The feed parched or dried at the fire, brought into pouder, and wrapped in a piece of fine lawne or farcenet, cureth all murs, catarrhes, rheumes, and the pose, drieth the braine, and restoreth the sence of smelling vnto those which have lost it, being often smelled into from day to day, and made warme at the fire when it is vsed.

It takes away freckles, seurs, and hard swellings, being laid on mixed with vineger. To be briefe, as Galen saith, it is a most excellent remedy where there is need of clensing, drying, and heating.

It ferueth well among other sweets to put into sweet waters, bagges, and odorifcrous powders.

† The figures of the third and fourth of the former edition were transposed

CHAP. 444. Of Cockle.

¶ The Description.

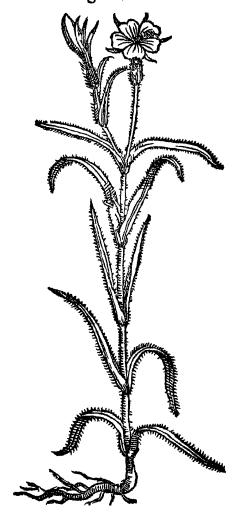
Cockle, which Pena calleth Pfeudamelanthrum, and Negcliastrum, by which names Dodonaus and Fuchsius do also terme it; Matonus calleth it Lolum; and Trague calleth it Lychnoraes segetum. This plant hath straight, slender, and hairy stems, garnished with long hairy and grayish leaves, which grow together by couples, inclosing the stalke round about: the Houres are of a purple colour, declining to rednesse, consisting of five small leaves, in proportion very like to wilde Campions; when the sloures be vaded there follow round knobs or heads full of blackish seed, like vnto the feed of Nigella, but without any smell or savour at all.

The Place and Time.

The place of his growing, and time of his flouring, are better knowne then defired.

Cockle is called Pseudomelanthium, and Nigellastrum, wilde or bastard Nigella; of Futhsius, Lossum of Mouton, Lychnoides seque of Tragus, Githago. in high Durch, konnegele: in low Dutch; Long trongen: in French, Nielle des Bledz. in English, Cockle, sield Nigella, or wilde Nigella: in Italian, Githone, whereupon most Herbarists being mooued with the likenesse of the word, whereupon most Herbarists being mooued with the likenesse of the word, where the true Gith or Melanthium; but how farre they are deceived it is better than needfull to be consuted: for it doth not onely differ in leaves from the page Gith, but the properties, and yet it is called Gith or Melanthium, and that is of the higheness of the second but with a certain addition, that it may differ from the true Melanthium for

Pseudomelanthium.
Bastaid Nigella, or Cockle.



Hippocrates calleth it Melanthium ex Triti10, of wheate Octaurus Horatianus calleth
that Gith which groweth among Corne:
and for the same cause it is named of the
learned of this our time Nigellastrum, Gigatho, and Pseudomelanthium Ruellius saith
it is called in French Niel, and Flos Micancalus.

The 't emperature.

The feed of Cockle is hot and dry in the later end of the fecond degice

The Fertues.

The feed made in a peffarie or mother A suppositorie, with honey pur vp, bringeth downe the defired sicknesse, as Hippocretes in his booke of womens diseases doth witnesse

Offamis Horatianis grueth the feed par-B ched and beaten to ponder to be drinke against the yellow jaundice.

Some ignorant people have vied the C feed hereof for the feed of Darnell, to the great danger of those who have received the same: what hurt it doth among corne, the spoyle vnto bread, as well in colour, taste, and vnwholesomnes, is better known than desired.

CHAP. 445. Of Fumitorie.

¶ The Kindes

There be divers herbes comprehended under the title of Fumitorie, some wilde, and others of the garden, some with bulbous or tuberous roots, and others with sibrous or thready roots: and first of those whose roots are nothing but strings.

The Description.

I Vinitorie is a very tender little herbe: the stalkes thereof are stender, having as it were little knots or roynts sull of branches, that scarse grow up from the ground without proppings, but sor the most pain they grow sidelong, the leaves round about are small, cut on the edges as those of Corrander, which as well as the stalkes are of a whitish greene, the shoures be made up in clusters at the tops of the small branches, of a red purple colour: then rise up huskes, round and little, in which lieth the small feed the root is slender, and groweth straight downe. ‡ This is also found with sloures of a purple violet colour, and also sometimes with them white. ‡

The second kinde of Fumitorie hath many small long and tender branches, wherupon grow little leaves, commonly set together by threes or sives, in colour and taste like vnto the former; having at the top of the branches many small classing tendrels, with which it taketh hold vpon hedges, bushes, and what soever groweth next vnto it: the floures are small, and clustering together, of a white colour, with a little spot in their middles, after which succeed cods containing the seed: the root is single, and of a single sength.

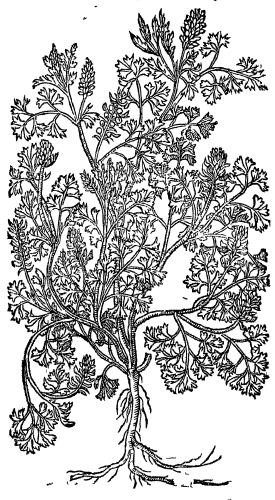
The third kinde of Fumitorie hath a very small root, consisting of divers' little strings, from which arise small and tender branches trailing here and there vpon the ground, beset with many small and tender leaves most sinely cut and tagged, like the little leaves of Dill, of a deepe greenc colour tending to blewnesse: the sloures stand on the tops of the branches, in bunches or clusters thicke thrust together, like those of the medow Clauer, or three leased grasse, of a most bright red colour, and very beautifull to behold: the root is very small and thready.

Тууу 2

4 The

I Fumaria purpurea

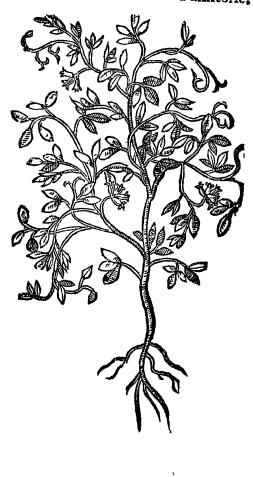
Common or purple Fumitory.



3 Fumaria tenuifolia. Fine leafed Fumitorie.



† 2 Fumaria alba latifelia clausculata. White broad leafed Fumitorie.



4 Fumaria lutea. Yellow Fumitorie.



4. The yellow Fumitorie hath many crambling threddy roots, somewhat thicke, grosse, and fat, like those of Asparagus from which rise divers vpright stalkes a cubit high, dividing them-feliues toward the top into other smaller branches, wheron are consusedly placed leaves like those of Thalistrum, or English Rubarb, but lesser and thinner. alongst the tops of the branches grow yellow sloures, resembling those of Sage which being past, there followeth small seed like vnto dust.

The Place.

The Fumitories grow in come fields among Barley and other graine, in vineyards, gardens, and fuch like manured places. I found the fecond and third growing in a come field betweene a small village called Charleton and Greenwich.

The Time.

Fumitorie is found with his floure in the beginning of May, and so continues to the end of sommer. When it is in floure is the best time to gather it to keepedry, or to distill.

The Names.

Fumitorie is called in Greeke Kamie, and Kairion, and often Kamine in Latine, Fumaria of Plany, Capnes in shops, Fumus terra in high-Dutch, Erdtrauch: in low-Dutch, Eristeom, Dupuen keranel: in Spanish, Palomilha in French and English, Fumiterre.

Fumitorie is not hot, as some haue thought it to be, but cold and something dry; it openeth and clenseth by vrine.

The Vertues.

It is good for all them that have either scabs or any other filth growing on the skinne, and for A them also that have the French disease.

It remoueth stoppings from the liner and spleene: it purisheth the bloud, and is oft times good B for them that have a quartane ague.

The decoction of the herbe is vied to be given, or else the syrrup that is made of the juyce: the C

distilled water thereof is also profitable against the purposes aforesaid.

It is oftentimes boyled in whay, and in this manner it helpeth in the end of the Spring and in D Sommer time those that are troubled with scabs.

Paulus Agineta saith that it plentifully prouoketh vrine, and taketh away the stoppings of the Eliuer, and seeblenesse thereof; that it strengthness the stomacke, and maketh the belly soluble.

Dissipated affirmeth, that the suyce of Furnitorie, of that which groweth among Barley, as A. F. gineta addeth, with gum Arabicke, doth take away unprofitable haires that pricke the eyes, growing upon the eye lids, the haires that pricke being first plucked away, for it will not suffer others to grow in their places.

The decoction of Fumitorie drunken driveth forth by vrine and siege all hot cholericke burnt G

and hurtfull humors, and is a most singular digester of salt and pituitous humors.

† There were formerly fix figures and descriptions in this chapter, whereof the two first figures were of the common Funntorie, the one with purple, the other with white floures, and the two later were of the Fumeria lettfolia classiculata, differing onely in the largenesse and smallnesse of the leafe. The description in the second place belonged to the Fumeria classiculata, which also was againe described in the fifth and sixth places, yet not to much purpose, wherefore I have put the figure to the second, and omitted the other as superstuous.

CHAP. 446. Of bulbous Fumitorie, or Hollow-root.

The Description.

He leaves of great Hollow root are lagged and cut in funder, as be those of Coriander, of a light greenish colour, that is to say, like the gray colour of the leaves of Columbine, whereunto they be also in forme like, but lesse: the stalks be smooth, round, and slender, an handfull long; about which, on the vpper part stand little floures orderly placed, long, with a little horne at the end like the floures of Tode-slax, of a light red tending to a purple colour: the seed lieth in slat cods, very soft and greenish when it is ready to yeeld up his black shinning ripe seed: the root is bumped or bulbous, hollow within, and on the upper part pressed down somewhat slat, couered ouer with a darke yellow skin or barke, with certaine strings sastned thereto, and of a bitter and austere taste.

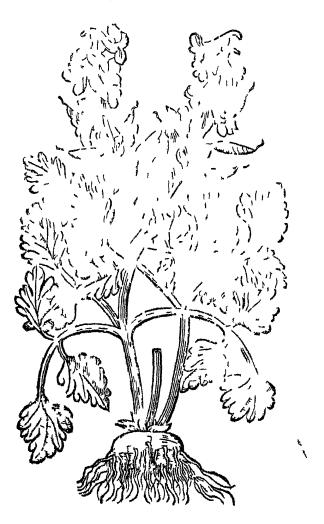
2 The second is like vnto the first in each respect, saving that it bringeth sources of a white

The small purple Hollow-root hath roots, leaves, stalkes, storges, and seeds like the precedent, the especiall difference is, that this plant is somewhat listic.

Y.y x y 3

- The finall white Hollow-root likewise agreeth with the former in each respect, saving that this plant bringeth white floures, and the other not so.
 - 1 Radis cana masor purpurea. Great purple Hollow-root.

2 Radix c wa maior alba. Great white Hollow-root.





5 This kinde of Hollow-root is also like the last described, saving that the slowes hereofate mixed with purple and white, which maketh it to differ from the others.

6 There is no difference in this, that can possibly be distinguished, from the last described, sauing that the floures hereof are of a mixt colour, white and purple, with some yellow in the hollow-

nesse of the same, wherein consisteth the difference from the precedent.

7 This thin leafed Hollow-root hath likewise an hollow root, couered ouer with a yellow pilling, of the bignesse of a tennise ball: from which shoot up leaves spred upon the ground, very like unto the leaves of Columbines, as well in forme as colour, but much thinner, more tagged, and altogether lesser: among which rise up small tender stalkes, weake and seeble, of an handfull high, bearing from the middle thereof to the top very fine floures, fashioned unto one piece of the Columbine floure, which resembleth a little bird of a purple colour

8 This other thin leafed Hollow-root is like the precedent, saving that this plant brings forth

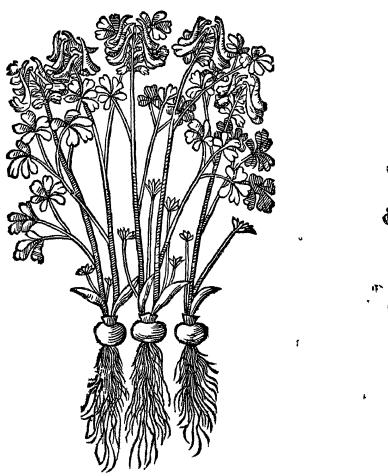
white floures tending to yellownesse, or as it were of the colour of the field Primrose.

growing immediately from the ground, among which rise vp very slender stalkes, whereon doe grow such leaves as those next the ground: on the top of the branches stand faire purple floures like vnto the others of his kinde, saving that the floures hereof are as it were small birds, the bellies or lower parts whereof are of a white colour, wherein it different from all the rest of the Hollow-roots.

The last and small hollow-root is like the last described, saving that it is altogether lesse, and the floures hereof are of a greene colour, not valike in shape to the floures of Cinkesoile. It is plant, whose figure our Author here gave with this small description, is that which from the loss that is called Moschatella, by Cordus and others it is the Denticulata of Daleschampius. It is the Denticulata of Daleschampius.

or three inches high: the leaues are somewhat like those of the yellow Fumitorie, or Radix cava, but much lesse: the floures grow clustering on the top of the stalke, commonly fine or seven together, each of them made of source yellowish green leaues with some threds in them, it sources in A prill, and is to be found in divers places amongst bushes at that time, as in Kent about Chischurst, especially in Pits his wood, and at the further end of Cray heath, on the less thand under a hedge among bryers and brambles, which is his proper seat. ‡

9 Radix cauaminer. Bunnikens Holwoort. 10 Radix caua minima viridi flore. Small Bunnikens Holwcort.





The Place.

These plants do grow about hedges, brambles, and in the borders of fields and vineyards, in low and fertile grounds, in Germanie and the Low-countries, neuerthelesse the two first, and also the two last described do grow in my garden.

The Time.

These do floure in March, and their seed is ripe in Aprill: the leaves and stalkes are gon in May, and nothing remaining saue onely the roots, so little a while do they continue.

The Names. Hollow root is called in high Dutch Hollowitz: in low Dutch, Hoolewortele, that is, Radin cava in English, Hollow root, and Holewoort: it is vsed in shops in steed of Aristolochia, or round Birthwoort; which errour is better knowne than needfull to be confuted: and likewise their errour is apparant, who rashly sudge it to be Pestolochia, or little Birthwoort. It should seem the old Writers knew it not; wherefore some of our later Authors have made it Leontopetals species, orakinde of Lions Turnep: others, Eriphium · and othersome, Thesium · most men, Capnos Chelidonia: it seemeth to agree with Leontopetalon in bulbed roots, and somewhat in leaves, but in no other respects, as may be perceived by Dioscorides and Plinies description of Leontopetalon. And if Eriphium have his name with that is to say of the Spring, then this root may be not unproperly Ersphium, and Veru Planta or the Plant of the Spring: for it is evident that it appeareth and is greene in the Spring onely, some thinke it hath beene called Eriphium, ab Hado, or of the Goat: but this Eriphion is quite another plant, as both Apuleius writeth, and that booke also mensioneth which is attributed to Galen, and dedicated to Paternianus. In the booke which is dedicated to Paternianus, there be read these words; [Eriphion is an herbe which is found upon high informations, it hath leaves like Smallage, a fine floure like the Violet, and a root as great as an Onion: it hath likewise other roots which which send forth roots after roots. Whereby it is evident that this root whereof we intreat is not this kinde of Eriphium Concerning The sium the old Writers have written but little Theophra stus faith, that the root thereof is bitter, and being stamped purgeth the belly. Pliny in his 21. booke, chap. 17. sheweth, that the root which is called The sum is like the bulbed plants, and is rough in taste. Athenaus citing Timachida for an Authour, faith, that The sum is called a floure, of which Ariadnes garland was made. These things seeme well to agree with Hollow root, for it is bumped or bulbous, of taste bitter and austere, or something rough, which is also thought to purge. but what certaintie can be affirmed, seeing the old writers are so briefe what manner of heibe Capnos Chelidonia is, which groweth by hedges, and hereupon is furnamed open, with, Aetrus doth not expound, onely the name thereof is found in his second Tetrab. the third booke, chap. 110. in Martiania his Collyrium, and in his Tetrab. 3 booke, 2. chap among such things as strengthen the liver But if Capres Che. lidonia be that which Pliny in his 25. booke, chap. 13. doth call Prima Capnos, or the first Capnos, and commendeth it for the dimnesse of the sight, it is plain enough that Radix caua, or the Hollow root, is not Capnos Cheledonia for Planes first Capnos is branched, and foldeth it selfe upon hedges but Hollow root hath no fuch branches growing on it, and is a low herbe, and is not held vp with props, not needeth them. But if Aetrus his Capnos Chelidonia be another herb differing from that of Plmy (which thing perchance was the cause why it should bee surnamed Chelidonia) there is some reason why it should be called Capnos Chelidonia, for it is somewhat like Furnitorie in leaves, though greater, and commeth vp at the first spring, which is about the time when the Swallowes do come in neuerthelesse it doth not follow, that it is true and right Capnes Chelidonia, for there be also other herbs com. ming up at the same season, and perish in short time after, which notwithstanding are not called Chelidoma.

The Temperature.

Hollow root is hot and drie, yet more drie than hot, that is to say, dry in the third degree, and hot in the second, it bindeth, cleuseth, and somewhat wasteth.

The Vertues.

A Hollow root is good against old and long lasting swellings of the Almonds in the throat, and of the lawes: it likewise prevaileth against the paines of the hemorrhoides, which are swolne and painefull, being mixed with the ointment of Poplar buds, called Png. Populeon.

It is reported that a dram weight hereof being taken inwardly, doth purge by siege, and draweth

forth flegme.

Thaue reduced the eight figures which were formerly here put to the first & descriptions, being all of one and the same plant, to two, yet have I less the descriptions, which in my opinion might have been as well spaced as the figures, for excepting the various colour of the sources there are but two distinct differences of the Fumana bulbofa maior, the one having a hollownesse in the bottome of the root, and the other wanting it; and this which hath the follid root hath also the greene leaves betweene the floures. Cut in or divided, the floures also are less, more in number, and of an elegant red purple colour, and seldome found of any other colour, whereas the other varies much in the colour of the floures.

CHAP. 447. Of Columbine.

¶ The Description.

He blew Columbine hath leaves like the great Celandine, but somewhat rounder, indented on the edges, parted into divers sections, of a blewish greene colour, which being broken yeeld forth little juice or none at all: the stalke is a cubit and a halfe high, slender, reddish, and sleightly haired: the slender sprigs whereof bring forth everie one one floure with five little hollow hornes, as it were hanging forth, with small leaves standing vpright, of the shape of little birds these floures are of colour sometimes blew, at other times of a red or purple, often white, or of mixt colors, which to distinguish severally would be to small purpose, being things so samiliarly knowne to all: after the floures grow up cods, in which is contained little blacke and glittering seed: the roots are thicke, with some strings thereto belonging, which continue manie yeares.

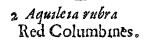
2 The second doth not differ saving in the colour of the floures; for like as the others are described to be b lew, so these are of a purple red, or horse-flesh colour, which maketh the difference.

The double Columbine hath stalks, leaves, and roots, like the former: the floures hereof are very double, that is to say, many of those little floures (having the forme of birds) are thrust one into the belly of another, sometimes blew, often white, and other whiles of mixt colours, as nature list to play with her little ones, differing so infinitely, that to distinguish them apart would require more

1 Aquilegia carulea. Blew Columbines.



3 Aquilina multiplex.
Double Golumbines.

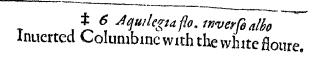


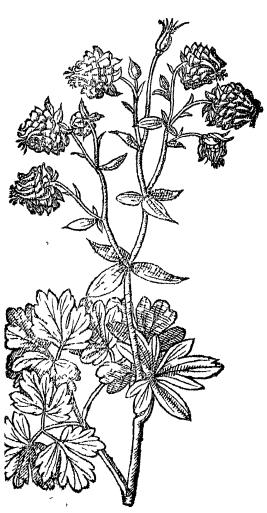


‡ 4 Aquilegia variegata. Variegated Columbine.

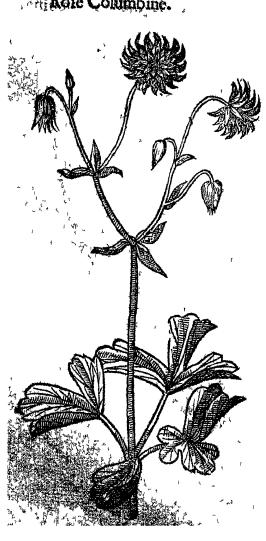


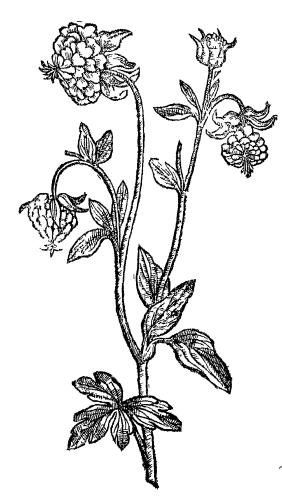
‡ 5 Aquilegia flo inversorubio.
Columbine with the inverted red floure.





\$ 7 Aquilegraflere resee.





† 8 Aquiligia degener. Degenerate Columbine.



more time than were requilite to leefe and therefore it shall suffice what hath beene faid for their

‡ 4 There are also other varieties of this double kinde, which have the floures of divers or

partie colours, as blew and white, and white and red variously marked or spotted.

5 This kinde hath the floures with their heeles or spurres turned outward or in the middle of the floure, whence it is called Aquilina inversa the floures of this are commonly reddill, or of a light or darke purple colour, and double.

6 This differs from the last in the colour of the floures which are white, yet double, and inver-

ted as the former.

7 The roots, leaves, and stalks of this are not vnlike those of the precedent, but the floure is much different in shape, for it hath no heels or spurs, but is made of fundrie long leaves lying flat oren, being sometimes more single, and otherwhiles more double. The colour of the sloure is either red, white, blew, or variously mixt of these as the former.

8 This though it be termed degenerate, is a kinde of it selfe, and it differs from the last described in that the vimost leaves are the largest, and the colour thereof is commonly greene, or greene

fonewhat inclining to a purple. ‡

The Place.

They are set and sowne in gardens for the beautie and variable colours of the floures. The Time.

They floure in May, June, and July.

The Names.

Columbine is called of the later Herbarists Aquileia, Aquileia, and Aquilegia of Costeus, Pothos of Gesner, Leontostomum of Daleschampius, Iouis flos of some, Herba Leonis, or the herbewherein the Lion doth delight in High Dutch, Angley: in Low Dutch, Akeleyen: in French, Ancoiles in English, Columbine. ‡ Fabius Columna judges it to be the Mopyrum described by Diescorides, ‡

The Temperature.

Columbines are thought to be temperate between e heate and moisture.

The Vertues.

Notwithstanding what temperature or vertues Columbines have is not yet sufficiently known; A for they are vsed especially to decke the gardens of the curious, garlands, and houses neverthelesse Tragus writeth, that a dram weight of the feed, with halfe a scruple or ten graines of Saffron given in wine, is a good and effectuall medicine for the stopping of the liner, and the yellow iaundife, but faith he, that who so hath taken it must be well covered with cloathes, and then sweat.

Most in these daies following others by tradition, do vse to boile the leaves in milke against the B forenesse of the throat, falling and excornation of the uvula: but the antient writers have said nothing hereof Ruelius reporteth, that the floures of Columbines are not vsed in medicine yet some there be that do affirme they are good against the stopping of the liver, which effect the leaves doe

also performe.

Clusius saith, that Dr. Francis Rapard a Physition of Bruges in Flanders, told him that the C feed of this common Columbine very finely beaten to pouder, and given in wine, was a fingular medicine to be given to women to haften and facilitate their labour, and if the first taking it were not fufficiently effectuall, that then they should repeat it againe. \$

CHAP. 448. Of Wormewood.

- He first kind being our common and best knowne VVormwood, hath leaves of stripistic The trit kind being our communation of a knowled by the falkes are of a world to find fance; colour, very much cut or lagged, and very bitter: the stalkes are of a world to find fance; two cubits high, and field of branches, along it which doe grow little yellowish bittons, wherein is found simil-seed like the seed of Tansey, but smallet: the root is likewise of a weed the substance, and full of fibres

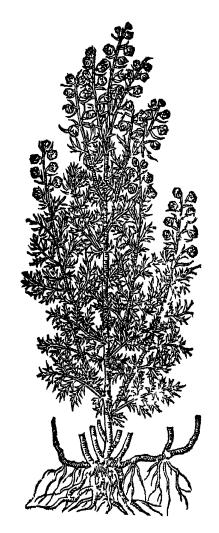
 2 The second kinde of Wormwood bringeth forth slender stalker about a soot high or some-
- what more, garnished with leaner like the former, but whiter, much lessed cut or larged into most line and small cuts or divisions: the floures are like the former large ing upon small stemmes with their heads downeward: the roots are whitish, small and many crawling and crambling one The procher, and thereby infinitely do increase, of favour less pleasant than the common Worms

wood. Some haue termed this plant Absinthum sontonice m, but il cy had ilei der reasen so to do. sor if it was so called because it was imagined to grow in the Picuii ce of Sainton ge it may very nel appeare to the contrarie, for in the Alpes of Calatia, a countrey in Asia miner, it giou cibin great plenty, and therefore may rather be called Galatium Sardonium, and not Sartonium: but leaving controuersies impertinent to the History, it is the Ponticke Wormwood of Galens description, and so holden of the learned Paludane (who for his singular knowledge in plants is worthy triple horor) and likewise many others.

I Absinthium latifolium sive Ponticum. Broad leafed Wormwood.

† 2 Absint haum tenusfoliam Ponticum Galeni. Small Ponticke VVormwood.





The Place.

This broad leafed Wormewood delighteth to grow on rocks and mountaines, and in untiled places; it groweth much vpon dry bankes, it is common euery where in all countries the best, saith Dioscorides, 18 found in Pontus, Cappadocia, and on mount Taurus: Plany writeth, that Ponticke Wormwood is better than that of Italie: ound in these words doth declare that Ponticke Wormwood 1s extreme bitter.

Turpia deformes gignum Absinthia campi, Terraque de fructu,quam sit amara decet.

Vntilled barren ground the lothsome Wormwood yeelds, And knowne it's by the fruit how bitter are the fields.

And Bellonius in his first booke of Singularities, chap. 78. doth shew, that there is also a broad leased Wormwood like vnto ours, growing in the Prouinces of Pontus, and is vsed in Constantipople by the Physitions there, it is likewise found in certain cold places of Switzerland, which by afon of the chilnesse of the aire riseth nor ve, but creepetlive on the ground, whereupon ditters cal

THE TURA. te flours and feeds are purfeded in July and August, then may Wormwood gathered on pelants is ormewood, we have named it Absinihum I it follows, broad leafed Wormewood, that may distribute from the rest the Interpretors of the Arabians call the better fort, which Dioforn's nameth Ponticke Vi ormwood, Romanum Absinihum, Roman Viormwood, and after these the barba out Physitions of the later age the Italians name Wormwood All rso the Italians name Wormwood All rso the Italians name Wormwood.

All suffers, most of them Donal of the Porting iles, Alessa in high Direch, Morno, and Italians in French, Alessa in English, common Viormwood.

Victor Tencerelle, a fingular Physicion, in his practise tookert for Ab'n' hum Protice

2 This is commonly called Abstathium Romanum and in low Dutch, Roomsthe Mistra name it is knowne to very many Physitions and Apothecaries, who vie this in Icado > - - 6 workiwood Githermore it hath a lease and floure far lesse than the other working of like finell of this is not onely pleafint, but it yee'deth also a spicie sent wheras all the rest have a 'i - s and actifon faciliard the Posticke Womwood doth differ from that which D of or diance mendeth for Data dashis Pontick wormwood is accounted among them of the field kinders broad to have narrowd which thing also Green admired in his fixt book of the Facultus of mediemes, in he copies of Soulicing ood. There be thice kinds of Worn wood (fuch he) where felley The to call on the generall name, and that is especially Pointick whereby it is man less that Caearn this place hat breferred Posticle to no other than to the fiftwork roof and increfore ma ny no, without ende mattell, that Gilen hath written it his book of the Mithod or curing, ho i Poncick wormwood is leffe in floure and leafe: many excuse his, and by the full exponence of ruption of the booke, ad in his 9, booke of Method, the leffer the ywould have he had a foreith sword a road with the leffer leafe is not the right Pointiek worm was presting the second Atabians I omane wormewood, who have no other Romane than Pointicke of the Circuits. Also many believe that this is called Simon com, but this is not to be fought for in Mysia, I bracia, or other countries Fastward, but in France beyond the Alps, if we may believe Diefeori let his come there be that would have it grownor beyond the Alps of Italy, but in Galatia a countrie in Affa, & in the region of the San lines, which is in the leffer Asia, whereupon it was called in Greeke zerone. which was changed into the name Suntonicum through the errour of the translators: Diofeorides his copies keep the world Sardown 1, & Galenscopies Santonicum, which came to nofterity as it seemeth. iscalled in English, Roma ic Vyormewood, garden or Cypies Wormewood, and French Worinwood.

The Temperature.

Wormewood is of temperature hot and drie, hot in the fecond degree, and drie in the third: it is bitter and clenfing, and likewife hath power to binde or strengthen.

The Vertucs.

It is very profitable to a weake from acke that is troubled with choler, for it clenfeth it through A his bitternesse, purgeth by siege and vrine: by reason of the binding qualitie, it strengthness and consorteth the stomacke, but helpeth nothing at all to remove slegme contained in the stomack, as Galea addeth.

If it be taken before a furfeit it keepeth it off, and remourth lothfomenesse, saith D of ordes, and it helpeth not only before a surfeit, but also it quickly resies neth the stomack and be ly after large

eating and drinking

It is oftentimes, 300d remedie against long and lingring agues, especially tertians: for it doth one onely strength in the storage leand make an appetite to meat, but it yeeldeth strength to the liueralso, and reducing or obtainstons of stoppings, clensing by wine naughtie humours.

Furthermon, No order of a lisexcellent good for them that vomite bloud from the spleene, the D which hapneth when the spleene of ing ouercharged and filled vp with grosse bloud doth vnburden it selfe, and then give it pienty of bloud is oftentimes cast vp by vomite. It happeneth likewise that store of blacke and corrupt bloud mixed with excrements passeth downewards by the stoole, and it oftentimes hapneth that with violent and large vomiting the sicke man fainteth or swounerhied when he is reunied doth fall into a dissipult and almost incureable tympanie, especially when the disease doth often happen, but from these dangers VV ormewood can deliuer him, if when he freshed after vomite, and his strength any way recoursed, he shall a good while vse it, in the manner society he himselse shall thinke good.

Againe, Wormewood voideth away the wormes of the guts, not onely taken in the but applied outwardly it withflandeth all putrifactions; it is good against a stinking but it keepeth girments also from the Mothes; it drives have gnats, the bodie heing annotated with the oile dereof.

Likewise it is singular good in pultesses and somentations to binds at testile.

Fesides all this Droscoria's declareth that it is good also against which and griping pains of G.

The sometic and belly with S. Cilvin Streeth Series.

Resides all this Droscoria's declarers, that it is good also against which the and griping pains of the stomacke and belly, with S fill and French Spikenard: the decommon cureth the yellow sauntable insusion, if it be drunk is a day someten or story spoonfuls at a time.

Zzzz

It helpeth them that are strangled with eating of Mushroms, or toad stoors, if it be drunk with

And being taken with wine, it is good against the posson of Ixia (being a viscous matter proceeding from the thistle Chamalion) and of Hemiock, and against the biting of the shrew mouse, and of the Sea Dragon it is applied to the squincie of inflammations of the throat with home and niter and with water to night wheales, and with heny to swartish markes that come upon bruses.

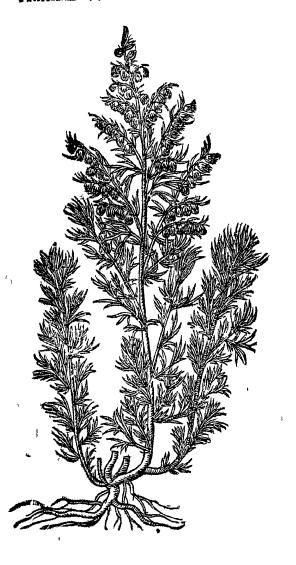
It is applied after the same manner to dim cies, and to mattering eares.

floures of Wormwood, Rosemane, Slocs, of each a sinall quantitie, and a little sassing of the wine, the body first being purged and prepared by the learned Physician.

The figure which formerly was in the ficond place was of a finall more and not different from the common kinde, Lutonly in the fin Inche and more a romatike tatte, it growes on mount mous places and Gefair call it Abjustium committee minute, all Alpiano now our Anthon define on was interded for this whose figure we have given you, for the Abjustium Internet, in, of tonic, as Riellies and Cefair us, and the Galatium on tonium of the and Lefe!

CHAP. 449. Of Small leafed Wormewood.

Absinthum tenuifolium Austriacum. Austrian . Wormewood.



I The Description.

Small leafed VVormwood bringeth forth very many little branches, flender, a span or a foot high, full of leaves, lesse by a great deale, and tenderer than the sormer, most finely and nicely minced the floures like those of the former, hang upon the little branches and springs the roots are small, creeping ouertwhait, from whence do rise a great number of yong sprouts: this VVormwood also is somewhat white, and no lesse bitter than the broad leased one, and hath not so ranke, or so unpleasant a smell, but rather delightfull.

¶ The Place.

It grows plentifully in Mysia, Thracia, Hungarie, and Austria, and in other regions neere adioining it is also found in Bohemia, and in many vntilled places of Germanie, it is a garden plant in the low Countries, and in England.

The Time.

It bringeth forth floures and feed in Autumne a little while after when winter commeth, the herbe withereth away, but the roote remaineth aliue, from which leaves and stalks do come againe in the spring.

The Names.

This Lobel calls Absinthium Ponticum
Tridentinum Herbariorum: Clusius, Absinthium
tenuifolium Austriacum. Tabernamontanus, Absinthium Nabathaum Auscenna: wee may call it in

English, small leaved Wormwood. #

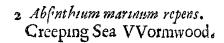
Small leafed VVormwood is of facultie hot and drie, it is as bitter also as the broad leafed one, and of like facultie.

The faculties are referred vnto the common VVormwood.

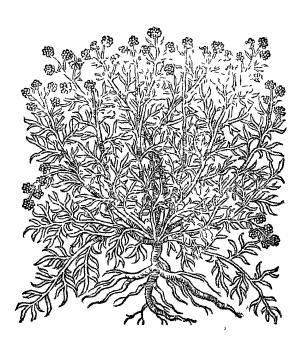
CHAP. 450. Of Sea Wormsmood.

The Description.

- He white or common Sea VVormwood hath many leaves cut and divided into infineting fine rags, like those of Sothernwood, of a white hoarse colour and strong smell, but not unpleasant among which risevp tough hoarse stalks set with the like leaves, on the top where of dogrow small yellowish floures the root is tough, and creepeth far abroad, by means where on the greatly increaseth.
 - x Abfaibium marinum album. VVhite Sea VVormwood.







The broad leafed Sea VVormwood hath very many soft leaues, growing close by the ground, of a darke swart colour, nothing so finely cut or lagged as the other of his kinde the floures grow vpon the tops of the stalks, of a yellowish colour, the root is tough and creeping. ‡ This hath many weake slender branches commonly two soot long at their sull growth, red of colour, and creeping vpon the ground; the leanes are small, narrow, long and lagged, or parted towards their ends into sundry parcels; they are greene aboue, and grayish vnderneath—the toppes of the branches are set with many little stalkes, some inch long; which vpon short foot-stalkes comming out of the bosomes of little long sh narrow leanes carry small round knops, like as in other plants of this kind: the taste is a little bitterish, and the smell not vnpleasant this growes with M Parkinson and others, and (as I remember) it was first sent ouer from the life of Rees by M. Iohn Tradestant. Lobel in his Observations mention; it by the rame of Abservations superior many, and Tabern:

The Place.

This V Vormwoods do grow vpon the raised grounds in the salt marshes neere vnto the fra, in

This V Vormwoods do grow voon the railed grounds in the falt marshes neere vnto the sea, in most places of England, which being brought into gardens doth there flourish as in his naturall place, and retaineth his smell, taste, and naturall qualitie, as hath beene often ploued. ‡ I have not heard.

heard that the later growes wilde in any place with is in England. ‡

The Time.

These bring forth floures and seeds when the other Wormwoods doe. ‡ The later scarce seedes with vs., it floures so late in the yeare. †

The Names.

Sca V Voimwood is called in Giecke & 41.31 r Sections in Latine, Absinthium marinum, and likewise scriphium in Dutch, See Montes: of divers, Santonium, as witnesseth Diascorides neverthelesse there is another Santonium differing from sea V Voimwood in English of some women of the countrey, Gaiden Cypresse.

The I imperature.

Sea V Vormwood is of nature hot and dire, but not fo much as the common.

The Vertues.

A Dioscorides affirmeth, that being taken of it selfe, or boiled with Rice, and caten with hony, it killeth the small wounces of the guts, and gently looseth the belly, the which Pluny doth also affirme.

B The naice of lea VVoiniwood drunke with wine refifteth porton, especially the porton of Hemlockes.

The leanes stamped with figs, falt-peter, and the meale of Dariel, and applied to the belly, sides, or stankes, help the dropsie, and such as are spleenticke.

The same is singular against all instammations, and heat of the stomacke and since, exceeding all the kindes of VVormwood sor the same purposes that common VVormwood serueth.

It is reported by such as dwell neere the sea side, that the cattell which do feed where it groweth become fat and lusty very quickly.

The herbe with his stalks laid in chests, presses, and ward-robes, keepeth clothes from moths and other vermine.

CHAP. 451. Of Holy Wormewood.

Sementina.
Holie V Voimewood.



The Description.

His Wormwood called Sementina, and Semen sanctum, which we have Englished, Holy, is that kinde of Worniwood which beareth that feed which we have in vse, called VV ormeseed: in shops, Semen Santolinum about which there hath been great controuerfic amongst writers: fome holding that the feed of Santonicum Galatium to be the true VV ormseed: others deeming it to be that of Romanum Absinthium it doth much refemble the first of the sea VVormwoods in shape and proportion: it riseth up with a wooddie stalke, of the height of a cubite, diuided into divers branches and wings; whereupon are fet very small leaues : among which are placed clusters of feeds in fuch abundance, that to the first view it seemeth to be a plant consisting all of feed.

The Place.

It is a forreme plant: the feeds being sowne in the gardens of hot regions doe prosper well; in these cold countries it will not grow at all. Neuertheles there is one or two companions about London, who have reported vnto mee that they had great 'store of it growing in their gardens yearely, which they fold at a great price vnto our London Apothecaries, and gained much money thereby; one of the men dwelleth by the Bagge and Bottle neere London, whose name is Corne-

into whole garden I was brought to see the thing that I would not believe; for being often

told

colo that there is did grow, I full perfifted it was not true, but when I did behold this greez overtitized V Cormwood, it was nothing elfe but common Amor. How many Apothecaries have been decented, how many they have robbed of their money, and how unary children have I cen working the bester for taking 11,1 refer it to the judgement of the fimplest, considering the connected out to have fold many hundreth pounds weight of it, the more to their thank have to poken, and the leste wit or skill in the Apothecaries—the efore have I set downe this as a consat vato this? hat buy or these feeds, shill to take and trie the same before they give it to their children, or communit to any other vie. I Certainely our Author was either unsimformed, or the people of the termes were very simple, for I date boldly say there is not any Apothecary, or searce an, order so the people of the detrines were thus decented now—

The Time.

It flow thand transeth forth his feed in July and August.

G. The Names

The French mer call it Bulonie, the Itilians, Seen in for whereupon allo the Lacture Paint Seerce reame the feed is called energy less seence looking. Holy feed, and Seerce to tra Lumber on its English, V vormseed, the herb it selfers also called V Voimseed, or wor is seed work ione near a Seence Zedvarie, Zeabane seede, because it hether smell somewher resorbling that of Zeabane.

The feed is very bitter, and for that cause of nature hot and dric.

The I errues.

It is good against wormes of the belly and entrailes, taken any may and better also failule. A Rubarbe bee mixed withall, for so the wormes are not onely killed, but lil entit they are druen downe by the fiege, which thing must alwayes be regarded.

The feed mered with a little 1/0, succeiving, and brought to the forme of a plaister, and applied B

to the rane. lof a childe doth the like.

CHAL. 452. Of forreine and Bastard Wormewoods.

YVhite wormwood

2 Alfiathium Agypinm.

VVormwood of Agypt,





The Description.

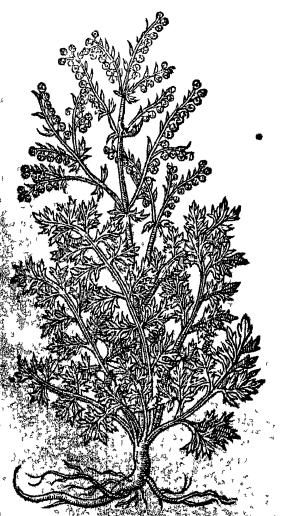
Blinthium album hath straight and vpright stalkes, a foot high, beset with broad leaves, but very deep'y cut or clouen, in showlike vnto those of the great Daisy, but white of colour: at the top of the stalkes, out of scaly heads, as many mbell, row shoures, compact of six small white leaves the root is long, with some sibres annexed vnto it.

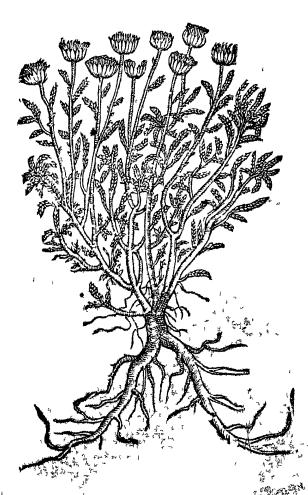
This kinde of Wormwood Gelner and that learned A pothecarie Valurandus Donraz, called Abstrathium Egyptium: the leaves of this plant are very like to the leaves of Trukomanes, which is our common Maiden haire, of a white colour, every small lease standing one opposite against a-

nother, and of a strong sauour.

This VVormwood, which Dodonans calleth Absinibium modorum, and Inspidum, is very like vnto the sea VVormwood, in his small and tender leaves the stalke beauth flowers also like vnto the foresaid Sea-VVoimwood, but it is of a sad or deep colour, having 1 either bitter taste, nor any sauour at all, whereupon it was called, and that very fitly, Absinibium modorum, or Absinibium inspidum in English, soolish, or vnsauory wormwood # Dodonam saith not that his Absinibium inspidum is like the sea wormwood, but that it is very like our common broad leaved VVormwood, and so indeed it is, and that so like, that it is hard to be disconed therefrom, but onely by the want of bitternesse and smell. #

3 Abfinihium inodorum. Vniauorie VVormwood. Absinthum marinum, Alrotani famina facie. Small Lauander Cotton.





4 This kinde of Sea wormwood is a thrubby and wooddie plant, in face and thew the to Lauander Cotton of a firing finel liaving floures like those of the common wormwood at the first shew like those of Lauander Cotton the root is rough and wooddie.

These plants are strangers in England, yet we have a few of them in Herbarists gardens.

The time of their flouring and feeding is referred to the other wormwoods.

The whitewormwood Conradus Gesnerus nameth Surphium summand saith that it is commonly called Herba alba, or white herbe: another had rather name it Santonicum. Sures Disserted saith, Santonicum is found in France beyond the Alpes and hearth his name of the same

countrey where it gro weth . but that part of Swifferland which belongeth to France is accounted of the Romans to be beyond the Alps, and the prounter of Santon is for from it for this is a part of Guines, seituate vpon the coast of the Ocean, beneath the floud Gerond Northward cherefore Santon Worldwood, if it have his name from the Santons, growith farie from the Alps bit if it grow mere advoying to the Alps, then hath it no his nine from the Santons.

White Woimwood is hot and formewhat dry

Vasfauorie Vormwood, as it is without smell and taste, so is it scarse of any hot qualitie, much less hath it any scouling tacultie. These are not vsed in physicke, where the others may be had, being as it were wilde or degenerate kindes of Wormwood, some of them participating both of the forme and fmell of other plants.

The herew's new the of mention the fill olice, by the name of the standarders, is the field of the new chapter factore, where you may be more the of the vite Winnership with the entre Nines, but no best circulated Chapter, is either the fame with, or one very like our dead worn two od to tick the entre of the factor of the first of the factor of the

CHAP. 453. Of Mugner.

1 · Ariemisia,ma er Herbarum. Common Mugwort.



The Description.

'He field kir de of Mug won hath broad leanes, very much cut or clouen like the leaves of common Wormewood, but larger, of a darke greene colour at one, and hoarte underneath: the stalkes are long and straight, and full of branches, whereon do grow small round buttons, which are the floures, fmelling like Marierome when they wax ripc: the root is great, and of a wooddie substance.

2 The second kinde of Mugwort hath a great thicke and wooddy 100t, from whence arise sundry branches of a reddish colour, beset full of simill and fine tagged leaves, verte lile vnto sea Sothernwood the seed groweth alongst the small twiggy branches, like vntci little berries, which fall not from their branches in a long time after they be ripe. ‡ I know not how this differeth from the former, but only in the colour of the stalk and floures, which are red or purplish; whereas the former is more whitish. ‡

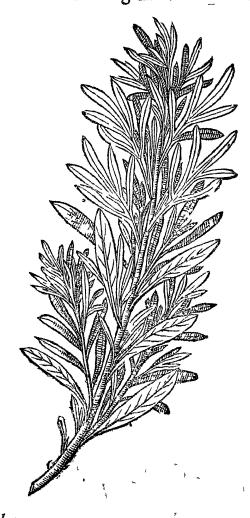
There is a fo another Mugwort, which hath many branches rifing from a wooddie root, standing vpright in distances one from another, of an athie colour, befet with leauch nor much valike sea Purstane, about the lower part of the stalkes, and toward the top of the branches they are narrower and leffer, and cut with great and deepe tagges, thicke in sub-

ftance, and of a whitish colour, as all the rest of the p'ant is: it yeeldeth a pleasant smell like Abrotanum marinum, and in taste is somewhat saltish the floures are many, and yellow: which being vailed, there followeth mossie feed like vnto that of the common Wormwood. ‡ The leaves of this plant are of two forts; for some of them a along and narrow, like those of Lauander (whence Clusius hath called it Arientsia folio Lauendete) other so neare cut in or divided almost to the middle rib; as you may see it express apart in a figure by it felfe, which showes both the whole, as also the duided leaves.

3 Artemssia marina. Sea Mugwort. ‡ Artemisia marina ramulus, folia integra & dissecta exprimens.

A branch shewing the cut and vncut leaves.





The Place.

The common Mugwort groweth wilde in fundry places about the borders of fields, about high wates, brooke fides, and fuch like places.

Sea Mugwort groweth about Rie and Winchelsea castle, and at Portsmouth by the Isle of Wight.

The Time.

They Houre in Iuly and August.

The Names

Mugwort is called in Greeke Admira and also in Latine Artemssia, which name it had of Artemssia Queene of Halicarnassus, and wife of noble Mansolus King of Caria, who adopted it for her owne herbe: before that it was called napers, Parthens, as Plany writeth. Apuleus assimmeth that it was likewise called Parthenson, who hath very many names for it, and many of them are placed in Dioscorides among the bastard names most of these agree with the right Artemssia, and divers of them with other herbes, which now and then are numbred among the Mugworts: it is also called Mater Herbanian; in high-Dutch, Bessell, and Sant Johanus Guttell; in Spanish and Italian, Artemssia in French, Armossa in low-Dutch, Bunoet, Sint Jans krupt: in English, Mugwort, and common Mugwort.

The Temperature.

Mugwort is hot and dry in the second degree, and somewhat astringent.

The Vertues.

Pliny faith that Mugwort doth properly cure womens diseases.

Diafeoredes writeth, that it bringeth downe the termes, the birth, and the after-birth.

Another in like manner it helpeth the mother, and the paine of the matrix, to be hoved as the forward to fit in, and that being purvowith myrrh, it is of like force that the bath is of the fonder tops are boiled and drunk for the same infirmities; and that they are applied to the same to bring downe the monethly course.

When the same the space of an eller or way faring man that hath the herbe ried about him scleen no way faring man that hath the herbe ried about him scleen no way faring man that he was hard that he way faring the same also that it is drunke around opium, or the same also that it is drunke around opium, or the

the myce of blacke Poppy. Many other fantasticall demices invented by Poets are to be seene in the Works of the antient Writers, tending to witchcraft and forcerie, and the great dishonour of God, wherefore I do of purpose omit them, as things vinworthie of my recording, or your review-

Mugwoit pound with oyle of sweet almonds, and laid to the stomacke as a plaister, cureth all E

the paines and griefes of the same.

It cureth the shakings of the joynts, inclining to the palsie, and helpeth the contraction or drawing together of the nerues and finewes.

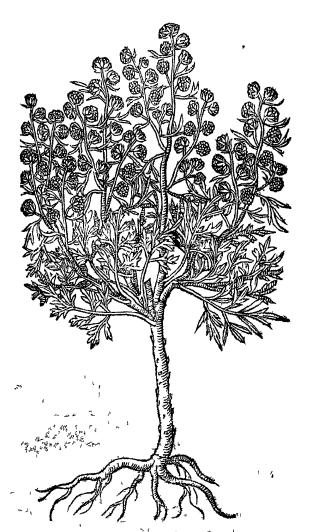
Therewere formerly two defer prions of the Artemifiamanna, wherefore I omitted the former, being the m viewnperfect

CHAP. 454. Of Sothernwood.

Toscorides affirmeth that Sothernwood is of two kindes, the female and the male, which are euery where knowne by the names of the greater and of the lesser besides these there is a third kinde, which is of a fweeter smell, and lesser than the others, and also others of a bastard kinde.

† I Abrotanum fæmina aiborescens. Female Sothernwood.

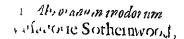
2 Abrotanum mas. Male Sothernwood.

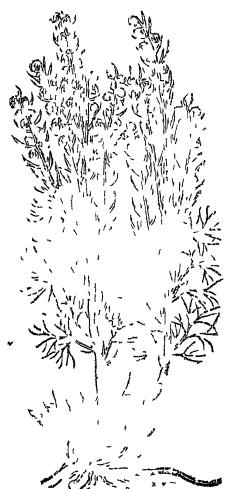




He greater Sothernwood by careful manuring doth oftentimes growth in manner of a should and commeth to be as high as a man, bringing forth stakes an inch thicke, or more out of which spring very many springs or branches, see about with leaves diversly lagged and finely indented, somewhat white, and of a certaine strong smell in stead of floures, little small clusters of button do hang on the springs, from the middle to the very top, of colour yellow, and at the leagth turne is to seed. The root hath divers strings.

a Abis'anin Dinilli. Divisife some assoot.





Alroi anus e can peffre.





2 The leffer Sothernwood groweth low, ful of little sprigs of a woody substance; the leaves, are long, and smaller than those of the former, not so white. it beareth clustering buttons vpon the tops of the stalks: the root is made of many

The third kinde is also shorter: the leaves hereof are 1agged and deeply cut after the maner of the greater Sothernwood, but they are not so white, yet more sweet, wherein they are like vnto Lauander cotton. This kinde is very full of feed: the buttons stand alongst on the spings, even to the very top, and be of a glittering yellow. The root is like to the rest.

4 The vnfauorie Sothernwood groweth flat vpon the ground, with broad leaves deepely cut or iagged in the edges like those of the common Mugwort: among which rise vp weake and feeble stalkes trailing likewise vpon the ground, set confusedly here and there with the like leaves that grow next the ground, of a grayish or hoary colour, altogether without smell. The floures grow alongst the stalkes, of a yellowish colour, small and chassie: the root is tough and woodly, with some strungs anexed thereto.

This wilde Sothernwood hath a great long thicke root, tough and wooddy, concred

oder with a leafy backe like the scaly backe of an adder, and of the same colour from which inf very many leaucs like those of Fennell, of an ouerworne greene colour among which grow small th iggy branches on the tops, and along it the stalkes do grow small classering fromes of a vellow colour the whole plant is of a carke colour, as well leaves as finkes, and of a fitting influence

of The Place.

Theophrastus saith that Sothernwood delighteth to grow in places open to the Sun Dinstance affirmeth that it groweth in Cappadocia, and Galatia a countrey in Aliz, and in Hie apolis a city in Syria. it is planted in gardens almost energ where that of Sicilia and Galaria is mod commended of Pliny.

The Time.

The buttons of Sotherm, ood do flouriff and be in their prime in August and now and then in September.

A The Numes.

It is called in Greeke Momenthe Latines and Aporlulouses keepe the fame name Abiotann a the It Itans and divers Spaniard, call it abrorato and other Spaniards, 2 erus lombriguera in high Durch Stabburtz: in low-Dutch, Aueroone, and Auere, unit: the French, I ir me and Inro free the English men, Sorheinwood it hath divers ballaid names in Dofor do; the greater knine is Dieflorides his Famine, or lemale Sothernwood, and Fling his Montautin, or mountaine you' ernewood the mount time Sothernwood we take for the female, and the chain from the male. There be notwithflanding some that take Lanander Cotton to be the semale Sorb, timocal growing thereupon, because it bringeth forth yellow floures in the top of the spring like cluster bustons but if they had more diligently pondered Dioscorides his words, they would not lime been client opinion the leffer Sothernwood is Mar, the male, and is also Planes champion Sochema on , in Latine, Campestre. The third, as we have said, is likewise the semale, and is commonly called succet Sothernwood, because it is of a sweeter sent than the rest. Dioscorides seemeth to call this kind siculum, Sicilian Sothernwood.

¶ The Temperature.

Sothernwood is hot and day in the end of the third degree: it hath also force to difficult and to rarifie.

The Vertucs.

The tops, floures, or feed boyled, and stamped raw with water and drunke, helpech the n that A cannot take their breaths without holding their neckes straight vp and is a ren edie for the cramp, and for finewes shrunke and drawne together, for the sciatica also, and for them that can hardly make water; and it is good to bring downe the ter nes.

It killeth wormes, and driveth them out: if it be drunke with wine it is a remedie against dead- B

ly povions.

Also it helpeth against the stinging of scorpions and field spiders, but it hurts the somacke Stamped and mixed with oyle it taketh as ay the shinering cold that commeth by the a ue fits, D

and it heateth the body if it be anomicd therewith before the fits do come.

If it be pouned with barley meale and laid to puthes it taketh them away.

It is good fo, inflaminations of the eyes, with the pulpe of a rosted Quince, or with crummes of F

bread, and applied pulcis wife.

The ashes of built Sothernwood, with some kinde of oyle that is of thin parts, as of Palmichia- G ft, Radish oyle, oyle of fiveet Matterome, or Organie, cureth the pilling of the baire off the head, and maketh the beard to grow quickly being strewed about the bed, or a fume made of it spon hot embers, it driueth away seipents: if but a branch be layd under the beds he id rhey say it prouokerli venerie.

The feed of Sothernwood made into pouder, or boyled in wine and drunke, is good against the H difficultie and stopping of rine, it expelleth, wasteth, consumeth, and digesteth all cold humors, tough flime and flegme, which do viually stop the spleene, kidneyes, and bladder.

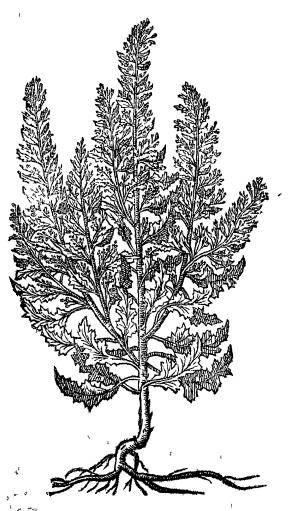
Sothernwood drunke in wine is good against all venome and poyfor. The leaves of Sothernwood boyled in water untill they be fost, and stamped with barley meale K and barrowes grease vnto the forme of a plaister, dissolue and waste all cold tumors and swellings, being applied or laid thereto.

The description here in the field place is that of the Abroe with familia as barescens of Dedonaus, being the very fift in his Properties. The figure which our Authorp is the etc was of the Lauranaus Cor on, which in wid have beene in the next chapter face one. Now the firms that her should have put here was put two chapters he one, by the name of Abstraction above cear, by which name Lobel also calls it but I have thought it first to put it here, because here was the better description, and the plant is the better referred to this kinds.

CHAP. 455. Of Oke of Ferusalem, and Oke of Cappadocia.

1 Botrys.
Oke of Ierusalem.

2 Ambrofia. Oke of Cappadocia.





The Description.

Ke of Ierusalem, or Borrys, hath sundry small stems a foot and a halfe high, dividing themselves into many small branches, beset with small leaves deeply cut or lagged, very much resembling the lease of an Oke, which hath caused our English women to call it Oke of Ierusalem; the vpper side of the lease is of a deepe greene, and somewhat rough and hairy, but vnderneath it is of a darke reddish or purple colour, the seedie shoures grow clustering about the branches, like the yong clusters or blowings of the Vine: the root is small and threddy: the whole herbe is of a pleasant smell and sauour, and of a feint yellowish colour, and the whole plant dieth when the seed is ripe.

The fragrant smell that this kind of Ambrosia or Oke of Cappadocia yeeldeth, hath moved the Poets to suppose that this herbe was meate and food for the gods: Dioscorides saith it groweth three handfuls high: in my garden it groweth to the height of two cubits, yeelding many weake crooked and streaked branches, dividing themselves into sundrie other small branches, having from the middest to the top thereof many mossie yellowish floures not much valike common Wormwood, standing one before another in good order; and the whole plant is as it were covered overwith bran or a measy dust the floures doctionse into small prickly cornered buttons, much be vanto Tribulus terrestric, wherein is cortained biacke round seed, not unpleasant in taste and the leaves are in shape like the leaves of Misswort, but thinner and more tender; all the boligiblant is hoary, and yeelder hapleasant sauron he whole plant perished with me at the first white said with me at the first

rebrought ynto vs from beyend the leas, efficcially from Spaine and Italy.

of The Names.

Oke of Icrusalem is called in Greeke Born in Latine Botrys In Italian, Bott in Spanish, Bicas granada. in high-Dutch, Grankenkraut, and krottenkraut; in French and low-Dutch, Pyment: in English, Oke of Ierusalem, and of some, Oke of Paradise.

Oke of Cappadocia is called in Greeke Appense in Latine, Ambrofia, neither hath it any other knowne name. Plany faith that Ambrofia is a wandering name, and is given vnto other herbes: for Botrys (Oke of Ierusalem, as we have written) is of divers also called Ambrofia In English it is

called Oke of Cappadocia.

The Temperature.

These plants are hot and dry in the second degree, and consist of subtill parts of These ertues.

These plants be good to be boyled in wine, and ministred vnto such as haue their brests stopt, and are short winded, and cannot easily draw their breath, for they cut and waste grosse humours and tough slegme. The leaues are of the same force, being made up with sugar they commonly call it a conseine.

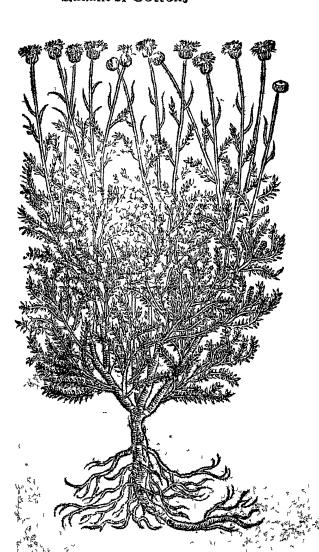
It grueth a pleasant taste to sless that is sodden with it, and eaten with the broth.

It is died and layd among garments, not onely to make them fmell fiveet, but also to preserve them from moths and other vermine, which thing it doth also performe.

There were formerly two more descriptions in this chapter both which were made by looking you the figures in Lebels Item, the termer being of his Ambred fis from the latter was of his Ambreds to v fol to which our Author in the latter was of his Ambreds to v fol to which our Author in the latter was of his Ambreds to v fol to which our Author in the latter was of his Ambreds to v fol to which our Author in the latter was of his Ambreds to v fol to which our Author in the latter was of his Ambreds to v fol to which our Author in the latter was of his Ambreds to v fol to which our Author in the latter was of his Ambreds to view fol to which our Author in the latter was of his Ambreds to view fol to which which were made by looking v pon the figures in Lebels Item, and the latter was of his Ambreds to view fol to which were made by looking v pon the figures in Lebels Item, and the latter was of his Ambreds to view fol to which were made by looking v pon the figures in Lebels Item, and the latter was of his Ambreds to view fol to which were made by looking v pon the latter was of his Ambreds to view fol to which were made by looking v pon the latter was of his Ambreds to view fol to which were made by looking v pon the latter was of his Ambreds to view fol to vi

CHAP. 456. Of Lauander Cotton.

† Chamacyparissam. Lauander Cotton.



The Description.

Auander Cotton bringeth forth clustred buttons of a golden colour, and of a fweer, fmell, and is often vied in garlands, and decking up of gardens and houses. It hath a wooddy stocke, out of which grow forth branches like little boughes, slender, very many, a cubit long, fet about with little leaues, long,narrow,purled,or crumpled, on the tops of the branches stand up floures, one alone on euery branch, made vp with short threds thrust close together, like to the floures of Tansie, and to the middle buttons of the floures of Cammomill, but yet something broader, of colour yellow, which be changed into feed of an obscure colour. The root is of a wooddy substance. The shrub it selfe is white both in branches and leaves, and hath a strong sweet smell.

† There are some varieties of this plant; which Matthielus, Lobel, and others refer to Abrotanum famina, and so call it; and by the land name our Authour gaue the figure thereis to the last chapter saue one, though the description did not belong thereto, as I have somerly noted. Another sort thereof our Authour, following Tabernamontanua and Label, set sorth a little before by the name of Abstrainum marinum Abrotani samina said that Dodonaus calls Santolina prima; and this bere figured, Santolina altera. He also mentioneth three other differences thereof which threefely consist in the

leavies; for his third hath very short and small leavies like those of Hearly, whence Baubine calls in the name famina folys Brica. The fourth hath the leaves less resolved, and more like to Cypiesse.

A second s

1 - 20

mence is called in the Advers. Abrotanum perceriment in press tolys, The setth hath not the Salker growing vpright, but one ping the leaves are toothed more thanks and he ave than the rest in other inspects alike. Bushine calls it Abrotanus seem no repersions of the second of the s

4 The Place.

Luia ider Cotton gloweth in gaidens allooft enery where,

4 The Time

They lloure in July and August.

of The Names.

They are called by one name & a tolina, or Lauannes Cotton of most, Chamacypar stur. But Pline conceining Charles paristus is so short and briefe, that by him their opinions can neither be rese

Hednorsectucd.

They are doubtless much deceived that would have Lanand 1 Cotton to be Abrotum furning, or the sense Sothernwood and likewise they are in the wrong who take it to be scriphium, sea Wormewood, and they who still set it abroch to be a kinde of Sothernwood we leave to their errors, because it is not absolutely to be referred to one, but a plant participating of Wormewood and Sothernwood.

The I emperature

The leed of Lauander Cotton hath a bitter talle, being hor and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Pluy futh, That the herbe Chamacypariffus being drunke in wine is a good medicine against the poysons of all seipents and venomous beasts.

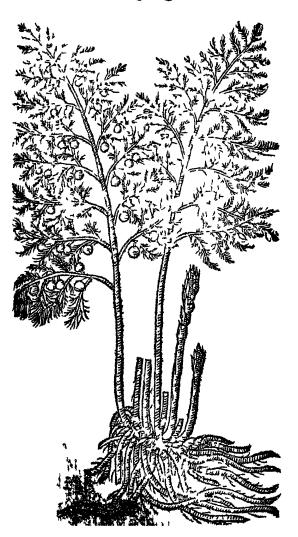
11 killeth wormes either given greene or diy, and the feed hath the fame vertue against worms, but avoideth them with greater force. It is thought to be equall with the vivall worms-feed.

The figure winch formerly is a in the place was of a kinde of Mosse, which Tragus set south by the name of Sausa specific Turner and Take a must extend the first one up not see more exercises the Mosse.

CHAP. 457. Of Sperage, or Asparagus.

I Asparague sativus.
Gauden Sperage.

2 Asparagus perraus.
Stone or mountaine Sperage.





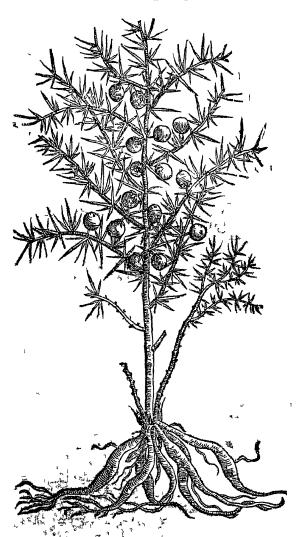
The Description.

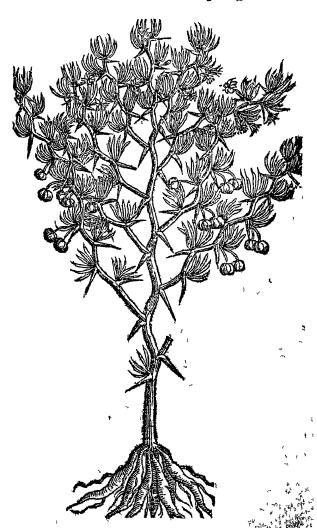
The first being the manused or garden Sperage, hath at his first rising out of the ground thicke tender shoots very soft and brittle, of the thickenesse of the greatest swans quil, in taste like vnto the greene beane, having at the top a certaine scaly soft bud, which in time groweth to a branch of the height of two cubits, divided into divers other smaller branches, whereon are set many little leaves like haires, more fine than the leaves of Dill among which come forth small mossie yellowish floures, which yeeld forth the fruit, greene at the first, afterward red as Corall, of the bignesse of a small pease, wherein is contained grosse blackish seed exceeding hard, which is the cause that it lieth so long in the ground after the sowing, before it do spring vp. The roots are many thicke soft and spongie strings hanging downe from one head, and spred themselves all about, whereby it greatly increaseth.

2 We have in our marish and low grounds neere vnto the sea, a Sperage of this kinde, which differeth a little from that of the garden, and yet in kinde there is no difference at all, but only in manuring, by which all things or most things are made more beautifull, and larger. This may be

called Asparagus palustris, marish Sperage.

4 Asparagus syluestrus aculeatus. Wilde prickly Sperage. 5 Asparagus syluestrus Spinosus Clusij. Wilde thornie Sperage.





Stone or mountaine Sperage is one of the wilde ones, set forth under the title of Cornel which Lobel calleth Asparagus petraus; and Galen, Myacanthinus, that doth very well resemble those of the garden, in stalkes, roots, and branches, sauing that those fine hairy leaves which are in the garden Sperage be soft, blunt, and tender; and in this wilde Sperage, sharpe hard and pricking thornes, though they be small and slender the root hereof is round, of the bignesse of a pease, and of a blacke colour: the roots are long, thicke, fat, and very many.

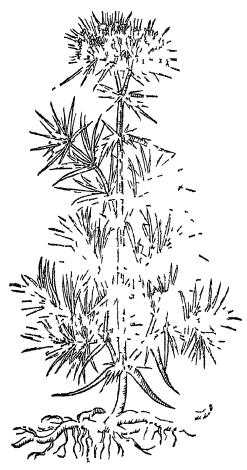
4 This fourth kinde different from the last described, being a wilde Secure of Spaine and Hungarie: the plant is altogether fer with tharpe thomes (three or feared mining forth together) as are the branches of Whitnes, Gole, or Fursen: the fruit is blacked are it is ripe, and full of a greenish pulpe, wherein lie hard and blacke feeds, forgetimes are deservibles two in a berry:

theroots are like the others, but greater and tougher.

Aaaa

r mile

! 6 Diggs. Sperage Thislie.



- wilde Speiage with that prickles all alongst the stalkes, orderly placed at enery toynt one, haid, stiffe, and whitish, the points of the thornes pointing downward from the which toynts also doe grow out a few long greene leaves fastned together, as also a little yellow slowe, and one being three cornered, and of a blacke colour, wherein is contained one black steed, seldome more the roots are like the other
- 6 Drypts being likewise a kinde hereof, hath long and small 100ts, creeping in the ground like Couch grasse, from which spring vp branches a cubit high, sul of knotty toints the leaves are small like vnto lumiper, not much differing from Corruda of Nepa the shours grow at the top of the stalke in spol ie tusts or fundles, of a white colour, closely thrust rogether the seed before it bee taken out of the huske is likevito Rice, being taken out, like that of Melitot, of a saffron colour.

The Place.

The first being our gorden Asparagus groweth wild in Fiscx, in a medow adioining to a mill, beyond a village called Thorp, and also at Singleton not far from Carbic, and in the medows neere Moulton in Lincolnshie.

Likewise it groweth in great plentie neere vnto Harwich, at a place called Bandamai lading, and at North Moulton in Holland, a part of Lincolnshire.

The wilde Sperages grow in Portugal and Biscay among stones, one of the which Persus Bellom-us doth make mention to grow in Candie, in his siist booke of Singularities, cap. 18.

The Time.

The bare naked tender shoots of Sperage spring vp in Aprill, at what time they are eaten in sallads, they floure in June and July, the sruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

The garden Sperage is called in Greeke Acorderse in Latine likewise Asparagus in shops, Sparagus, and Speragus in high-Dutch, Sparagen: in low-Dutch, Asparages, and Cozalcrust, that is to say, Herba Coralle, or Corall-woit, of the red berries, which beare the colour of Corall. in Spanish, Asparagos in Italian, Asparago in English, Sperage, and likewise Asparagus, after the Latine name. in French, Asperges. It is named Asparagus of the excellencie, because asparagus, or the springs hereof are preferred before those of other plants whatsoeuer; for this Latine word Asparagus doth properly signific the first spring or sprout of everie plant, especially when it is tender, and before it do grow into a hard stalke, as are the buds, tendrels, or yong springs of wild Vine or hops, and such like.

Wilde Sperage is properly called in Greeke Musicola, which is as much to fay as Mouse prickle, and 'According to fay, Petraus Asparagus, or Stone Sperage it is also named in Latine, Asparagus sylvestro, and Corruda.

The roots of the garden Speiage, and also of the wilde, doe clense without manifest heate and drinesse.

The Vertues.

A The first sprouts or naked tender shoots hereof be oftentimes sodden in flesh broth and eaten, or boyled in faire water, and seasoned with oyle, vineger, salt, and pepper, then are served at mens tables for a sallad, they are pleasant to the taste, easily concoded, and gently loose the belly.

They form what promoke vrine, are good for the kidnies and bladder, but they yeeld vnto the party little nour is ment, and the same moist, yet not saultie they are thought to increase seed, and

The description of in this chapter, but now omitted, was againeder forth by our Anthor amongst the Puries, where you may finde the

CHAP. 458. Of Horse-taile, or Shaue-grasse.

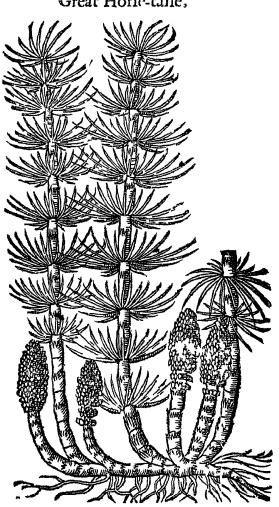
The Description.

Reat Hosse cash is seen of many small pieces, one put into the end of another, sometimes of a reddish colour, very sough, and set at every soint with many stiffe rush-like leaves or sough bristles, which maketh the whole plant to resemble the taile of a horse, whereof is tooke his name on the top of the stalkedo stand in stead of sloures clustered and thicke Caikins, not vulke to the first shoots of Sperage, which is called Myacantha the root is soynted, and escepeth in the ground.

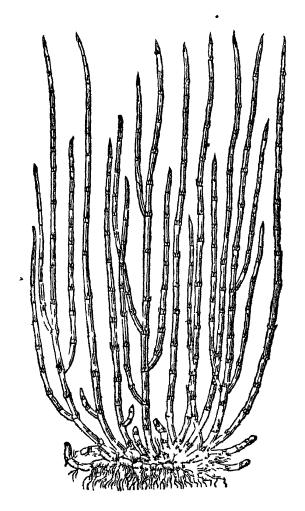
This small or naked Shaue-grasse, wherewith Fleichers and Combe-makers dorub and polish their worke, ricth out of the ground like the first shoots of Asparagus, jointed or kneed by certaine distances like the precedent, but altogether without such brissly leaues, yet exceeding

rough and cutting the root groweth allope in the earth, like those of the Couch-grasse.

T Equisitum maius. Great Horse-taile,



¹ Iquifetum audun. Naked Horse-taile.

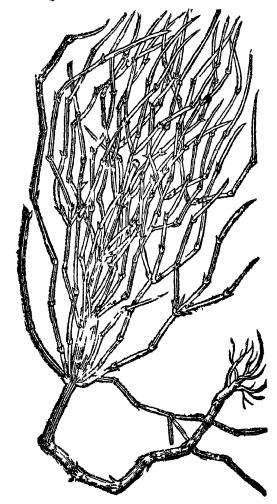


3 Horse-taile which for the most part groweth among come, and where come hath been, hath a very slender root, and single; from which rise vp divers iointed stalkes, whereon doe grow verse long rough narrow iointed leaves, like vnto the first described, but thicker and rougher, as is the rest of the plant.

4 Water Horse-taile, that growes by the brinks of ruers and running streams, and often in the midst of the water, hath a very long root, according to the depth of the water, grosse, thicke, and iointed, with some threds anexed thereto. from which riseth vp a great thick jointed stalke, whereon do grow long rough rushy leaves, pyramide or steeple fashion. The whole plant is also tough, hard, and sit to shaue and rub wooden things as the other.

5 This kinde of Horse-taile that growes in woods and shadowie places, hath a small root, and single, from which riseth up a rough chamsered stalke iounted by certaine spaces, having at each toynt two bushes of rough bristly leaves set one against another like the other of his kinde.

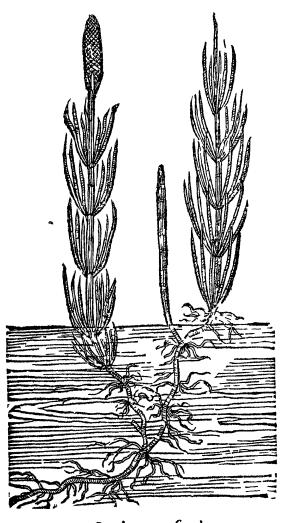
2 I quiscium severale. Come Horse taile.



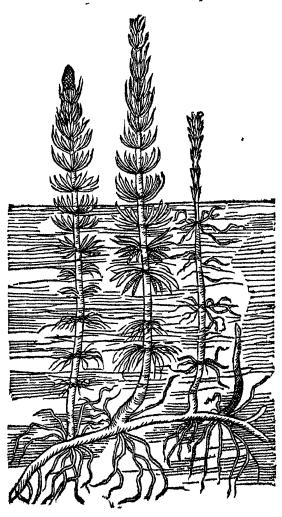
'5 Equisetum sylvaticum. Wood Horse-taile.



4 Equifetum paluftre, Water Horie taile.



6 Cauda equina fæmina. Female Horse-tays.



9 Industria Salmanticensis Italian rushie Horl-taile.



The female Horse taile groverlite the most part in waterish places, and by the brinks of small rills and puling brookes, it hath a long root like that of Couch graffe, from which rise vp diners hollow stalkes, f t about at certaine distances with small leauce in rundles like those of Woodroose, altogether barren of feed and floure, whereof it was called by Lobel, Polygonon famini semine Vidua. ‡ This is sometimes found with teame or more feedes at each 10ynt, whence Bauhine hath called it Equision palustre l'reniori-

bus folyspoly spermon. I

‡ 7 In some boggie places of this kingdome is found a rare and pretty Hippuris or Horsetaile, which growes up with many little branches, some two or rhree inches high, putting forth at each loynt many little leaues, clustering close about the stalke, and fet after the manner of other Horse-tailes towards the tops of the branches the 10, nts are very thicke the colour of the whole plant is gray, a little inclining to green, very brittle, and as it were stony or grauelly like Coralline, and will crash under your feet, as if it were frozen; and if you chew it, you shall finde it all stonie or grauelly. My friend M1. Leonard Buckner was the first that found this plant, and brought it to me; he had it three miles beyond Oxford, a little on this side Euansham-ferry, in a bog vpon a common by the Beacon hill neere Cumner-wood, in

the end of August, 1632. M'. Bowles hath since found it growing vpon a bog not far from Chisselhurst in Kent. I question whether this bee not the Hippurus lacustrus quadam folijs mansu arenosis of Gesaer . but if Gesners be that which Bauhine in his Prod omus, pag. 24 sets forth by the name of Equisetum nudum minus variegatum, then I judge it not to be this of my description for Banhines differs from this in that it is without leaves, and ofttimes bigger the stalks of his are hollow, these not so:

this may be called Hippuris Coralloides, Horse-taile Coralline.

Towards the later end of the yeare, in diuers ditches, as in Saint Iames his Parke, in the alirches on the backe of Southwarke towards Saint Georges fields, &c. you may finde couered Ouerwith watera kinde of stinking Horse-taile: it growes sometimes a yard long, with many joints and branches, and each soint set with leaves, as in the other Horse-tailes, but they are somewhat iagged or Juided towards the tops. I take this to be the Equifetum fatidum fub aqua repens, described in the fift place of Bauhinus his Prodromus : we may call it in English, Stinking water Horse-taile \$

Clusius hath set sorth a plant, that he referreth unto the stocke of Horse-tuiles, which he thus describeth: it hath many twiggie or rushie stalks, whereupon it was called suacuta and may bee Englished, Rush-weed the leaves grow vpon the branches like those of Flax. on the toppes of the stalks grow small chassie floures of a whitish colour. The seed is small, and blacke of colour. The

toot is little and white: the whole plant is sweetish in taste.

Dodonaus setteth forth another Horse-taile, which he called climing Horse taile, or horsetaile of Olympus. There is (saith he) another plant like Horse-taile, but greater and higher. It rifeth vp oftentimes with a stalke as big as a man's arme, divided into many branches out of which there grow long slender sprigs very full of sounts, like to the first Horse-taile. The sloures stand about the soints, of a mossie substance, small as are those of the Cornell tree; in places whereof grow vp red fruit full of sowre iuice, not vulike to little Mulberries, in which is the seed. The root is haid and wooddie. This growes now and then to a great height, and sometimes lower. Bellonius writerh in his Singularities, that it hath been seene to be equall in height with the Plane free: it commeth vp lower, neere to shorter and lesser trees or shrubs, yet doth it not fasten it selfe to the trees with any tendrels or clasping aglets; much lesse doth it winde it selfe about them, yet doth it delight to stand necreand close vnto them.

The Place.

The titles and descriptions shew the place of their growing the last Bellonius reporteth to grow in divers vallies of the mountaine Olympus, and not far from Ragusa a citic in Sclauonia.

The Time.

They floure from April1 to the end of Sommer.

The Names.

Horse-taile is called in Greeke in Hippuris in Latine, Equisitum and Equinalis of Plinie in his 15. booke, 28 chap Equisitio, of the likenesse of a horse haire of some, Salivequina in shoppes, Cauda equina in high Dutch, Schassthem: in low Dutch, Deettstett: in Italian, Coda di Cauallo in Spanish, Coda de mula in French, Queue de cheual and Caqueue. in English, Horse-taile, and Shaue-grasse.

Shaue-graffe is not without cause named Asprella, of his ruggednesse, which is not vinknowne to women, who scoure their pewter and woodden things of the kitchin therewith which the German women call kannenkraut. and therefore some of our huswives do call it Pewterwoort Of some

the tenth is called Ephedra, Anobasis, and Caucon

The Temperature.

Horse-taile, as Galen saith, hath a binding facultie, with some bitternesse, and therefore it doth mightily div, and that without biting.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides saith, that Horse-taile being stamped and laied to, doth perfectly cure wounds, year though the sinewes be cut in sunder, as Galen addeth. It is of so great and so singular a vertue in healing of wounds, as that it is thought and reported for truth, to cure the wounds of the bladder, and other bowels, and helpeth ruptures or burstings.

The herbe drunke either with water or wine, is an excellent remedy against bleeding at the nose, and other fluxes of bloud. It staieth the ouermuch flowing of womens floures, the bloudy flix, and

the other fluxes of the belly.

The suice of the herbe taken in the same manner can do the like, and more effectually.

Horse-taile with his roots boiled in wine, is very profitable for the vicers of the kidnies & bladder, the cough and difficultie of breathing.

CHAP. 459. Of Sea-Cluster, or Sea Raison.

† I Vua marina minor. * ¶ The Description.

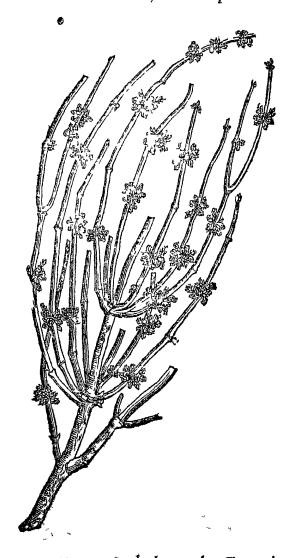


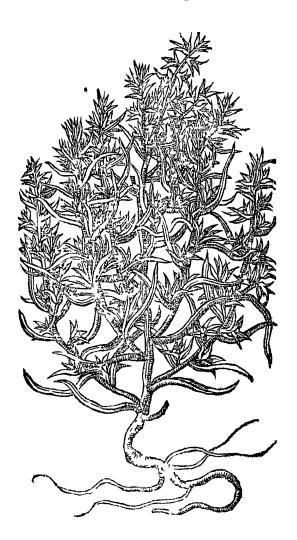
Mall Sea Grape is not vnlike to horftaile: it bringeth forth slender stalks, almost like rushes, set with many little ioints, fuch as those are of the Horse-taile, and divided into many wings and branches, the tops whereof are sharpe pointed, somewhat hard and pricking.it is without leaves, the flours grow in clusters out of the ioints, with little stems, they are small and of a whitish green colour the fruit confisteth of many little pearles, like to the vnripe berries of Raspis, or Hind-berry. when it is ripe it is red with a saffron colour, in taste sweet. and pleasant: the seede or kernell is hard, three square, sharpe on every side, in taste binding. the root is jointed, long, and creeps allope: the plant it selse also doth rather he on the ground than stand up: it groweth all full of small stalkes and branches, casting themselues all abroad.

of sea Grape, far different from the precedent, it tileth vp to the height of a man, having manie branches of a wooddie substance, in form like to Spanish Broome, without any leaves at all wher-upon doe grow clusters of floures upon flender foot-stalks, of a yellowish mossie or her ty colour, like those of the Cornell tree: after which come the fruit like vnto the mulberrie, of a reddish co. Jour and sower taste, wherein lieth hid one or two

feeds like those of Millet, blacke without, and white within: the root is hard, tough, and wooddie.

Fua marina maior. Great shrubbie sea Grape. 3 Tragos Matthioli. Bastard Sea Grape.





Tragon Matthioli, or rather Tragos improbus, Matthioli, which he vnaduisedly called Tragon, is without controversie nothing else but a kinde of Kali, this plant riseth vp out of the ground with stalks seldome a cubite high, divided into fundry other grosse, thicke, and writhen branches, set, or armed with many pricking leaves, of the colour and shape of Arzoon, and somewhat thicke and flethie: among which come forth fuch prickley burres, as are to be feen in Tribulus terrestris, as that it is hard for a man to touch any part thereof without pricking of the hands: the floures are of an herbie colour, bringing forth flat seed like vnto Kale the root is slender, and spreadeth under the turfe of the earth the whole plant is full of clammie inice, not any thing aftringent, but somewhat faltish, and of no singular vertue that is yet knowne wherefore I may conclude, that this cannot be Trages Diescoridis, and the rather, for that this Tragen Of Matthielus is an herbe, and not a shrub, as I haue before spoken in Vuamarina, neither beareth it any berries or graines like wheat, neither is it pleasant in taste and smell, or any thing astringent, all which are to be found in the right Trages before expressed, which (as Dioscovides faith) is without leaves, neither is it thorney as Tragus improbus Matthiate is: this plant I have found growing in the Isle of Shepey, in the track leading to the house of Sir Edward Hobby, called Sherland.

The Place.

It loueth to grow vpon dry banks and fandy places neere to the sea it is found in Languetocke not far from Montpelier, and in other places by the sea side, and is a stranger in England. The Time.

When it groweth of it selfe the fruit is ripe in Autumne, the plant it selfe remainer long green, for all the cold in Winter.

It is called of the later Herbarists Vuamarina in French, Rassin de Men of the pearled fruit, and the likenesse that it hath with the Raspis berrie, which is as it were a Raison of Grape, consisting of many little ones: it is named in Greeke spice, but it is not called Track of Fraganos, of a Goat (for la fignifieth the Greeke word) or of his ranke and rammilla little but because it bringeth forth

fruit fit to be caten, of the Verbe 7000, which significant to eat it may be called Scorpion, because the springs thereof are sharpe pointed like to the Scorpions taile.

The Temperature.

The berries or Raifons, and especially the seed that is in them have a binding quality, as we have said, and they are drie in the later end of the second degree.

The Vertues.

A Dioscorides writeth, that the Raisons of sea Grape do stay the flix, and also the whites in women, when they much abound.

T Our Author 15 you fee gaue the history of the leffer in the first place, but formerly the figure was in the third place, and another figure of the same in the count place, and the figure of the greater was in the first place

CHAP. 460. Of Madder.

The Kindes.

Here is but one kinde of Madder onely which is manured or fet for vse, but if all those that are like vnto it in leaues and manner of growing were referred thereto, there should be many forts: as Goose-grasse, soft Cliuer, our Ladies Bedstraw, VV oodroofe, and Crosse-woort, all which are like to Madder in leaues, and therefore they be thought to be wilde kinds thereof.

I Rubiatinetorum.
Red Madder.

2 Rubiasylnestris. Wilde Madder.





The Description.

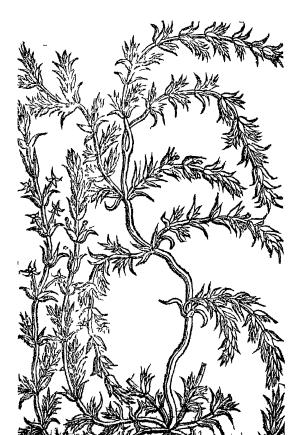
The garden of manured Madder hath long stalks or trailing branches differled farre a road upon the ground, square, rough, and full of joints, at every joint sersound with species on manner of a starre, or as those of Woodroofe; the floures grow at the toppe

f the branches, of a faint yellow colour: after which come the feed, round, greene at the first, afterard red, and lastly of a blacke colour. the root long, sat, full of substance, creepeth far abroad withthe vpper crust of the earth, and is of a reddish colour when it is greene and fresh.

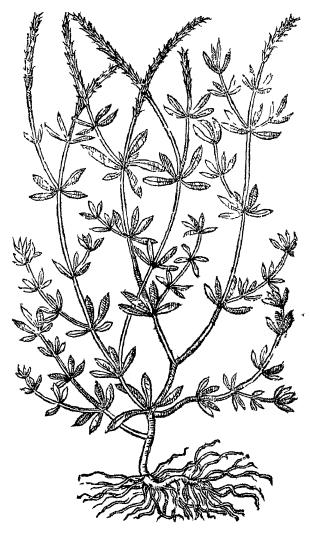
2 Wilde Madder is like in forme vnto that of the garden, but altogether smaller, and the aues are not so rough, but smooth and shining the floures are white the root is very small and

and oftentimes of a reddish colour.

3 Rubiamarına. Sea Madder.



‡ 4 Rubia spicata Cietica.
Small Candie Madder.



3 Sea Madder hath a root two foot long, with many div threds nanging thereat, of a reddiffaction of like Alkanet, on the outside of the same forme and bignesse, but within it of the colour of he scrapings of Iuniper, or Cedar wood, sending forth divers slender stalks round and ful of ioints: rom which come forth small thin leaves, stiffe and sharpe pointed, somewhat hairie, in number ommonly source, standing like a Burgonion crosse; from the bosome of which come forth certain usts of smaller leaves thrust together upon a heape: the floures grow at the top of the stalks, of a vale yellowish colour.

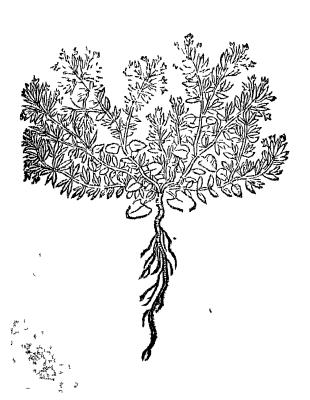
‡ Rubia spicata Cretica Clusy.

This hath proceeding from the root many knottie foure square rough little stalks, at oothigh, divided immediately from the root into many branches, having but one side branch growing forth of one ioint: about which ioints grow spred abroad soure or side, sometimes sixe narrow, short, sharpe pointed leaves, somewhat rough: the toppes of the stalkes and hanches are nothing but long small source square spikes or eares, made of three leased greene haskes cout of the op of each huske groweth a very small greenish yellow floure, having source exceeding small leaves caree to be seene; after which solloweth in each huske one small blackish feed, somewhat long, ound on the one side, with a dent or hollowings on the other. The root is small, hard, wooddie, crooked or scragged, with many little branches or threds, red without and white within, and perish the when the seeds are ripe. Iuly, 19.1621.

Synanchica Lug p. 1185.

The root is crooked, blackish without, yellow underneath the skinne, white within that and wooddie, about fine or six inches long, with many hairy strings. from the root arise many source square bias ches trailing upon the ground, sometimes reddish towards the root: the leaves are small and sharpe pointed, like those of Gallium, and grow along the stalke, on certaine knees or ioints, source or fine together, sometimes sewer from those ioints the stalk divideth it selfe towards the top into many parts, whereon grow many floures, each floure having source leaves, sometimes white, sometimes of a flesh colour, and energy lease of these slesh coloured leaves is artificially straked in the middle, and neere the sides with three lines of a deeper red, of no pleasant smell after which commeth the seed something round, growing two together like stones. It floureth all the Sommer long, and groweth in drie Chalkie grounds aboundantly. August 13. 16 19. some Goodyer. ‡

‡ 6 Rubia minima. Dwarfe Maddei.



† 6 Lobel thus describes this Dwarfe Madder there is another (saith hee) which I gathered, growing upon Saint Vincents tocks not faire from Bristow the leaves are of the biguesse of those of Rupture-woort, shaipe pointed, and growing after the manner of those of Madder, upon little creeping stalkes, some inch and halfe high, whereon grow yellowish small floures. The root is small, and of the colour of Corall. ‡

Madder is planted in gardens, and is verie common in most places of England. Master George Bowles found it growing wilde on Saint Vincents rocke, and out of the Clisses of the rockes at Aberdovie in Merioneth shire.

The fecond groweth in moist medowes, in moorish grounds, and under bushes almost euery where.

This grows by the sea side in most places,

The fourth growes onely in some sew
gaidens with vs, but the sisth may bee sound
wilde in many places: I found it in great plen-

ty on the hill beyond Chattam in the way to Canturburie.‡

The Time.

They flourish from May vnto the end of August the roots are gathered and dried in Autumne, and sold to the vse of Diers and Medicine.

Madderis called in Greeke in Brown. Erythrodanum in Latine, Rubia, and Rubeia: in shops, Rubia trottorum Paulus Agineta sheweth that it is named Thapson which the Diers vse, and the Romanes call in Herba Rubia: in Italian Rubbia, and Robbia. in Spanish, Ruvia, Roya, and Granza: in French, Garaice in high Dutch, Rotte: in low Dutch, Mee, and Mee Crappen: English, Madder, and red Madder.

¶ The Temperature.

Of the temperature of Madder, it hath beene disputed among the learned, and as yet not censured, whether it doe binde or open some say both; druers diversly deeme: a great Physicion I do not say the great learned) called me to account as touching the faculties heereof, although he had no commission so to doe, notwithstanding I was content to be examined upon the point what the nature of Madder was, because I have written that it performeth contrary effects, as shall be shewed: the roots of Madder, which both the Physitions and diers doe vie, as they have an obscure hinding power

power and force, so be they likewise of nature and temperature cold and dry they are withall of duces thin parts, by reason whereof there colour doth casily piece yet haue they at the first a certain little sweetnes, with an harsh binding quality presently sollowing it, which not onely we out selves have observed, but also Autou the prince of Phylitions, who in his 58. Chapter hath written, that the root of Madder hath a rough and harsh taste now M' Doctor, whether it binde or open I have answered, attending your censure but if I have erred, it is not with the multitude, buck ith those of the best and best learned.

The Vertues.

The decoction of the roots of Madder is every where commended for those that are bursten, A brused, wounded, and that are fallen from high places.

It stencheth bleeding, mitigateth inflammations, and helpeth those parts that be hurt and B

brused.

For these causes they be mixed with potions, which the later Physitians call wound drinkes im which there is such force and vertue, as Matthiolus also repositeth, that there is likewise great boyce

of curing of deadly wounds in the cheft and intrails

Our opinion and judgement is confirmed by that most expert man, sometimes Physition of Louaine, Ishaines Spiringue, who in his Rapsodis hath noted, that the decoction of Maddergiuen with Triphra, that great composition is sincular good to stay the reds, the hemorrhoides and viordy flive, and the same appropued by divers experiments which confirmeth Madder to be of an astringent and binding qualitie

Of the same opinion as it seemeth is also Eros Iulia her freed man (commonly called Trotula) E who in a composition against vntimely birth doth vse the same for if he had thought that Madder were of such a qualitie as Dioscorides writeth it to be of, he would not in any wise have added it to

those medicines which are good against an vntimely birth.

For Dioscorides reporteth, that the root of Madder doth plentifully prouoke vrine, and that F grosse and thicke, and oftentimes bloud also, and it is so great an opener, that being but onely applied, it bringeth downe the menses, the birth, and after-birth but the extreme rednes of the vrine deceived him, that immediately followeth the taking of Madder, which rednesse came as he thought, from bloud mixed therewith, which notwithstanding commeth no otherwise then from the colour of the Madder.

For the root hereof taken any maner of way doth by & by make the vrine extreme red-no other- G wise than Rubarb doth make the same yellow, not changing in the meane time the substance thereof, nor making it thicker than it was before, which is to be understood in those which are in perfect health, which thing doth rather shew that it doth not open, but binde, no otherwise than Rubarbe doth for by reason of his binding quality the waterish humors do for awhile keepe their colour. For colours mixed with binding things do longer remaine in the things coloured, and do not so some vade this thing they will know that gather colours out of the juices of floures and herbes, for with them they mixe allume, to the end that the colour may be retained and kept the longer, which otherwise would be quickely lost. By these things it manifestly appeareth that Madder doth nothing vehemently either clense or open, and that Dioscorides hath rashly attributed vnto it this kinde of qualitie, and after him Galen and the rest that followed, standing stissely to his

Pliny faith, that the stalkes with the leaves of Madder, are vsed against serpents. The root of Madder boiled in Meade or homed water, and drunken, openeth the stopping of the

liver, the milt and kidnies, and is good against the jaundise.

The same taken in like maner prouoketh vrine vehemently, insomuch that the often vse thereof K

causeth one to pisse bloud, as some haue dreamed.

Langing and other excellent Physitions have experimented the same to amend the lothsome L colour of the Kings-euill, and it helpeth the vicers of the mouth, if vnto the decoction be added a little allume and hony of Roses.

5 The fifth being the Synanchica of Daleschampius, dries without biting, and it is excellent M against squancies, either taken inwardly, or applied outwardly, for which cause they have called it Synanchica, Hist. Lugd. ‡

CHAP. 461. Of Goose-grasse, or Cliners.

The Description.

A Parine, Cliners or Goose-grasse, hath many small square branches, rough and sharpe, full of joints, beset at enery joint with small leaves star fashion, and like vnto small Madder; Bbbbb

the flores are very little and white, pearking on the tops of the sprigs the seeds are small, icuid. a little hollow in the midded in maner of a navell, fet for the most part by couples the recots thender and full of strings the whole plant is rough, and his ruggediesse taketh I old of mens vestiries and woollen garments as they passe by being drawne along the tongue it setcheth bloud Dioscorides reports, that the sheepheards in stead of a Cullender do vse it to take haires out of milke, if any temaine therein.

The great Goose-grasse of Pliny is one of the Moone-worts of Lobel, it hath a very lough tender stalke, whereupon are set broad leaves somewhat long, like those of Scc rpion grasse, or Alys. for Galen, Galens Moone woort, very rough and harry, which grow not about the joints, but three or foure together on one fide of the stalke the floures grow at the top of the branches, of ablew colour after which commeth rough cleaning feeds, that do sticke to mens garments which touch

it the root is small and single.

I Aparine. Goole-graffe or Cleuers. 2 Aparine maior Pliny Great Goofe-graffe.



Goole-grasse groweth neere the borders of fields, and oftentimes in the fields themselves mixed with the come also by common waies, ditches, hedges, and among thornes: Theophrastus and Gaten write, that it groweth among Lentles, and with hard embracing it doth choke it, and by that meanes is burdensome and troublesome vnto it.

The Time. It is found plentifully every where in summer time.

The Names. It is named in Greeke amelia. Apparine · in Latine, Lappa minor, but not properly: Pliny affirmeth it to be. Lappaginis speciem: of some, Philanthropos, as though he should say, a mans friend, because it taketh hold of mens gaiments, of divers also for the same cause, Philadelphos . in Italian, Speranella: in Spanish, Profera, or amor di Hortalano : in high Dutch, kiech kraut : in French, Reble, ou Graterone in low Dutch, kleefcrupt: in English, Goose-share, Goose-grasse, Cleuer, or Clauer.

The Temperature. It is, as Galen faith, moderately hot and dry and formewhat of thin parts,

The Vertues.

The nuce which is pressed out of the seeds, stalks, and leaves, as Dioscorides writeth, is a remedie of them that are bitten of the possons ome spiders called in Latine Phalangia, and of vipers if it be drunke with wine.

And the herbe stamped with swines grease wasteth away the kernels by the throte.

Plany teacheth that the leaves being applied do also stay the aboundance of bloud issuing out of wounds.

Women do vsually make pottage of Cleuers with a little mutton and Otemeale, to cause lank- I nesse, and keep them from fatnesse

CHAP. 462. Of Crosse-woort.

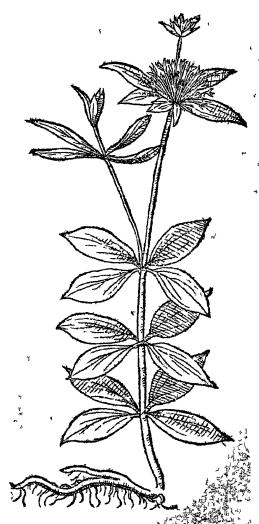
The Defeription.

Rosse-woort is a low and base herbe, of a pale greene colour, having many square feeble rough stalks full of soints or knees, couered ouer with a soft downe the leaves are little, short, & smal, alwaies soure growing together, and standing crossewise one right against mother, making a right Burgunion crosse-toward the top of the stalke, and from the bosome of those leaves come forth very many small yellow floures, of a reasonable good sauour, each of which is also shaped like a Burgunion crosse: the roots are northing else but a few small threds or sibres.

I Cruciata.
Crosse-woort.

‡ 2 Rubia Cruciata levis Crosse-woort Madder





This in mine opinion may be placed here as firly as any where els, for it here the leanes franching croffe waies foure are in int. somewhat like those of the largest Chickweed, the stalkes are betweened foot and a halfe and two cubices stight. The white Starre-tashioned shoures stand in toundles about the tops of the stalks. It growes plentifully in Piemont, single hills not farre from Turine. Lobel sets it sorted by the name of Rubia Lavis Taurine plane.

Aaaaa 2

The Place.

crucium, or Ciosse-wooit, groweth in moist and serule incloses, I seur dus estre growing in the Churchyard of Hampstead neere London, and in a passine adiousing thereto, by the mill also at groweth in the Lane or high way beyond Charlton a small village by Greenvich, and in sundry other places.

4 The Times

se Hometh for the most part all Sommer long

The Names.

It is called *Cruciata*, and *Cruciata*, of the placing of the leaves in manner of a Crosse in English, Crossewort, or Golden Mugweet.

The Temperature

Cioslewoott seemeth to be of a binding and dry qualitie

The Vertues.

Grossewoost hath an excellent propertie to heale, some and close wounds together, years is sent for the in, whether they be inward or outward, if the sud herbe be bouled in wine and drunke.

B The devotion thereof is also ministred with good successe to those that we builten and so is the herberbeing boiled until lit bee sost, and laid upon the builten place in minner of a pultis.

Снар. 463. Of Woodrooffe:

Moodrooffe.

1 2 Asperula flore caruleo
Blew Woodroofie.





The Description.

Oodrooffe hath many square stalkes full of ioints, and at every knot or ioint seven or eight long narrow leaves, set round about like a star or the rowell of a source the floures grow at the top of the stems, of a white colour, and of a very sweet smell, as the rest of the herbe, which being made up into garlands or bundles, and hanged up in houses in the speaker. Sommer, doth very well attemptes the aire, coole and make fresh the place, to the delight will contain of such as are therein.

2 There

‡ 3 Sagina Spergula.
Spunye.



- There is another fort of Wood ool of called Afferda Cardea, or blew Woods offe, to is an herbe of a foot high, foft he y, and fomething branched, with lettings & flat of the those of white Woodsooffe the fourth the terms of the stalks the feed is small on id, and placed together by couples the root is long, and of a red colour.
- There is another herb called Striva freegula, or Spurity, which is fown in Richart, volland, and Flanders, of purpole to fatten cattel, and to cause them to give much milke, and there called Spuriey, and Franke Spurrey it is a base and low herbe, very tender, having many iointed stalks, whereupon logiow leaves set in round circles like those of the code offe, but lesse and smoother, in to me like the rowell of a spuriet the top of the stalls do grow small white slowes, after which come round seed like those of Turneps there of is small and threddie.
- which may fitly be here mentioned the first of them is the Spergula marina of Dales hampius, which from a pretty large wooddy and roughish root sends up sounted stalks some footlong: at each some come forth two long thick sound leaves, and out of their bosomes other lesser leaves: the top of the stalks is divided into sundry branches, bearing floures of a funt reddish colour, composed of fine little leaves, with yel-

lowish threds in the middle: after which follow cups or feed vessels, which open into some parts, and containe a little flat reddish seed: it grows in the salt marshes about Dartford, and other such places; floures in Iuly and August, and in the meane space ripens the seed. We may call this in

English, Sea Spuirie.

I his other hath a large 100t, confidering the findineffe of the plant from which arise many cak stender branches some three or sourcements long, sometimes more, lying commonly flat on the ground, having many knots or 101nts. at each whereof vsually grow a couple of white scaly leaves, and out of their bosomes other small sharpe pointed little greene leaves at the tops of the branches grow little red floures, succeeded by such, yet lesser heads than those of the former it floures in Iuly and August, and growes in sandy grounds, as in Tuthill-sields night Westminster the figure set forth in Hist. Lugd p 2179, by the title of Chamapeuce Pling, Camphorala minor Daleschamps, stems to be of this plant, but without the slouic Bauhine in his Prodromus describes it by the name of Alssine Spergula sacre. This may be called Chickweed Spurrey, or sinall red Spurrey. ‡

White Woodloofe groweth vnder hedges, and in woods almost every where the second groweth in many places of Essex, and divers other parts in sandy grounds. The third in Come fields.

The Time.

They floure in Inne and Inly.

The Names.

Most have taken Woodroosse to be Plany his Alyssos, which as he saith, doth differ from Erythia-danum, or Garden Madder, in leaves onely, and lesser stalks: but such a one is not onely this, but also that with blew floures: for Galen doth attribute to Alyssos, a blew floure: notwithstanding Galens and Planes Alyssos are thought to differ by Galens owne words, writing of Alyssos in his second booke of Counterpoisons, in Antonius Cous his composition, in this maner: Alyssos is an herb very like vnto Horehound, but rougher and fuller of prickles about the circles: it beareth a floure, tending to blew.

Woodrooffe is named of divers in Latine Asperula odorma, and of most men Aspergula odora u: of others, Cordialu, and Stellaria. in high Dutch, Bertzfreydt: in low Dutch, Lenerkrant. that is to Bbbb 3

fay Iecoraria, or Hepatica, Liuerwoort . in French, Muzuet in English, Woodrooffe, Woodrowe, and Woodrowell.

The Temperature.

Woodrooffe is of temperature fomething like viito our Ladies Bedstraw, but not so strong, being in a meane between heate and drinesse.

The Vertues.

A It is reported to be put into wine, to make a man merry, and to be good for the heart and liverit prevaileth in wounds, as Cruciata, and other vulnerarie heibes do.

CHAP. 464. Of Ladies Bedstraw.

The Kindes.

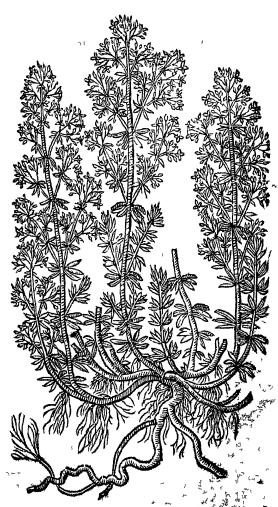
There be divers of the herbes called Ladies Bedstraw, or Cheese renning; some greater, others lesse; some with white floures, and some with yellow.

Adies Bedstraw hath small round even stalkes, weake and tender, creeping hither and thither upon the ground. whereon doe grow very fine leaves, cut into small lags, finer than those of Dill, set at certaine spaces, as those of Woodroosse: among which come forth floures of a yellow colour, in clusters or bunches thicke thrust together, of a strong sweet small and threddie.

g Gallium luteum. Yellow Ladies Bedstraw. 2 Gallium album.

Ladies Bedstraw with white floures.





Ladies Bedstraw with white floures is like vnto Cleauers or Goose-grasse, in leanes, stalkes, the property of growing, yet nothing at all rough, but smooth and soft: the floures be white, the feed the roots stander, creeping within the ground; the whole plant rampeth vpon bushes, thrubs the base such things as stand neere vnto it otherwise it cannot stand, but must recleand fall to

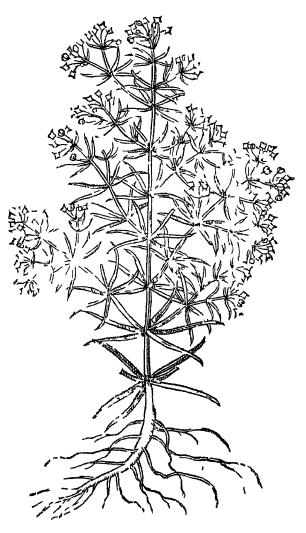
This small Gallium, or Ladies little red bed-strow, hath been taken for a kind of wild Madder, neuerthelesse it is a kinde of Ladies bed-strow, or cheese-renning, as appeareth both by his vertues in turning milke to cheese, as also by his forme, being in each respect like vnto yellow Gallium, and dissers in the colour of the floures, which are of a dark red colour, with a yellow pointal in the middle, consisting of foure small leaves the seed hereos was sent me from a Citisen of Strausburg in Germanie, and it hath not been seen in these parts before this time

4 There is likewise another fort of Gallium for distinctions sake called Mollingo, which hath stalks that need not to be propped up, but of it selfe standeth upright, and is like unto the common white Gallium, but that it hath a smoother lease. The sloures thereof be also white, and very small.

The root is blackish.

† 3 Gill um rubrum. Ladies Bed-stiow with red slourcs.

4 Gallium, sine Mollugo montanz Great bastaid Madder.





The Place.

The first groweth vpon sunnie bankes neere the borders of fields, in fruitfull soiles almost enery where.

The fecond groweth in marish grounds and other moist places.

The third groweth vpon mountaines and hilly places, and is not yet found in England.

.The fourth and last groweth in hedges among bushes in most places.

The Time.

They floure most of the Sommer monethis.

The first is called in Greeke raise it hath that name of milke, called in Greeke raise, into which it is put as cheese-renning: in Latine likewise Gallium in high-Durch, apagerheaut, walltoo; in low-Durch, walstroo: in French, Petit Muguet in Italian, Galio in Spanish, Coasaleche yerua: in English, our Ladies Bed-strow, Cheese-renning, Maids haire, and pety Mugwet.

The others are Species Lappagines, or kindes of small Burres, so taken of the Antients: The last, of the sostnesse and smoothnesse of the leaves, is commonly called Mollugo. divers take it

for a kinde of wilde Madder, naming it Rubia fylue stru, or wilde Madder.

These herbes, especially that with yellow floures, is dry and something binding, as Galen saith.

These herbes, especially that with yellow floures, is dry and something binding, as Galen saith.

I The Vertues.

The floures of yellow Maids haire, as Dioscorides writeth, is vsed in ointments against burnings, and it stanches bloud it is put into the Cerote or Cere-cloath of Roses. it is set a sunning in a glasse, with Oyle Oliue, vntill it be white it is good to anoint the wearied Traueller the root thereof drunke in wine stureth vp bodily lust, and the sloures smelled vnto worke the same effect.

The herbe thereof is vsed for Rennet to make cheese, as Mattholus reporteth, saying, That the people of Tuscanie or Hetruria do vse to turne their milke, that the Cheese which they make of Sheeps and Goats milke might be the sweeter and more pleasant in taste, and also more wholsome, especially to breake the stone, as it is reported.

The people in Cheshire, especially about Namptwich, where the best cheese is made, do vie it

in their Rennet, esteeming greatly of that cheese aboue other made without it.

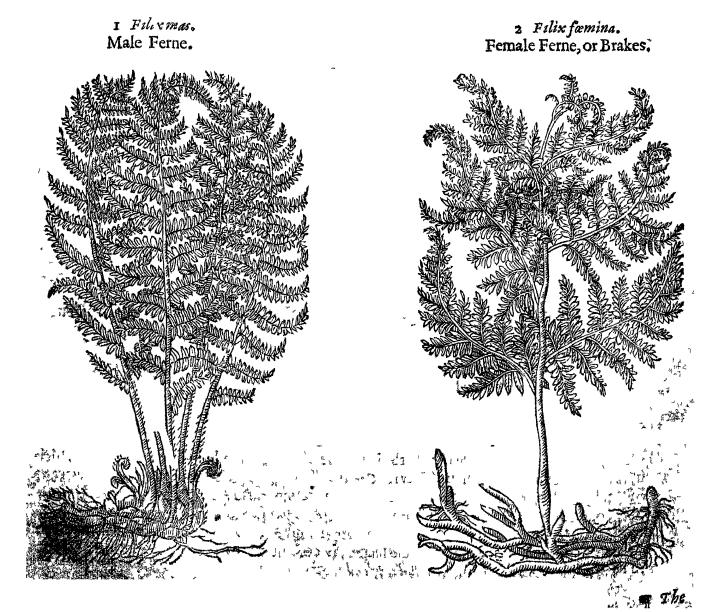
We finde nothing extant in the antient writers, of the vertues and faculties of the white kinde, but are as herbes neuer had in vice either for physicke or Surgerie.

The figure that was formerly in the third place was of the Gallium album minus of Tabern which commonly but how leaves at a royal, wer former it is found with three

CHAP. 465. Of Ferne.

¶ The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Ferne, differing as well in forme as place of growing, whereof there be two forts according to the old writers, the male and the female; and these be properly called Ferne: the others have their proper names, as shall be declared.



The Description.

He male Ferne bringeth forth presently from the root broad leaves and rough, somewhat hard, easie to be broken, of a light greene colour, and strong smell, more than a cubit long, fpred abroad like wings, compounded as it were of a great number standing upon a middle rib, euerie one whereof is like a feather, nicked in the edges, and on the backeside are sprinkled as it were with a very fine earthy-coloured dust or spots, which many iashly have taken for feed the root confisteth of a number of tufts or threds, and is thicke and blacke, and is without stalke and seed, and altogether barren.

‡ Filicis (vulgo) maris varietates & differentia. Differences of the male Ferne.

haue observed foure sorts of Ferne, by most writers esteemed to be the male Ferne of Dioscorides by Anguillara, Gesner Casalanna and Cluster and Clusters by Anguillara, Gesner, Casalpinus, and Clusius, accounted to be the semale, and so indeed doe I thinke them to be, though I call them the male, with the multitude. If you looke on these Fernes according to their feuerall growths and ages, you may make many more forts of them than I have done, which I am afraid hath beene the occasion of describing more forts than indeed there are in nature. These descriptions I made by them when they were in their perfect growths.

I Filix mas ramosa pinnulis dentatis.

The roots are nothing but an aboundance of small blacke hairy strings, growing from the lower parts of the maine stalkes (for stalkes I will call them) where those stalkes are joyned together. At the beginning of the Spring you may perceive the leaves to grow forth of their folding clusters, couered with brownish scales at the superficies of the earth, very closely loyned together a young plant hath but a few leaues; an old one, ten, twelue, or more: each stalke at his lower end neere the toyning to his fellowes, at his first appearing, before he is an inch long having some of those blacke fibrous roots for his sustenance. The leaves being at their full growth hath each of them a three-fold division, as hath that Ferne which is commonly called the female the maine stalke, the fide branches growing from him, and the nerues growing on those fide branches bearing the leaves: the maine stalke of that plant I describe was fully source foot long (but there are vsually from one foot to foure in length) full of those brownish scales, especially toward the root, firme, one fide flat, the rest round, naked fully one and twenty inches, to the first paire of side branches. The fide branches, the longest being the third paire from the root, were name unches long, and shorter and shorter towards the top, in number about twenty paire, for the most part towards the root they grow by couples, almost opposite, the neerer the top the further from opposition: the nerues bearing the leaves, the longest were two inches and a quarter long, and so thorter and shorter toward the tops of the side branches, about twentie in number on each side of the longest fide branch. The leaves grow for the most part by couples on the nerue, eight or nine paire on a nerue; each leafe being gashed by the sides, the gashes ending with sharpe points, of a deep green on the upper fide, on the under fide paler, and each leafe having two rowes of dusty red scales, of a browne or blackish colour: toward the top of the maine stalke those side branches change into nerues, bearing only the leaves. When the leaves are at their full growth, you may fee in the middest of them at their roots the said scaly folding cluster, and as the old leaves with their blacke threddy roots wholly perish, they spring up; most yeares you may finde many of the old leaves greene all the Winter, especially in warme places. This groweth plentifully in the boggy shadowie moores neere Durford Abbey in Sussex, and also on the mouth shadowie tockes by Mapledurham in Hampshire, neere Peters-field; and I have found it often on the dead purrished bodies and stems of old rotten okes, in the said moores; neere the old plants I have observed veriginary small yong plants growing, which came by the falling of the feed from those dusty scales; for I beleeue all herbes have feeds in themselves to produce their kindes, Gen. 1. 11.6112.

The three other have but a two fold duision, the many stalks and the nerves bearing the leaves. The roots of them all are blacke fibrous threads like the first, their maine stalks grow many thicke and close together at the root, as the first doth the difference is in the fashion of their leaves, and manner of growing, and for diffingtions lake I have thus called them:

2 Felen mas non ramosa pinnulis latis densis minutim dentates.

The leaves are of a yellowish greene colour on both sides, servery thicke and close to gether one

the nerue, that you cannot see betweene them, with maruellous small nickes by their sides, and on their round tops each leafe hathalfo two rowes of dusty seed scales, the figures set forth by Iobel, Tabern. and Gerard, under the title of Filix mas, do well resemble this Ferne. I his growes plentifully in most places in shadowie woods and copses.

3 Filix mas non ramosa pinnulis angustis, raris, profunde dentatis.

The leaves are of a deepe greene, not closely set together on the the nerue, but you may far off fee betwixt them, deeply indented by the sides, ending with a point not altogether sharpe each lease hath also two rowes of dusty seed scales. I have not seene any figure well resembling this plant. This groweth also in many places in the shade.

A Filix mas non ramosa pinnulis latus auriculatis spinosis.

The leaves are of a deeper greene than either of the two last described, placed on the nerve not very close together, but that you may plainly see between them, each lease (especially those next the stalke) having on that side farthest off the stalk a large eare or outgrowing ending, with a sharp pricke like a haire, as doth also the top of the lease some of the sides of the scaucs are also nicked, ending with the like plicke or haire. Each leafe hath two rowes of dufty feed scales. This I take to be Filix mas aculeata muor Bauhim. Neither have I seene any figure resembling this plant It glowerh abundantly on the shadowie moist rockes by Maple-durham neere Peters-field in Hampshire. Iohn Goodyer. Iuly 4. 1633. ‡

The female Ferne hath neither floures nor feed, but one only stalke, chamfered, something edged, having a pith within of divers colours, the which being cut aflope, there appeareth a certain forme of a spred-Eagle: about this stand very many leaves which are winged, and like to the leaves of the male Ferne, but leffer the root is long and blacke, and creepeth in the ground, being now and then an inch thicke, or somewhat thinner. This is also of a strong smell, as is the male.

The Place. Both the Fernes are delighted to grow in barren dry and desart places: and as Horace testifieth,

Neglectis vrenda Filix innascitur agris.

It comes not up in manured and dunged places, for if it be dunged (as Theophrastus, lib. 8. cap. 8. reporteth) it withereth away.

The male loyeth in open and champion places, on mountaines and stony grounds, as Diescorides

faith. ‡ It growes commonly in shadowie places under hedges. ‡

The female is often found about the borders of fields under thornes and in shadowie woods.

The Time.

Both these Fernes wither away in winter: in the spring there grow forth new leaves, which continue greene all Sommer long.

The Names. The former is called in Greeke note: Nicander in his discourse of Treacle nameth it was in Latine Filix mas in Italian, Felce: in Spanish, Helecho, Falquero, and Feyto in high-Dutch, Waldt Farne: in French, Fougere, or Feuchtere maste in low-Dutch, Caren Manneken: in English,

The second kinde is called in Greeke smother, that is, Filix semina, or semale Ferne: in Latine, as Dioscorides noteth among the bastard names, Lingua ceruna in high-Dutch, inalot farn weiblin, and Groff farnkraut: in low-Dutch, Claren Wisten: in French, Fongere femelle. in English, Brake, common Ferne, and semale Ferne.

The Temperature. Both the Fernes are hot, bitter, and dry, and something binding. The Vertues.

The roots of the male Fernebeing taken to the weight of halfe an ounce, driveth forth long flat: ' wormes out of the belly, as Dioscorides writeth, being drunke in Medeor honied water, and more effectually, if it be given with two seruples or two third parts of a dram of Scamonie, or of blacket Hellebor they that will vieit, saith he, must first eate Garlicke. After the same manner, as Galler addeth, it killeth the childe in the mothers wombe. The roothereof is reported to be good for them that have ill spleenes and being stamped with swines grease and applied, it is a remedie against the pricking of the reed for proofe hereof, Drofcorides saich the Ferne dieth if the Reed be planted about it; and contrariwise, that the Reed dieth if it be compassed with Ferne, which is an to thinke, that it hapnets by any antipathic or naturals harred, and not by reason this Ferne which is been not in most places, nor the Reed in dry.

Let the ferne is of like operation with the former, as Galen saith. Diescorides teports, That have been been nessed, especially towomen, and that it cause however to be delivered before their the season is laid, upon old vicers, and healeth the

the galled necres of oxen and other cattell it is also reported, that the root of Feire cast into an

hoghead of vine keepeth it from fouring.

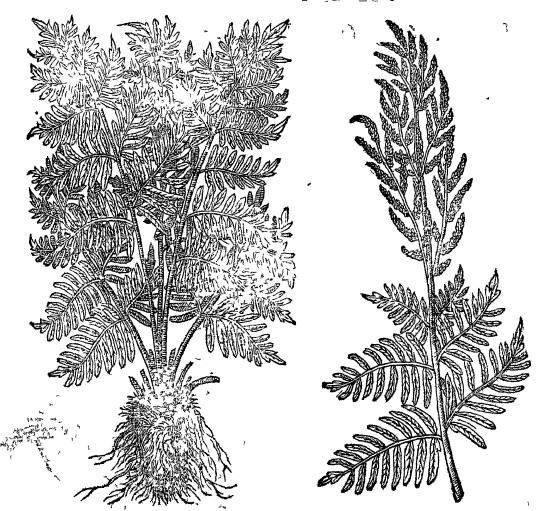
The root of the male Ferne folden in Wine is good against the hardnesse and stopping of the milt and being boyled in water, stayeth the laske in yong children, if they be set out the deco-Etion thereof to ease their bodies by a close stoole.

CHAP. 466. Of Water-Ferne, or Osmund the water-man.

The Description

[7 Ater Ferne hath a great triangled stalke two cubits high, beset voon each side with large leanes spred abroad likewings, and dented or cut like Polypodie these leanes are like the large leaues of the Ash tree, for doubtlesse when I first saw them afar off it caused me to wonder thereat, thinking that I had seene yong Ashes growing vpon a bog; but beholding it a little neerei, I might easily distinguish it from the Ash, by the browne rough and round graines that grew
on the top of the branches, which yet are not the seed thereof, but are very like vnto the seed. The root is great and thicke, folded and couered ouer with many scales and interlacing roots, having in the middle of the great and hard wooddy part thereof some small whitenesse, which hath beene called the heart of ofmund the water-man.

> Filix florida, fiue O fmunda Regalis. Water Ferne, or Osmund Royall.



The Place. It groweth in the midst of a bog at the further end of Hampsted heath from London, at the bot-tome of a hill adioyning to a small cottage, and in divers other places, as also ypon druers bogges on a heath or common neere vnto Bruntwood in Essex, especially neere vnto a place there that fome have digged, to the end to finde a nest or mine of gold; but the birds were over fledge, and slowne away before their wings could be clipped. ‡ It did grow plentifully in both these places. but of late it is all destroyed in the former. ‡

The Time.

It flourisheth in Sommer, as the former Pernes—the leaves decay in Winter—the root continueth fresh and long lasting, which being brought into the garden prospereth as in his native for e, as my selfe have proved.

The Names

It is called in Latine ofmunda it is more truly named Filix palustris, or aquatilis some terme it by the name of Filicastrum most of the Alchimists call it Lunaria maior I alcrius Cordus nameth it Filix latifolia it is named in high-Dutch, Gross farn: in low-Dutch, Groot Uaren, wilt Uarren; in English, Water-Ferne, Osmund the Water-man of some, Saint Christophers herbe, and Osmund.

The Temperature

The root of this also is hot and dry, but lesse than they of the sormer ones.

The Vertues.

A The root, and especially the heart or middle part thereos, boiled or else stamped, and taken with some kinde of liquor, is thought to be good for those that are wounded, dry-beaten, and brussed, that have fallen from some high place and for the same cause the Empericks do put it in decoctions, which the later Physitians do call wound-drinks fome take it to be so essectivall, and of so great a vertue, as that it can dissolve cluttered bloud remaining in any inward part of the body, and that it also can expell or drive it out by the wound.

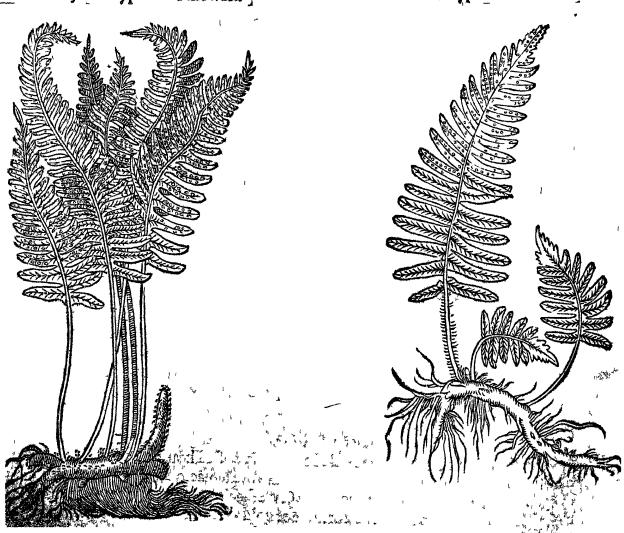
The tender sprigs thereof at their first comming forth are excellent good vnto the purposes aforesaid, and are good to be put into balmes, oyles, and consolidatines, or healing plaisters, and

into vnguents appropriate vnto wounds, punctures, and fuch like.

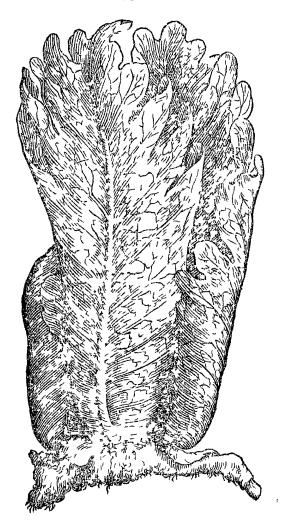
CHAP. 467: Of Polypodie or wall-Ferne.

I Polypodium.
Wall Ferne, or Polypodie of the wall.

2 Polypodium quercinum.'
Polypodie of the Oke.



‡ 3 Polypodium Indicum. Indian Polypody.



The Description

thought to be like those of male Ferne, but that they are far lesser, and not nicked at all in the edges these do presently spring vp from the roots, being cut on both the edges with many deepe gashes, cuen hard to the middle rib, on the vpper side they are smooth, on the nether side they are lightly powdsed as it were with dusty markes the root is long, not a singer thick, creeping aslope, on which are seen certaine little buttons like to those pits and dents that appeare in the tailes of cuttle sistes. this hath in it a certaine sweetnesse, with a taste something harsh this kinde of serne likewise wanteth not onely shours and seed, but stalkes also.

2 Polypodie of the Oke is much like vnto that of the wall, yet the leaves of it are more finely cut, smooth on the vppci side, of a pale green color, together with the stalkes and middle ribs, on the nether side rough like those of Ferne this Ferne also liveth without a stalke: it groweth without seed the root hath many strings fastned to it, one folded within another, of a meane bignesse, and sweet in taste it sendeth forth heere and there new dodkins or springs, whereby it increaseth.

‡ 3 Clusius in his Evotickes, lib 4. cap. 17. giues vs the History of an Indian Ferne or

Polypody found amongst the papers of one Dr. Nicholas Colie a Dutch Physitian, who died in his returne from the East-Indies. The root of it was six inches long, and almost one thicke, of the same shape and colour as the ordinarie one is from this came up three leaues, of which the third was leffer than the other two, the two larger were eleuen inches long and their breadth from the middle rib (which was very large) was on each side almost flue inches; the edges were divided almost like an Oken case from the middle rib came other veines that ran to the ends of the divisions, and betweene these be smaller veines variously divaricated and netted, which made the lease shew prettily. The colour of it was like that of a div oken lease. Where Dr. Colie gathered this it was uncertaine, for he had left nothing in writing. ‡

It groweth on the bodies of old rotten trees, and also vpon old walls, and the tops of houses it is likewise found among rubbish neere the borders of fields, especially under trees and thornes, and now and then in woods and in some places it groweth ranke and with a broader lease, in others not so ranke; and with a narrower lease.

That which groweth on the bodies of old Okes is preferred before the rest, in stead of this most do which is found under the Okes, which for all that is not to be termed Quercinum, or Polypodie of the Oke.

Polypody is greene all the yeere long, and may be gathered at any time; it bringers forth new leaves in the first spring.

The Grecians call it wire one of the holes of the fishes Polypi, appearing in the roots: it is called in Latine, Polypodium, after the Greeke name, and many times Filicula, as though they should say Parua Filix, or little Ferne: the Italians name it Polipodio: the Spaniards, Filipodio, and Polypodio: in high Dutch, Engelfus, Baumfart, Stopffourtz: in low Dutch, Boom varen: in French, Polypode. and we of England, Polypodie: that which groweth vpon the wall we call Polypodie of the wall, and that on the Oke, Polypodie of the Oke.

The Temperature.

The Temperature.

The Temperature.

The Vertues.

Diofeorides writeth, that it is of power to purge and to draw forth choler and flegme. Attuarius addeth, that it likewise purgeth melancholy: other suppose it to be without any purging force at all or else to have very little of the same minde is also Johannes Monardus, who thinketh it purgeth very gently, which thing is confirmed by Experience, the mistris of things. For in very deed Polypody of it felfe doth not purge at all, but onely ferueth a little to make the belly foluble, being boiled in the broth of an old cocke, with Beetes or Mallowes, or other like things that moone to the stoole by their slipperines Ioanaes Mesure teckoneth vp Polypodie among those things that do especially dry and make thin peraduenture he had respect to a certaine kinde of Arthritis, or ache in the joints in which not one only part of the body, but many together most commonly are touched for which it is very much commended by the Brabanders and other inhabitants about the river Rhene, and the Maze In this kinde of disease the hands, the seet, and the joints of the knees and elbowes do swell. There is joined withall a feeblenesin mooning, through the extremity of the paine sometimes the upper parts are lesse grieued, and the lower more. The humors do also easily run from one place to another, and then settle. Against this disease the Geldres and Cleuelanders do viethe decoction of Polypodie, whereby they hope that the superfluous humours may be wasted and dried up, and that not by and by, but in continuance of time for they appoint that this decoction should be taken for certaine daies together.

But this kinde of gout is sooner taken away either by bloud letting, or by purgations, or by both, and afterwards by sweate, neither is it hard to be cured if these generall remedies be vsed in time for the humors do not remaine fixed in those joints, but are rather gathered together than

fettled about them.

Therefore the body must out of hand be purged, and then that which remaineth is to be wafted and consumed away by such things as procure sweate.

Furthermore, Dioscorides faith, that the root of Polypody is very good for members out of

joint, and for chaps betweene the fingers.

The root of Polypodie boiled with a little home, water, and pepper, and the quantitie of an ounce given, emptieth the belly of cholericke and pituitous humours; fome boile it in water and wine, and give thereof to the quantitie of three ounces for some purposes with good successe.

CHAP. 468. Of Oke-Ferne.

To Vr Author here (as in many other places) knit knots, somewhat intricate to loose, for first he consonnds in the names and nature the Polypody of the Oke, or lesser Polypodie with the Dryopteris, or Oke-Ferne, but that I have now put backe to the former chapter, his sit place; then in the second place did he give the Description of the Dryopteris of the Adwers. taken from thence, pag 263. Then were the place, times, names, &c. taken out of the chapter of Dryopteris Candida of Dodonaus, being, Pempt. 3. lib. 5. cap 4. But the figure was of the Filicula famina petraa 4.0f Tabernamontanus. Now I will in this chapter give you the Dryopteris of the Adversaria, then that of Dodonaus, and thirdly that of Tragus, for I take them to be different; and this last to be that figured by our Author, out of Tabernamontanus. ‡

The Description.

Ferne before spoken of, but much lesser, smaller, and more finely cut or jagged, and is not about a foothigh, being a very slender and delicate tender herbe. The leaves are so finely jagged that in shew they resemble feathers, set round about a small rib or sinew; the backe side being sprinckled, not with russet or browne markes or specks, as the other Fernes are, but as it were painted with white spots or markes, not standing out of the leaves in scales, as the spots in the male. Ferne, but they are double in each lease close vnto the middle rib, or sinew. It stores long, browne, and somewhat halvy, very like vnto Polypody, but much slenderer, of a standard caussic teach. ‡ Rendeleting affirmed that he found the vse of this deadly, being put into measures in stead of Polypody by the ignorance of some Apothecaries in Dauphenye in France. Land hat send service that send service description together with a plant of this Ferne which have thought and service of set forth. ‡

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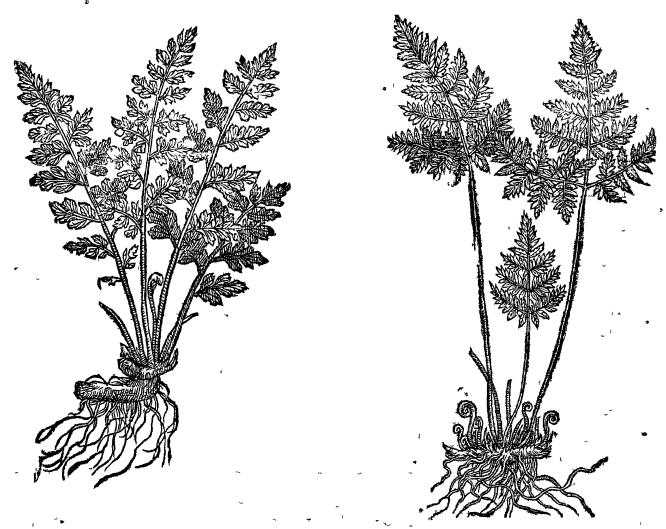
‡ Dryopters Aduerf.
True Oke Ferne.



\$ 2 Dryopteris alba Dod. White Oke-Ferne.

A STATE OF S

‡ 3 Dryopter's Tragi.
Tree Ferne.



Dryopteris Penaer Lobely.

The roots creepe in the ground or mire, neere the turfe or vpper part thereof, and fold amongst themselves, as the roots of Polypedium do, almost as big as a wheat straw, and about sive, fix, or seven inches long, cole blacke without; and white within, of a binding taste inclining to sweethesse, with an innumerable companie of small blacke sibres like haires growing thereunto. The stalkes spring from the roots in severall places, in number variable, according to the length and encrease of the root; I have seen small plants have but one or two, and some bigger plants have sourcene of sisteene: they have but a two-fold division, the stalke growing from the root, and the nerve beating the leaves: the stalke is about suc, six or seven inches long, no bigger that a bennet or small grasse stalke, one side star, as are the smalle beines, the rest round, smooth, and green. The sirst paire of nerves grow about three inches from the root, and so do all the rest grow by couples, almost exactly one against another, in number about eight, nine, or ten couples, the longest sidome exceeding arrinch in length. The leaves grow on those nerves also by couples, eight or nine couples on a saring, without any nickes or indentures, of a yello vish greene colour. This Ferne may b: said

cccc z

to be like Polypodium in his ciceping root, like the male I cine in his stall c, and like the semale Terre in his netues and leaves. I could finde no reed-teales on the backefides of any of the leaves of this I cine. Many years past I found this same in avery wet moore or bog, being the land of Richard Aufler, called Whitiow Moore, where Peate is now digged, a mile from Peters-field in Hampshire, and this sixth of July, 1 633, I digged up there many plants, and by them made this description. I neuer found it growing in any other place the leaves perish at Winter, and grow

spagaine very late in the Spring. Iol. 1 Good jer. July 6. 1633.

2 Dodoneus thus describes his Dryopteris (saith he) doth well resemble the male Teine, but the leaves are much smaller, and more finely cut, smooth on the foresaid, and of a yellowish given together with the stalkes and middle names, on the backe it is rough as other Fernes, and also limeth without stalke or seed. The root consists of sibres intricately folded together, of an indisse-rent thicknesse, here and these putting up new buds. This is the Adianthum of the Aduers. who affirme the vsc thereof to be safe, and not pennitious and deleterie, as that of Dryopters. It thus differs from the former, the leases of this are not fet directly one opposite to another, the directions of the leaves are larger and more divided. The root is more threddy, and creepes not so much as that of the former

This (which is Clusius his Fil & pumila faxatilis prima, and which I take to be the Dryopicis Of I the arbore of Trages) hathblacke flender long creeping roots, with few finall hard harry fibres tailined to them, of a very aftringent tafte from these insevp fundry stalkes a foothigh, divided into certaine branches of winged leanes, like to those of the semale l'erne, but much lesse, tenderes and fine cut, and having many blackish spots on their lower sides. This differs from the two for mer, in that the leaves are branched, which is a chiefe difference; and Bauhinus did very well ob ferue it, if he had as well followed it, when he divided Filix into ramofa & nonramofa. ‡

The Place. It is oftentimes found in funny places, in the vallies of mountains and little hils, and in the tops of the trunks of trees in thicke woods.

The Time.

The leaves hereof perish in Winter; in the Spring new come forth.

The Names.

This is called in Giceke Accomples in Latine, Querna Filix Oribasius in his eleventh book of physicall Collections calleth it Bryopters, of the inosse with which it is found, for, as Deoscorides with toth, it groweth in the mosse of Okes. The Apothecaries in times past miscalled it by the name of Adiantum but they did worse in putting it in compound medicines in stead of Adiantum. Valerius Cordus calleth it Pteridion in low- Dutch, Eischen baren : the Spaniards, Helecho de Roble. it is named in English, Oke-Ferne, Petty-Ferne; and it may most fitly be called Mosse-Ferne.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Oke-Ferne hath many tastes, it is sweet, biting, and bitter, it hath in the root a harsh or choking taste, and a mortifying qualitie, and therefore it taketh away haires. Dioscorides faith further, that Oke Feine stamped roots and all is a remedie to root up haires, if it be applied to the body after *fweating, the fweat being wiped away.

CHAP. 469: Of blacke Oke-Ferne.

Here is also a certaine other kinde of Ferne like to the former Oke-Ferne of Dedonaus his description, but the stalkes and ribs of the leaves are blackish, and the leaves of a deeper greene colour: this groweth out also immediately from the 100t, and is likewise diversly, but not so finely indented: the root is made up of many strings, not valike to the male Ferne, but much lesser.

2 The female blacke Ferne is like vnto the male, saving his leaves are not so sharpe at the

points, more white and broad than the male, wherein confisteth the difference.

¶ The Place. Thei grow likewise vpon trees in shadowie woods, and now and then in shadowie sandy banks, and vader hedges.

I Onopterismas. The male blacke Ferne.



of The Time.

They remaine greene all the yeare long otherwise than Polypodie & Maidens haire do, yet do they not cease to bring forth new leaues in Summer they are destitute of floures and seed, as is the former.

The Names.

This is called of divers of the later Herba-11sts, Dryopteru mgra, or blacke Oke-Ferne. of the likenesse that it hath with Digopterin; which we have called in English, Ole-Ferne, or mosse Ferne of others, Adianters warner, or blacke Maidens haue, that it may differ from the former, which is fallly called Adautum. There are of the late. Herbarists who would have it to be Lonchit. Perc, or rough Splecn-wort, but what likeneile hith it with the leaves of Scolopen lines? none at all theifore it is not Lonchitis offera, much lesse Adi antum Pliny, which differeth nor from Atansum Theophrasti, for what he hath of Adi natura, the same he taketh out of Theophia stus the right Advanum we will describe hereafter. Notwithstanding blacke Oke-Ferne was vsed of divers vnlearned Apothecaries of France and Germany for Advantu ,, or Maiden-haire of Lumbardy but these mendiderie in doing so, yet not so much as they who take Polypodie of the Oke for the true Maiden-haire.

The Temperature and Veriues. The blacke Oke Feine hath no flipticke qualitie at all, but is like in facultie to Trichomanes, Oi English Maiden-haire.

CHAP. 470. Of Harts-tongue.

The Description.

The common kinde of Harts-tongue, called Phylling, that is to say, a plant consisting only of leaues, bearing neither stalke, floure, not feed, refembling in shew a long tongue, whereof it hath been and is called in shops Lingva ceruma, that is, Harts tongue: these leaves are a foct long, smooth and plaine vpon one side, but vpon that side next the ground straked overthwart with certaine long rough markes like finall wormes, hanging on the backfide thereof. The root is blacke, hairy, and twifted, or so growing as though it were wound together.

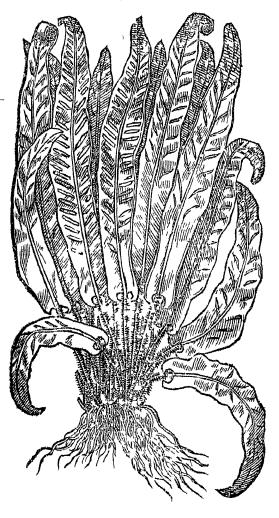
The other kind of Feine, called Phyllitis multifida, or Lacinaia, that is, iagged Harts tongue, is very like vnto the former, fauing that the leaves thereof are cut or ragged like a mans hand, or the

palme and browantles of a Deare, bearing neither stalke, floure, nor feed.

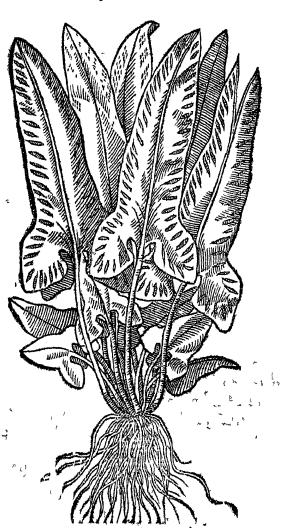
There is another kinde of Harts-tongue called Hemioniti, which hath bred some controuerfie among writers · for some haue tooke it for a kinde of Harts-tongue, as it is indeed; others describe it as a proper plant by it selfe, called Hemionitu, of muno, that is, Muliu, a Mule, because Mules do delight to feed thereon: it is barren in feeds, stalkes, and sloures, and in shape it agreeth very well with our Harts-tongue: the roots are compact of many blackish haires: the leanes are spotted on the backfide like the common Harts-tongue, and differ in that, that this Hemionitis in the base or lowest parts of the leaues is arched after the manner of a new Moone, or a forked arrow, the yougest and smallest leaves being like vnto the great Binde-weed, called Volubilit.

There is a kinde of Ferne called likewise Hemionitus sterilus, which is a very small and base herbe not aboue a finger high, having foure or five small leaves of the same substance and colour, spotted on the backe part, and in taste like Harrs-tongue; but the leaves beare the shape of them of Totabona, or good Henry, which many of our Apothecaries do abuffuely take for Mercurie. The roots are very many, smooth, blacke, and threddie, bearing neither stalke, floure, nor feed: this plant Ccccc 3

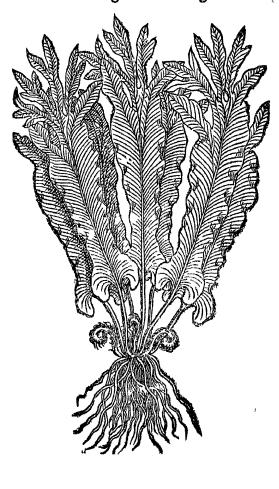
r *Phyllius*. Haits tongue.



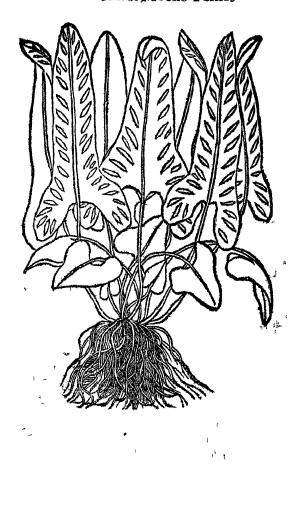
‡ 3 Hemionitis maior.
Mules Ferne, or Moone-Ferne.



2 Phyllus multifida. Finger Harts-tongue.



‡ 4. Hemionitis minor. Small Moone-Ferne.



5 Hemionitis perigrina. Handed Moone-Ferne.



my very good friend M^r. N^rcholas Belson found in a grauelly lane in the way leading to Oxey parke neere vnto VVatford, fifteene miles from London it growes likewise on the stone walls of Hampton Court, in the garden of M^r. Huggens, keeper of the said house or pallace.

5 There is a kinde of Ferne called also Hemionity, but with this addition Peregrina, that is
very seldome found, and hath leaues very like to
Harts-tongue, but that it is palmed or bianched
in the part next the ground, almost in manner of
the second Phyllitis, at the top of the leaues; of
therwise they resemble one another in nature
and forme.

The Place.

The common Harts-tongue groweth by the waies fides as you trauell from London to Exceter in great plenty, in shadowie places, and moist stonie vallies and wels, and is much planted in gardens.

The second I found in the garden of Master Cranwich a Chirurgion dwelling at Much-dunmow in Essex, who gaue me a plant for my garden.

‡ M'. Goodyer found it wilde in the banks of a lane neere Swaneling, not many miles from Southampton. ‡

It groweth vpon Ingleborough hils, and diuers other mountains of the North of England.

The Time.

It is greene all the yeare long, yet lesse greene in winter: in Sommer it now and then bringeth forth new leaves.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke and in Latine also Phyllitis: in shops, Lingua ceruina and falsely Scolopendria, for it differest much from the right Scolopendria, or Stone Ferne it is called in high Dutch, History in Sow Dutch, Herstonge in Spanish, Lengua ceruina in French, Langue de Cerf: in English, Harts-tongue of some, Stone Harts-tongue: Apuleius in his 83. Chapter nameth it Radiolus.

¶ The Temperature.

It is of a binding and drying facultie.

The Vertues.

This common Harts-tongue is commended against the laske and bloudy six: Dioscorides tea-A cheth, that being drunke in wine it is a remedie against the bitings of serpents.

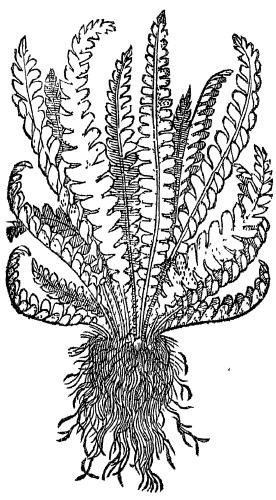
It doth open the hardnesse and stopping of the spleen and liver, and all other griefes proceeding of oppulations or stoppings whatsoever.

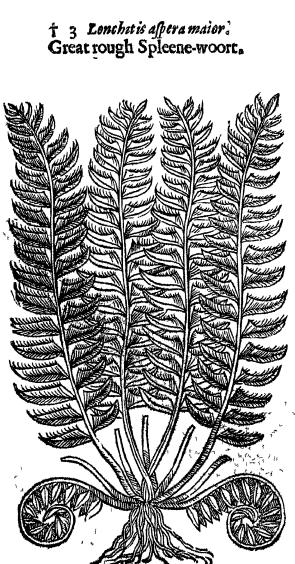
CHAP. 471. Of Spleene-woort, or Milt-waste.

The Description.

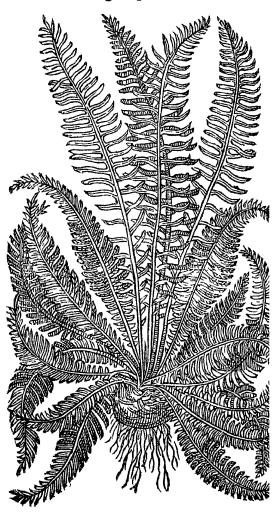
Spleene-woort being that kinde of Ferne called Aplenium, or Ceterach, and the true scolopendria, hath leaves a span long, tagged or cut vpon both sides, even hat dro the middle ribbe;
every cut or incidere being as it were cut halfe round (whereby it is knowne from the
rough Spleene-woort) not one cut right against another, but one besides the other, set in severall
order, being slipperie and greene on the upper side, soft and downie underwith, which when they
be withered are solded up together like a scrole, and hairs without, much like to the rough Beare,
worme wherewith men bait their hookes to catch sish: the root is small blacke, and rough, much
platted or interlaced, having neither stalke, floure, nor seeds.

Asplemum sive Ceterach.
Spleenewoort or Miltwaste.



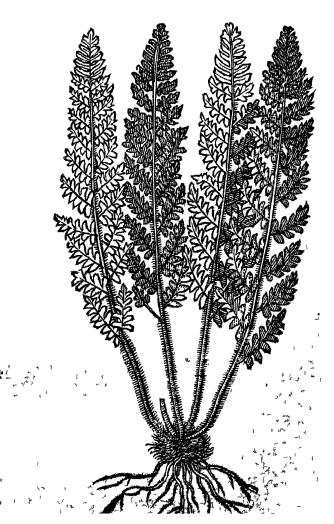


2 Lonchitis aspera.
Rough Spleenewoort.



† 4 Lonchitis Marantha.

Bastard Spleene-woort.



Rough Spleenewoort is partly like the other Fernes in shew, and beareth neither stalke nor seed, having narrow leaves a foot long, and somewhat longer, slashed on the edges even to the middle rib, smooth on the vpper side, and of a swart greene colour, vnderneath rough, as is the leaves of Polypodie the root is blacke, and set with a number of slender strings.

‡ 3 This greater Spleenwoort hath leaves like Geterach, of a spanne long, somewhat resembling those of Polypodie, but that they are more divided, snipt about the edges, and sharpe pointed: the root is sibrous and stringie. This growes on the rockes and mountainous places of Italy,

and is the Lonchitis asperamaior of Matthiolus and others. ‡

4 This kinde of Spleenewoort is not onely barren of stalks and seeds, but also of those spots and marks wherewith the others are spotted: the leaves are sew in number, growing pyramidis or neeplewise, great and broad below, and sharper toward the top by degrees. the root is thick, black, and bushie, as it were a Crowes nest.

The Place.

Chterach groweth vpon old stone walls and rockes, in darke and shadowie places throughout the West part of England; especially vpon the stone walls by Bristow, as you go to Saint Vincent's Rocke, and likewise about Bathe, Wells, and Salisburie, where I have seene great plentie thereof.

The rough Spleenwoort groweth vpon barren heaths, drie sandie bankes, and shadowie places in most parts of England, but especially on a heath by London called Hampstead heath, where it groweth in great abundance.

The Names.

Spleene-woort or Milt-waste is called in Greeke, arm in Latine likewise, Assenium, and also Scolopendria. of Gaza, Mula herba in shops, Ceterach in high Dutch, Stepnsarn: in low Dutch, Stepnsaren, and Milterupt. in English, Spleenwoort, Miltwaste, Scaleferne, and Stoneserne: it is called Asplenian, because it is speciall good against the infirmities of the Spleene or Milt, and Scolopendria, of the likenesse that it hath with the Beare-worme, before remembred..

Rough Miltwaste is called of divers of the later writers Asplemum sylvestre, or wilde Spleenwoort: of some, Asplemum magnum, or great Spleene-woort: Valerius Cordus calleth it Strutzopteris and Dioscorides, Lonchitis aspera, or rough Spleene-woort. in Latine according to the same Authour, Lon-

gina, and Calabrina, in English, rough Spleen-wort, or Miltwaite.

These plants are of thin parts, as Galen witnesseth, yet are they not hot, but in a meane.

These plants are of thin parts, as Galen witnesseth, yet are they not hot, but in a meane.

Dioscorides teacheth, that the leaves boiled in wine and drunk by the space of forty daies, do take A away infirmities of the spleen, help the strangurie, and yellow iaundice, cause the stone in the bladder to moulder and passe away, all which are performed by such things as be of thinne and subtill parts: he addeth likewise that they stay the hicket, or yeoxing, and also hinder conception, either inwardly taken, or hanged about the partie, and therefore, saith Pliny, Spleenewoort is not to be given to women, because it bringeth barrennesse.

There be Empericks or blinde practitioners of this age, who teach, that with this herbe not one-B' ly the hardnesse and swelling of the Spleene, but all infirmities of the liver also may be essectually, and in very short time remodued, infomuch that the sodden liver of a beast is restored to his former constitution againe, that is, made like vnto a raw liver, if it bee boyled againe with this herbe.

But this is to be reckoned among the old wives fables, and that also which Diescorides telleth of, couching the gathering of Spleenewoort in the night, and other most vaine things, which are found here and there scattered in old books: from which most of the later Writers do not abstaine, who many times fill up their pages with lies and frivolous tores, and by so doing do not a little decine.

yong students.

[†] Formerly under the trile of Losobius Mar subservus put the figure now in the third place, and the figure which thould have been interpretable the trile of Fiberle petras mas

Снар. 472. Of divers small Fernes.

of The Description.

His small or dwarfe Ferne, which is seldome found except in the banks of stony fountaines, wells, and rockes bordering upon rivers, is very like unto the common Biak cs in leaves, but altogether lesser: the root is composed of a bundle of blacke threddie frings.

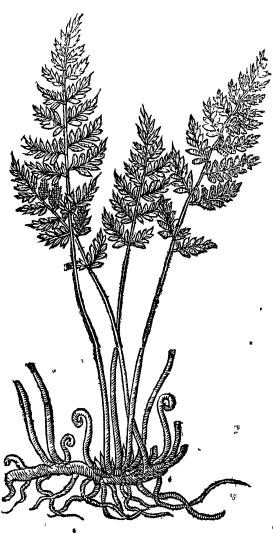
The female, which is found likewise by running streames, wells, and fountaines, vpon rockes, and stonic places, is like the precedent, but is a great deale similar, blacker of colour, sewer rootes,

and shorter.

I Filicula fontanamas.
The male fountaine Fernc.

† 3 Filicula petraamas.
The male dwarfe stone Ferne.





The male dwarfe Ferne that groweth vpon the stonic mountaines of the North and We'sl parts of England, specially toward the sea, and also in the joints of stone walls among the mort er hath small leaves deepely cut on both sides, like vnto Ceterach or Spleene-woort, barren both seeds and stalks, as also of those spots or markes that are to be seene vpon the backe part of the other Fernes: the root creepeth along, set with some sew hairie strings, resembling those of the O'ke Ferne, called Dryopter's.

The female stone Ferne hath divers long leaves rising from a threddy root, contrarie to the of the male, composed of many small leaves finely minced or cut like the teeth of a saw, of a winterstructure to the male, composed of many small leaves finely minced or cut like the teeth of a saw, of a winterstructure colour, without any spots or marks at all, seeds or stalks, which groweth under shadow it rocks, and eraggie mountaines in most places. From a small root composed of many black e harrie, and intricately solding strings, come up many leaves two or three inches high, stiffe, thick e darke greene, and shanning: in the division, growth, position, shape and taste, it resembles the mask Ferne, and shath also rustice spots on the backes, the middle ribbe and stalke is of a staining brown

4 Filicula petra a famina, sive Chamasilix marina The semale dwarfe stone Ferne. (Anglica.



nish filken colour it growes in the chinkes of the rockes by the Sea fide in Cornewall.

The Place

The place is sufficiently touched in the defeription.

The Time.

They flourish both Winter and Sommer, for when the leaves wither by reason of age, there arise young to supplie the place, so that they are not to be seene without greene and withered leaves both at once

The Names.

It sufficeth what hath bin said of the names in their seuerall titles notwith standing the last described we have called Chamassiv marina Anglica which groweth upon the rockie clisse neere Harwich, as also at Douer, among the Sampire that there groweth.

The Temperature and Vertues

Their temperature and faculties inworking A are referred vnto the kindes of blacke Oke.

Fernes, called Dryopteru, and Onopteru.

† It is hard to say what our Author in this chapter meant, by his figures and descriptions, wherefore I have left his descriptions as I found them the second five against the was of the Londons Marantha, mentioned in the foregoing chapter. I have put Cluster for the third, which was of the Londons Marantha, mentioned in the foregoing chapter. I have put Cluster four first first surface four the fourth place I have put Lobbeth Chamashar marma arms four fourth place I have put Lobbeth Chamashar marma arms for the chamashar marma for the fourth place I have put Lobbeth Chamashar marma for the chamashar

CHAP. 473. Of true Maiden-haire.

The Kindes. The Kindes. The White, whereunto, and the white, whereunto, may be added another called Rutamuraria, or wall Rue, equall to the others in facultic, where of we will intreat.

True Maiden-haire.



The Description.

Hoso will follow the variable opinions of writers concerning the Ferne called Adianthum verum, or Capillus Venerus verus, must of necessitie be brought into a labyrinth of doubts, considering the divers opinions thereof but this I know that Venus haire, or Maidenhaire, is a low herb growing an hand high, smooth of a darke crimson colour, and glittering withall: the leaves be small, cut in sunder and nicked in the edges something like those of Coriander, consused for without order placed, the middle rib whereof is of blacke shining colour: the root consister of maine small threddie strings.

This Affyrian Maiden-hane is likewise abase or low herbe, having leaves, flat, simoth, and plaine, set you a black is middle rib, like vino that of the other Maiden-haire, cut or norched in the edges, naother Maiden-haire, cut or norched in the edges, na

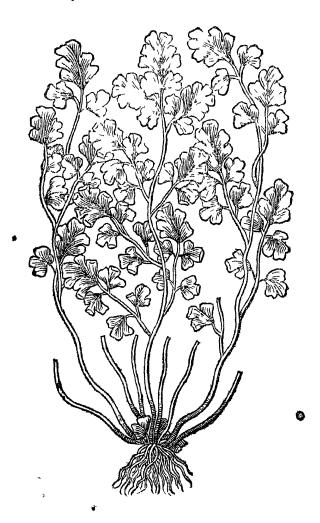
ture keeping no certaine forme but making one leafe of this fashion, and another far different from

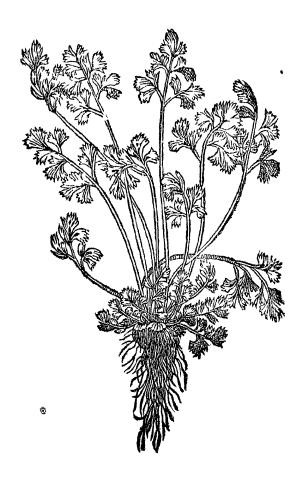
it: the root is tough and threddie.

3 This plant which we have inferted among the Adianthesas a kinde thereof, may without the practitioners in Physerrous fo passe, which is in great request in Flanders and Germanie where the practitioners in Physicke do yse the same in stead of Capillus Venerus, and with better successe than any of the Capillus Venerus, and with better successe than any of the Capillus Venerus, and with better successe than any of the Capillus Venerus, and with better successe than any of the Capillus Venerus, and with better successes.

herbs, although Marthiolus and Dioscorides himselfe hath made this wall Rue to be a kinde of Paronychia, or Nailew oort notwithstanding the Germanes wil not leave the vse theiros, but receive it as the true Adianth, esteeming it equal, if not far better, than either ceterach, Capillus Vinerus verus, or Tricomanes, called also Polytrichon it bringesh forth very many leaves, round and slender, cut into two or three parts, very hard in handling, smooth and greene on the outside, of an ill sauoured dead colour underneath, set with little sine spots, which evidently sheweth it to be a kinde of Feine the root is blacke and full of strings.

2 Capillus Peneris Syriaca. Affyrian Maiden haire. 3 Ruta muraria, sive Saluiavita. Wall Rue,or Rue Maiden-haire.





The Place.

The right Maiden-haire groweth vpon walls, in stonie, shadowie, and moist places, necre vnto fountaines, and where water droppeth: it is a stranger in England: notwithstanding I have heard it reported by some of good credit, that it groweth in divers places of the West countrey of England.

The Assyrian Maiden-haire taketh his surname of his native countrey Assyria, it is a stranger in

Europe.

Stone Rue groweth vpon old walls neere vnto waters, wells, and fountaines: I found it vpon the wall of the churchyard of Dartford in Kent, hard by the river fide where people ride through, and also vpon the walls of the Churchyard of Sittingburne in the same Countie, in the middle of the towne hard by a great lake of water, and also vpon the Church walls of Railey in Essex, and divers other places

The Time.
The fe plants are greene both winter and former, and yet haue neither floures nor feed.

Maiden-haire is called in Greek and me Theophrastus and Pliny name it Adiantum nigrum, or black Maiden-haire; for they set downer two Maiden-haires, the blacke and the white, making this the Maiden-haire Rue of the wall the white it is called in Latine Polytrichum, Callitrichum, Cintinalis, and the Rue of the wall the white it is called in Latine Polytrichum, Callitrichum, Cintinalis, and Supercilium terra of Apuleius, Capillus Veneris, Gapullaris, Crinita: 82 of divers, Coriandrum thaire, and Venus Secolled our Ladies haire.

It

It is called Adianton because the leafe, as Theophrastus saith, is never wet, for it casteth off water that falleth thereon, or being drowned or couered in water, it remaineth still as if it were dry, as Pliny likewise writeth, and is termed Callitricon and Polytricon, of the effect it hath in dying haire,

and maketh it to grow thicke.

VVall Rue is commonly called in Latine, Ruta muraria, or Ruta muralis of fome, Saluia vita, but wherefore I know not, neither themselves, if they were living of the Apothecaries of the Low-Countries Capillus Venerus, or Maiden haire, and they have vsed it a long time for the right Maiden haire, it is that kinde of Adi antum which Theophrastus termed Adiantum Candidum, or white Maiden haire, for he maketh two, one blacke, and the other white, as we have faid Pling doth likewife fet downe two kindes, one he calleth Polytricon, the other, Tricomanes, or English Maiden-haire, whereof we will intreate in the chapter following, which he hath falfely fet downe for a kinde of Advantum, for Tricomanes doth differ from Advantum

Some there be that thinke, Wall-Rue is Paronychia Dioscoridis, or Dioscorides his Whitlow-wort, wherein they have been greatly deceived it is called in high Dutch, Maurtanien; in lov Dutch, Steencrupt: in French, Rue de maraille in English, Wall-Rue, and white Maiden-haire.

The Tempe, ature and Vertues.

The true Maiden-haire, as Galen testifieth, doth dry, make thin, waste away and is in a meane be. A tweene heate and coldnesse Mesues sheweth that it consistes to valide or disagreeing parts, and that some are watery and earthy, and the same binding, and another superficially lot and thinne: And that by this it taketh away obstituctions or stoppings, maketh things thinke that are thicke, looseneth the belly, especially when it is fresh and greene for as this part is thin, so is it quickly resolued, and that by reason of his binding and earthy paits it stoppeth the belly, and stayeth the laske and other fluxes.

Being drunke it breaketh the stone, and expelleth not onely the stones in the kidnies, but also B

those which sticke in the passages of the vrine.

It raiseth vp groffe and slimie humors out of the chest and lungs, and also those which sticke in C the conduits of the winde pipe, it breaketh and raiseth them out by spetting, if a loch or licking medicine be made thereof.

Moreouer, it confumeth and wasteth away the Kings-euill, and other hard swellings, as the D same Author affirmeth, and it maketh the haire of the head or beard to grow that is fallen and

Dioscorides reckoneth vp many vertues and operations of this Maiden-haire, which do not onely E differ, but are also contrary one to another. Among others he faith, that the same stancheth bloud: and a little before, that it draweth away the secondines, and bringeth downe the desired sickenes. which words do confound one another with contrarieties, for what foeuer things do stanch bloud, the same do also stay the termes.

He addeth also in the end, that it is sowne about sheepe-folds for the benefit of the sheepe, but F

what that benefit should be, he sheweth not

Besides, that it cannot be sowne, by reason it is without seed, it is euident, neither can it sitly be remooued Therefore in this place it seemeth that many things are transposed from other places, and falfly added to this chapter and peraduenture some things are brought hither out of difcourse of Cytisus, or Milke Tresoile, whereof here to write were to small purpose.

Wall-Rue is not much vnlike to blacke Maiden-haire in temperature and facultie.

Wall-Rue is good for them that have a cough, that are short winded, and that be troubled with stitches and paine in their sides

Being boiled, it causeth concoction of raw humors which sticke in the lungs; it taketh away

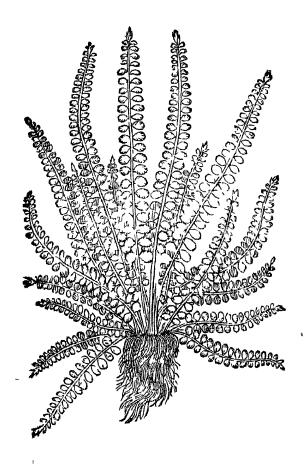
the paine of the kidnies and bladder, it gently prouoketh wrine, and driueth forth stones.

It is commended against ruptures in young children, and some assirme it to be excellent good if the powder thereof be taken continually for forty daies together.

CHAP. 474. Of English, or common Maiden-baire.

Mglish Maiden-haire hath long leaves of a darke green colour, consisting of very many small round leaves serveon a middle rib, of a shining blacke colour dashed on the nether fide with small rough markes or speckes, of an overworne colour: the roots are imall and threddy.

I Irichomanes mas The Male English Maiden-haire.



The female English Maiden haire is like vnto the procedent, lauing that it is leffer, and wanteth those spors or markes that are in the other, wherein confineth the difference. ‡ Our Authors figure was of the Truchom tres famina of Tabernamiontanis, which expresses a variety with branched leaves, and therein only was the difference. ‡

The Place.

It growes for the most part nere vnto springs and brookes, and other mouth places, upon old stone walls and rockes: I sound it growing in a shadowie sandie lane in Betsome, in the parish of Southfleet in Kent, vpon the ground whereas there was no stones or stony ground need vnto it, which before that time I did neuer see, it groweth likewise upon stone walls at her Majeflies palace of Richmond, & in most stone wals of the West and North parts of England. ‡ Mr. Goodyer faith, that in Ianuary, 1624 he faw enough to lade an horse growing on the bancks in a lane, as he rode betweene Rake and Headly in Hampshire neere Wollmer For-

The Time.

It continueth a long time, the coldnesse of winter doth it no harme, it is barren as the other Fernes are, whereof it is a kinde.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, receivent in Latine, Felicula, as though we should say, Parua Filex, or little Ferne; also Capellars in shops, Capellus Veneris. Apuleius in his 51 chapter maketh it all one with Callitrichon of some it is called Polytrichon in English, common Maiden-haire.

These, as Dioscorides and Galen do write, have all the faculties belonging to Adiantum, or blacke Maiden-haire.

The decoction made in wine and drunke, helpeth them that are short winded, it helpeth the cough, ripeneth tough flegme, and avoideth it by spitting.

The lie wherein it hath been fodden, or laid to infuse, is good to wash the head, causing the scurfe and scales to fall off, and harre to grow in places that are pild and bare.

CHAP. 475. Of Thistles.

The Kindes

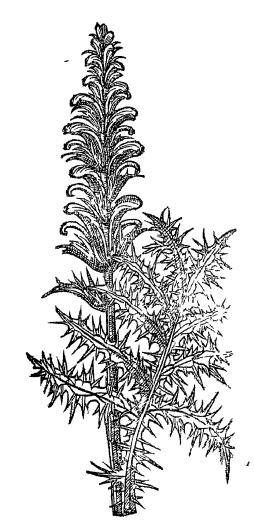
He matter of the Thistles is divers, some Thistles serve for nourishment, as the Artichoke without prickles, and the Artichoke with prickles, other for medicine, as the root of Carling which is good for many things, the bleffed thiftle also, otherwise called Carduus benedictus; Huiver, and divers others: fome are possonsome, as Chameleon niger; one smooth, plaine, and without prickles, as the Thistle called Beares Breech, or Acanthus fatium, whereof there is another with prickles, which we make the wilde, of the which two we intend to write in this chapter.

The Description.

Beares breech of the garden hath broad leaves, smooth, somewhat blacke, gashed on both the edges, and set with many cuts and sine nickes; betweene which riseth up in the midst a big stalke brauely deckt with floures, set in order from the middle vpward, of colour white, of forme long, which are armed as it were with two catkins, one higher, another lower rafter them grow forth the huskes, in which is found broad feed; the roots be blacke without and white with in, and full of clammie suice, and are dissided into many off-springs, which as they creepe far, so do they now and then bud forth and grow afresh. these roots are so full of life, that how little somer of them remaine, it oftentimes also bringeth forth the whole plant.

I Acanthus fativus. Garden Beares-breech. ‡ 2 Acanthus syl aculeutus.
Prickley Beares-breech.





Wilde Beares-breech, called Acanthus fyluestris, Pena setteth forth for Chameleonta Monspelsensum, and reporteth that he found it growing amongst the grauelly and moist places neere to the
walls of Montpellier, and at the gate of Aegidia, betweene the fountaine and the brookeneere to
walls of Montpellier, and at the gate of Aegidia, betweene the fountaine and the brookeneere to
the wall this thistle is in stalke, floures, coloui of leaues and feed like the first kinde, but shorter
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Dioscorides writeth, that garden Branke Vriine groweth in most and stonie places, and also in gardens: it were viadusfiedly done to seeke it in either of the Germaines any where, but in gardens onely, in my garden it doth grow very plentifully.

The wilde was found in certain places of Italy neere to the sea, by that notable learned man alfords Fancius, Physician to the Duke of Ferrara, and professor of simples and Physick, and is a strange of the Fancius, Physician to the Duke of Ferrara, and professor of simples and Physick, and is a strange of the Fancius, Physician to the Duke of Ferrara, and professor of simples and Physick, and is a strange of the Fancius.

Both the Branke Vrsines do floure in the sommer season, the seed is ripe in Autumne the root remaineth fresh, yet now and then it perisheth in winter in both the Germaines, if the weather be too cold but in England the sommer seldome or neuer dieth too cold but in England the sommer seldome or neuer dieth.

It is called in Greeke 20050: the Latines keepe the same name Ac anthus yet dorn Acanthus signific generally all kinde of Thistles and that is called Acanthus by the significant and Beares breech.

The tame or garden Branke Vrsine is named in Latine Sativus, or Hyposte Acanthus. in Greeke, The tame or garden Branke Vrsine is named in Latine Sativus, or Hyposte Acanthus land, or smooth and of Galen, Oribasius, and Pliny, unappender. Pliny also callett this Acanthus land, or smooth Branke

Branke Vrsine, and reporteth it to be a citie herbe, and to serue for arbois. some name it Branca Vrsina (others vse to cal Cow-parsnep by the name of Branca Vrsina, but with the addition Germanica)
the Italians call it Acantho, and Branca Orsina the Spaniards, Terua Giguante the Ingrauers of old
time were wont to carue the leaves of this Branke Vrsine in pillers, and other works, and also vpon
the eares of pots, as among others Virgill testisseth in the third Eclog of his Bucolicks.

Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Et molli circum est ansas amplexies Acantha.

‡ I take Virgils Acanthus to be that which we now commonly call Pyracantha, as I shall here-

after shew when I come to treat thereof. ‡

The other Branke Vrsine is named in Greeke applies are and in Latine, Syluestris Acanthus, or wilde Branke Vrsine, and they may be called properly Acantha, or Spina, a prickle, by which name it is found called of most Herbarists, Acanthus yet there is also another I canthus a thornie shrub the liquour which issue the forth of it, as Herodotus and Theophrastus affirme, is a gumme for difference wherof peraduenture this kinde of Acanthus is named Herbacantha. There is likewise found among the bastard names of Acanthus the word Mamolaria, and also Crepula, but it is not expressed to which of them, whether to the wilde or tame it ought to be referred.

The Temperature.

Theleaues of the garden Branke Vrsine consist in a meane as it were betweene hot and cold, being somewhat moist, with a mollisying and gentle digesting facultie, as are those of the Mallow, and therefore they are profitably boyled in clysters, as well as Mallow leaues The root, as Galenteacheth, is of a more drying qualitie.

The Vertues.

A Dioscorides saith, that the roots are a remedie for lims that are burnt with fire, and that have been out of ioint, if they be laied thereunto that being drunke they prouoke vrine, and stop the belly that they helpe those that be broken, and be troubled with the crampe, and be in a consumption of the lungs.

They are good for such as have the ptisicke and spet bloud withal; for those that have fain from some high place, that are brussed and drie beaten, and that have overstrained themselves, and they are as good as the roots of the greater Comfrey, whereunto they are verielike in substance, tough inice, and qualitie.

Of the same root is made an excellent platser against the ache and numnesse of the hands and

feet.

D It is put into clysters with good successe against fundry maladies.

CHAP. 476. Of the Cotton Thistle.

¶ The Description.

He common Thistle, whereof the greatest quantitie of down is gathered for divers purposes, as well by the poore to stop pillowes, cushions, and beds for want of feathers, as also bought of the rich Vpholsters to mixewith the feathers and downe they do sell, which deceit would be looked vnto this Thistle hath great leaves, long and broad, gashed about the edges, and set with sharp and stiffe prickles all alongst the edges, covered all over with a soft cotton or downer out from the middest whereof riseth vp a long stalke above two cubits high, cornered, and set with silmes, and also sull of prickles: the heads are likewise cornered with prickles, and bring foorth floures consisting of many whitish threds the seed which succeedeth them is wrapped vp in down; it is long, of a light crimson colour, and lesser than the seede of bastard saffron: the root groweth deep in the ground, being white, hard, wooddie, and not without strings

The Illyrian cotton thisse hath a long naked root, beset about the top with a fringe of many small threds or lags: from which ariseth a very large and tall stalke, higher than any man, rather like a tree than an annual herbe or plant: this stalke is garnished with scroles of thinne leaves, from the bottome to the top, set full of most horrible sharpe prickes, and so is the stalke and everie part of the plant, so that it is impossible for man or beast to touch the same without great hurt or danger; his leaves are very great, far broader and longer than any other thisse what soever, covered with an hoarse cotten or downe like the former; the slowers doe grow at the top of the stalkes.

which is divided into fundry branches, and sie of a purple colour, fet or armed round about with the like, or rather sharper thornes than the aforesaid.

Acanthium album. The white Cotton Thistle.







The Place. These Thistles grow by high waies sides, and in ditches almost enery where? The Time

They floure from Iune vntill August, the second yeare after they be sown and in the mean time the feed waxeth ripe, which being thorow ripe the herbe perisheth, as doe likewise most of the other Thistles, which like no longer than till the feed be fully come to maturitie.

This Thistle is taken for that which is called in Greeke with which Diescorides describeth to have leaves set with prickles round about the edges, and to be covered with a thin downe like a copweb, that may be gathered and spun to make garments of, like those of silke in high Dutch it is called meilzwege diftill : in Low Dutch, witte weth diftel : in French, Chardon argentin in English, Cotton-Thistle, white Cotton-Thistle, wilde white Thistle, Argentine or the Silver Thistle.

The Temperature and Vertues. Dioscorides saith, that the leaves and roots hereof are a remedy for those that have then bodies drawne backwards; thereby Galen supposeth that these are of temperature hot.

CHAP. 477. Of our Ladies-Thistle.

He leaves of our Ladies Thiftle are as bigge as those of white Comen Thistle for the leaves thereof be great, broad, large, gashed in the edges, armed with a matterede of thise and sharpe prickles, as are those of Ote-Thistle, but they are without down, altogether slippery, of a light Ddddd 3

Carduus Marie. Ladies Thistle.



green and speckled, with white and the ky species and lines draw to divers water the stalk is highly and as hig as a mans singer—the sources grow forth of heads full of prickles, being threds of a purple colour—the seed is wrapped in downer like that of Cotton Thisle—the root is long, thicke, and white.

The Place

It grewith upon waste and comp on places by high wates, and by dung hils alm off cuerte where.

The Tine.

It floureth and seedeth when Cotton Thistle doth.

The Names.

It is called in Latine, Cardius Lecteus, and Cardius Maria, in high Dutch, Dufer Utoubin Diffell in French, Chardon ac niffeed re in English, our Ladies Thistle it may properly be called Leucographus, of the white is cts and lires that are on the leaues Pliry in his 27. booke, chap. 11. maketh mentionoi an herb called Leucographus, but what marer of one it is he hathmot expressed; therefore it would be hard to assume this to be the same that his Leucographus is, and this is thought to bee Spira alba, called in Greeke 'wooda accomposition, or white Thistle, Milk Thistle, and Cardius Ramptarius. Of the Arabians, Bedoard, or Bedeguar, as Mattheus Sylvaticus testisieth.

The Temperature and Veriues

The tender leaves of Carduus Leucographus, the prickles taken off, are sometimes vsed to bee

eaten with other herbes.

Galen writeth, that the roots of Spina alba do drie and moderately binde, that therefore it is good for those that be troubled with the lask and the bloudy flix, that it staieth bleedings, wasteth away cold swellings; easeth the paine of the teeth if they bee washed with the decoction thereof.

The feed thereof is of a thin essence and hot facultie, therefore he saith that it is good for those

that be troubled with cramps.

Diostorides affirmeth that the seeds being drunke are a remedie for infants that have their sinews drawne together, and for those that be bitten of screents: and that it is thought to drive away serpents, if it be but hanged about the necke.

CHAP. 478. Of the Globe Thiftle.

The Description.

Lobe Thiftle hath a very long stalke, and leaves iagged, great, long, and broad, deeply gasted, strong of smell, somewhat greene on the vpper side, and on the nether side whiter and downy: the sloures grow forth of a round head like a globe, which standeth on the tops of the stalkes; they are white and small, with blew threds in the midst: the seed is long, with haires of a meane length: the root is thicke and branched.

There is another Globe Thiftle that liath leffer searce, but more full of prickles, with round heads also: but there groweth out of them besides the floures, certaine long and stiffe prickles.

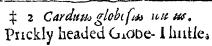
There is likewise another kinde resembling the first in forme and figure, but much lesser, and the stress thereof tend more to a blew.

Escretisals another Globe Thittle, which is the least, and hath the sharpest prickles of all the sharpest prickles of the

I Cardnus globosus. The Globe-Thistle.

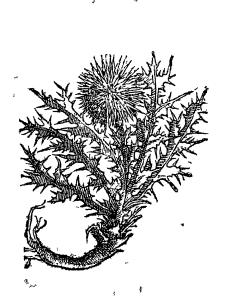


3 Carduus globessus minor. Small Globe-Thistle.





‡ 5 Carduus globosus capitulo latiores Flat headed Globe-Thistle.

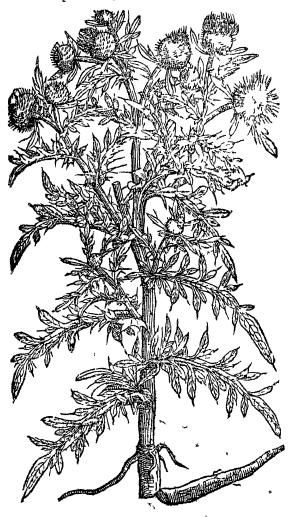




There is a certaine other kinde hereof, yet the head is not so round that is to say, flarter and broader aboue; out of which spring blew floures, the stalke hereof is stader, and covered with a white thin downe; the leaves are long, gashed likewise on both sides and armed in every corner with searge prickles.

6 There is another called the Down-Thistle, which riseth up with thicke and long stalks. The leaves thereof are tagged, set with prickles, white on the nether side the heads be tound and many in number, and are covered with a soft downe, and sharpe prickles standing forth on cuerie side, being on the upper part fraughted with purple sloures all of strings the seed is long, and shincth, as doth the seed of many of the Thistles.

† 6 Carduus eriocephalus. Woolly headed Thistle.



The Place

They are fown in gardens, and do not grow in these countries that we can finde.

‡ I have found the fixth by Pocklington and in other places of the Woldes in Yorke-thire M^r. Goodyer also found it in Hamp thire. ‡

The Names.

They floure and flourish when the other Thistles do.

The Names.

Fuchfius did at the first take it to be Chamaleon niger, but afterwards being better aduised, he named it Spina piregrina, and Cuduuis globosus. Valerius Cordus doth fitly call it
Spharocephalus the same name doth also agree
with the rest, for they have a round head like
a ball or globe. Most would have the first to
be that which Matthiolus setteth downe for
Spina alba this Thistle is called in English,
Globe Thistle, and Ball-Thistle.

The downe or woolly headed Thistle is called in Latine, being destitute of another name, Eriocephalus, of the woolly head: in English, Downe Thistle, or woolly headed Thistle. It is thought of divers to be that which Bartholomaus Vibeveteranus and Angelus Palea, Franciscan Friers, report to be called Corona Fratrum, or Friers Crowne. but this Thistle doth far differ from that, as is evident by those things which they have written concerning

Corona Fratrum; which is thus: In the borders of the kingdome of Aragon towards the kingdome of Castile we finde another kind of Thistle, which groweth plentifully there, by common wayes, and in wheate fields, &c. Vide Dod. Pempt. 5. lib. 5. cap. 5.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Concerning the temperature and vertues of these Thistles we can alledge nothing at all.

CHAP. 479. Of the Artichoke.

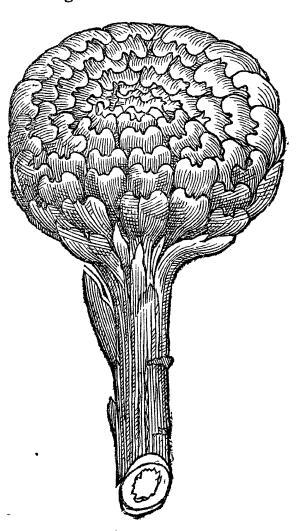
The Kindes.

Here be three forts of Artichokes, two tame or of the garden; and one wilde, which the Italian an esteemeth greatly of, as the best to be eaten raw, which he calleth Cardune.

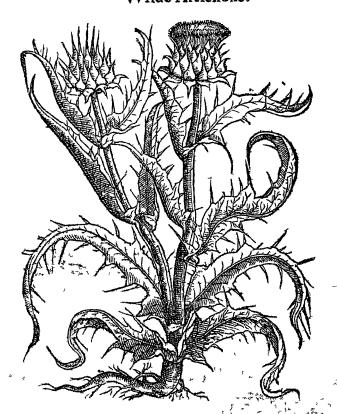
The Description.

He leaves of the great Artichoke, called in Latine Cinara, are broad, great, long, fet with deepe gashes in the edges, with a deepe channell or gutter alongst the middle, having be of dealer at all, or very few, and they be of a greene ash colour; the stalke is above a cubit high, that when forth on the top a stuit like a globe, resembling at the first a cone or Pine apple, that when it of many scales, which is when the fruit is great or loosed of a greenish red colour within the lower part sull of substance and white; but when it opens it selfer there growes.

I Cinara maxima Anglica. The great red Artichoke.



3 Cinara Gluestris. Wilde Artichoke.



THE MENT OF THE SECOND STATES

2 Cinara maxima alba. The great white Attichoke.



also vpon the cone a floure all of threds, of a gallant purple tending to a blew colour. The seed is long, greater and thicker than that of our Ladies thistle, lying under soft and downy haires which are contained within the fruit. The root is thicke, and of a meane length.

The second great Artichoke differeth from the former in the colour of the fruit, otherwise there is little difference, except the fruit hereof dilateth it selfe further abroad, and is not so closely compact together, which maketh the difference.

3 The prickly Artichoke, called in Latine Carduus, or Spinosa Cinara, differerh nor from the former, saue that all the corners of the leaves hereof, and the stalkes of the cone or fruit, are armed with stiffe and sharp prickles, whereupon it beareth well the name of Carduus, or Thistle.

The Place

The Artichoke is to be planted in a fat and fruitfull foile: they do love water and most

ground They commit great error who cut away the fide or supersuous leaves that grow by the sides, thinking thereby to increase the greatnesse of the fruit, when as in truth they deprine the root from much water by that meanes, which should nourish it to the feeding of the fruit; for if you marke the trough or hollow channell that is in every lease, it shall appeare very evidently, that the

Creator in his fecret wisedome did ordanie those furrowes, euen from the extreme point of the leafe to the ground where it is fastned to the root, for no other purpose but to guide and leade that water which falls sai off, vnto the root, knowing that without such some of water the whole plant would wither, and the struct pine away and come to nothing

The Time.

They are planted for the most part about the Kalends of Nouember, or somewhat some. The plant must be fet and dunged with good store of ashes, for that kinde of dung is shought best for planting thereof. Every yeare the slips must be torne or slipped off from the body of the root, and these are to be set in Aprill, which will be are fruit about August rollowing, as Colin elle, Pilledius, and common experience teacheth

of The Name.

The Artichoke is called in Latine Civira, of Civis, Ashes, wherewith it loueth to be dunged, Galen calleth it in Greeke Kura, but with k and v in the first syllable of some it is called Castos—it is named in Italian, Carcios st. Artichoke in Spanish, Alearrhofa—in English, Artichoke in French, Artichoke in low-Dutch, Artichoken: whereupon divers call it in Latine Articocalus, and Artichoken.

coca in high-Dutch, Strobuboza.

The other is named in Latine commonly not onely Spinofa cinar is or prickly Artichoke, but also of Palladius, Carduus of the Italians, Cardo, and Cardino of the Spaniards, Cardos of the French men, Chandons I conhart as I welfins and most writers take it to be Scolymus Dioscorodis but Scolymus Dioscorido hath the lease of Chamelcon or sp na alba, with a stalke full of leaves, and a pickly head. but neither is Cinara the Artichoke which is without prickles, nor the Aitichok with prickles any fuch kinde of herbe, for though the head hath prickles, yet the stalke is not full of leaves, but is many times without leaves, or else hath not past a lease or two. Cinara doth better agree with that which Theophrassus and Pliny call xieme, Castus, and yet it doth not bring forth stalles from the root creeping alongs the ground it hath broad leaves set with prickles, the middle ribs of the leaves, the skin pilled off, are good to be eaten, and likewise the situit, the seed and down taken away, and that which is inder is as tender as the braine of the Date tree which things Theophraflus and Plusy report of actes. That which they write of the stalkes, sent forth immediately from the root vpon the ground, which are good to be eaten, is peraduenture the ribs of the leaues, euerie fide taken away (as they be secued up at the table) may be like a stalke, except even in Sicilia, where they grew only in Theophrastuse. It bringeth forth both certaine stalks that he on the ground, and another also standing straight vp; but afterwards being removed and brought into Italy or England, it bringeth forth no more but one vpright for the soile and clyme do much prevaile in altering of plants, as not onely Theophr is teacheth, but also even experience it selfe declareth: and of (actus, Theophrastus writeth thus; were (Cactus) groweth onely in Sicilia. it bringeth forth presently from the root stalkes lying along upon the ground, with a broad and prickly lease: the stalkes being pilled are fit to be eaten, being somewhat bitter, which may be preserved in brine: it bringeth forth also another stalke, which is likewise good to be eaten.

The nailes, that is, the white and thicke parts which are in the bottome of the outward scales or flakes of the fruit of the Artichoke, and also the middle pulpe whereon the downy seed stands, are eaten both raw with pepper and salt, and commonly boyled with the broth of fat sless, with pepper added, and are accounted a dainty dish, being pleasant to the taste, and good to procure bodily list, so likewise the middle ribs of the leaues being made white and tender by good cherishing and looking to, are brought to the table as a great service together with other junkets: they are eaten with pepper and salt as be the raw Artichokes yet both of them are of ill suyce, for the Artichoke containeth plenty of cholcricke suyce, and hath an hard substance, insomuch as of this is ingendred melancholy suyce, and of that a thin and cholerick bloud, as Galen teacheth in his book of the Faculties of nourishments But it is best to eate the Artichoke boyled the ribbes of the leaves are altogether of an hard substance, they yeeld to the body a raw and melancholy suice, and containe in them great store of winde.

It stayeth the involuntarie course of the naturall seed either in man or woman.

Some write, that if the buds of yong Artichokes be first steeped in wine, and eaten, they prouoke

vrine, and stir vp the lust of the body.

I finde moreouer, that the root is good against the ranke smell of the aime-holes, if when the pith is taken away the same root be boyled in wine and drunke, for it sendeth forth plenty of single whereby the ranke and rammish sauor of the whole body is much amended.



CHAP.480. Of Golden Thistles.

The Description

branched. The leaves are long, of a beautifull green, with deepe gashes on the edges, and set with most sharpe prickles the floures come from the bosome of the leaves, set in a scale chassile knap, very like to Succorie floures, but of colour as yellow as gold: in their places come vp broad flat and thin seeds, not great, nor wrapped in downenthe root is long, a singer thickey set, soft, and good to be eaten, wherewith swine are much delighted there issued forth of this triffle in what pair soeuei it is cut or broken, a myce as white as milke.

† There is some varietie of this Thistle, for it is found much larger about Montpelier than it is in Spaine, with longer branches, but fewer floures—the leaves also are spotted or streaked with white like as the milke Thistle—whence Clusius, whom I here follow, harb given two figures these-of—the former by the name of Scolymus Theophrasti Hispanicus, and the other by the title of scolymus Theophrasti Narbonensis. This with white spots I saw growing this yere with Mi. Tradesc in at South

Lambeth. ‡

The Spanish golden Thistle.

‡ Carduus Chryfanthemus Narbonensis.
The French golden Thistle.



The golden Thistle of Peru, called in the West Indies, Fique del Inserno, a friend of mine brought it vnto me from an Island there called Saint Iohns Island, among other seeds. What reason the inhabitants there have to call it so, it is vnto me vnknowne, vnlesse it be because of his fruit, which doth much resemble a sig in shape and bignesse, but so full of shape and venomous prickles, that whosoever had one of them in his throat, doubtlesse it would send him packing either to heaven or to hell. This plant bath a single wooddy root as big as a mainsthumbe, but somewhat long: from which ariseth a brittle stake full of 10 ynts or knees, dividing it selfe into sundry other small branches, set sull of leaves like vnto the milke Thisse but much smaller, and straked with many white lines or streakes: and at the top of the stakes come foreit saire and goodly yellow loures, very like vnto the sea Poppy, but more elegant, and of greater beauty, having in the midst

thereof a small knop or boll, such as is in the middle of our wild Poppy, but sull of sharpe thorns, and at the end thereof a staine or spot of a deepe purple—after the yellow floures be fallen, this foresaid knop groweth by degrees greater and greater, vntill it come to full maturitie, which openeth it selfe at the upper end, she wing his seed which is very blacke and round like the seeds of mustard. The whole plant and each part thereof doth yeeld verie great aboundance of milkie suyce, which is of a golden colour, falling and issuing from any part thereof, if it be cut or bruised—the whole plant perisheth at the approach of Winter. The vertues hereof are yet vnknowne vnto me, wherefore I purpose not to set down any thing thereof by way of consecture, but shall, God willing, be ready to declare that which certaine knowledge and experience either of myne owne or others, shall make manifest vnto me.

The Place,

The golden Thistle is sowne in gardens of the Low-Countries. Petrus Bellonius writes, That it groweth plentifully in Candy, and also in most places of Italy Clusius reporteth that he found it in the fields of Spaine, and of the kingdome of Castile, and about Montpelier, with sewer branches, and of a higher growth

The Indian Thistic groweth in Saint Iohns Island in the West Indies, and prospereth very well

in my garden.

The Time.

They floure from Iune to the end of August the seed of the Indian golden Thistle must be sowne when it is tipe, but it doth not grow vp vntill May next after.

The Names.

This Thistle is called in Latine Cardum Chrysanthemus in Greeke of Theophrastus, Emanus, for those things which he writeth of Scolymus in his sixth and seventh bookes doe wholly agree with this Thistle Chrysanthemus which are these, Scolymus, doth floure in the Sommer solftice, bravely and a long time together, it hath a root that may be eaten both sod and raw, and when it is broken it yeeldeth a milky suyce Giza nameth it Carduus. Of this Pliny also makes mention, lib 21.ca 16. Scolymus, saith he, differs from those kindes of Thistles, viz. Acarna, and Airastilus, because the root thereof may be eaten boyled. Againe, Lib. 22. Cap. 22. The East Countries vie it as a meate: and he calleth it by another name Aequation. Which thing also Theophrastus seemeth to affirme, in his sixt booke, for when he reckoneth up herbes whose leaves are set with prickles, he addeth Scolymus, or Limonia.

Notwithstanding, Pliny maketh mention likewise of another Scolymus, which hee affirmeth to bring forth a purple floure, and betweene the middle of the prickes to wax white quickely, and to fall off with the winde; in his twentieth booke, cap. 2. Vhich Thistle doubtlesse doth not agree with Carduus Chrysamhemus, that is, with Theophrastus his Scolymus, and with that which we mentioned before so that there be in Pliny two Scolymi; one with a root that may be eaten, and another with a purple floure, turning into downe, and that speedily waxeth white. Scolymus is likewise described by Dioscorides, but this differs from Scolymus Theophrasti, and it is one of those which Pliny reckoneth vp, as we will more at large declare hereaster. But let vs come againe to Chrysanthemus. This the inhabitants of Candy, keeping the marks of the old name, do call Ascolymbros: the Italians name it Anconitani Rinci the Romans, Spina borda the Spaniards, Cardon lechar and of divers it is also named Glycyrrhizon, that is to say, dulcis Radix, or sweet Root it is called in English, golden Thistle: some would have it to be that which Vegetius in Arte Veterinaria calls Eryngium but they are deceived, for that Eryngium whereof Vegetius writeth is Eryngium marinum, or sea Huliuer, of which we will intreat.

The golden Thistle of India may be called Cardius Chrysanthemus, of his golden colour, adding thereto his native countrey Indianus, or Peruanus, or the golden Indian Thistle, or the golden Thissele of Peru the seed came to my hands by the name Fique del Inserno in Latine, Ficus insernalis, the infernal sign or sign of hell.

. The Temperature and Vertues.

The root and tender leaves of this Scolymus, which are sometimes eaten, are good for the sto-macke, but they containe very little nourishment, and the same thinne and waterie, as Galen teathers.

that it is the root hereofwas commended by Eratosthenes, in the poore mans supper, and that it is the poore mans supper, and that it is the poore mans supper, and that it is the poor that is the property and with VV me to start up fleshly sust, as Hesiod and Alcaus testissie; and to take away the transfer the arme-holes, if an ounce of the root, the pith picked out, be boyled in three parts of which are the property wasted, and a good draught taken fasting after a bath, and likewise after meat:

which

which later words Dioscorides likewise hath concerning his Scolymers out of whom P'my is thought to have borrowed these things.

† The plant our Author here describes in the second place, is threwhich I described and figured formerly, sig 401 by the name of Papaner spinosim. I must confess, I there should have omitted it, because it is here forth sufficiently by our Author, who cost indeed I had a little renormbrance, and therefore at char time tought his Index by all the names I could remembe but not making it a Cride is, I at that time missed thereof, but here sinding it, I have let the history standars it was and onely omitted the figure which you may sinde before and something also in the listory not here delined.

Снар. 481. Of white Carline Thistle of Dioscorides.

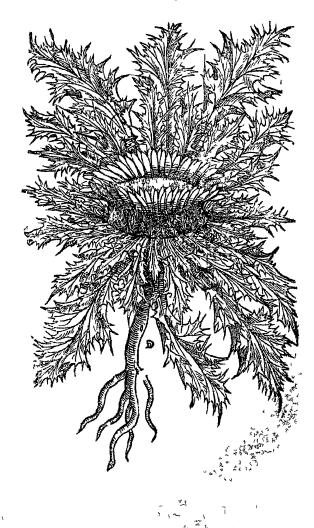
The Description.

He leaves of Carline arcvery full of prickles, cut on both edges with a multitude of deepe gathes, and fet along the corners with fifthe and very tharpe prickles, the middle ribs whereof are sometimes red the stalke is a span high or higher, bringing forth for the most part onely one head or knap being full of prickles, on the outward circumference or compasse like the Vrchin huske of a chesnut and when this openeth at the top, there groweth forth a broad floure, made up in the middle like a flat ball, of a great number of threds, which is compassed about with little long leaves, oftentimes somewhat white, very seldome red the seed underneath is slender and narrow, the root is long; a singer thicke, something blacke, so chinked as though it were splittin sunder, sweete of smell, and in tasse somewhat bitter.

‡ I Carlina caulifiens migno flore.
Tall Carline Thistle.

2 Carlina, seu Chameleon albus Dioscorides
The white Carline Thistle of Dioscorides
with the red floure.





There is also another hereof without a stalke, with leaves also very full of prickles, like almost to those of the other, lying flat on the ground on every side; among which there groweth forth in the middle a round head or knap, set with prickles without after the same maner, but greater the floure whereof in the middle is of strings, and paled round about with red leaves, and sometimes with white, in faire and calme weather the floures both of this and also of the other laie.

Exercise the middle is of the other laie.

3 Carlina ac iulos minor flore pur f. Dwarfe Carline Thisle



themselues wide open, and when the weather is foule and musty, are drawne close together, the root hercof is long, and fivect of smell, white, found, not nicked or splitted as the other.

‡ 3 This small purple Carline Thistle hath a piety large root divided oft times at the top into divers branches, from which rife many green leaves lying spred upon the ground, deeply cut and fet with sharpe prickles, in the midst of these leaves come up sometimes one, but otherwhiles more fealy heads, which carry a pier. ty large floure composed of many purple threds. like that of the Knapweed, but larger, and of a brighter colour, these heads grow vivally close to the leaves, yet fometimes they fland upon stalkes thice or foure inches high, when the floure is past they turne into downe, and are cairied away with the winde the feed is small and grayish. This glowes upon Blacke-Heath, upon the chalky hills about Daitford, and in many fuch places It floures in Iuly and August. Tragus calls it Chamelion albus, vel exignus, I obel, Carduus acauli, Septentiionalium, and Chamaleon albus, Cordi Clusius, Carlinamior purpurco flore, and he faith in the opinion of fome, it feemes not unlike to the Chamalcen whereof Theophrastus makes mention, lib. 6 cap 3. Hist. plant ‡

The Place.

They both grow upon high mountaines in defart places, and oftentimes by high way fides:

but that which bringeth forth a stalke groweth euery where in Germany, and is a stranger in England.

The Time.

They floure and feed in July and August, and many times later.

¶ The Names.

The former is called in Latine, Carlina, and Cardopatium; and of divers, Carolina, of Charlemaine the first Romane Emperor of that name, whose armie (as it is reported) was in times pass through the benefit of this root deliuered and preserved from the plague it is called in high Dutch, Ebermurts: in low Dutch, French, and other languages, as likewife in English, Carline, and Carline Thistle: it is Dioscorides his Leucacantha the strong and bitter roots shew the same; the faculties also are answerable, as forthwith we will declare Leucacantha hath also the other names, but they are counterfeit, as among the Romanes Gmacardus, and among the Thuscans, Spina alba, or white Thiftle, yet doth it differ from that Thiftle which Diescorides calleth Spina alba, of which he also writting apart, doth likewise attribute to both of them their owne proper faculties and operations and the same differing.

The later writers do also call the other Carlina altera, and Carlina humilis, or miner, low or little Carline: but they are much deceived who go about to referre them both to the Chamæleons, for in Italy, Germany, or France, Chamaleones, the Chamaleons do neuer grow, as there is one witnesse for many, Petrus Bellomus, in his fift booke of Singularities, who sufficiently declareth what difference there is betweene the Carlines and the Chamæleons; which thing shall be made manifest

by the description of the Chamæleons.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The root of Carline, which is chiefely vsed, is hot in the later end of the second degree, and dry in the third, with a thinnes of parts and substance, it procure th sweate, it drives h forthall kinde o weinter of the belly, it is an enemy to all maner of poisons, it doth not onely drive away infections

The plague, but also cureth the same, if the drunke in time.

Period chewed it helpeth the tooth-ache; it openeth the stoppings of the liver and spleene.

It is taken wine, bringeth downe the menses, and cureth the dropsie.

And a security those that have been dry bearen, and fallen from some high place.

The like operations Dioscorides hath concerning Leucacantha Leucacantha (faith he) hath a root E. like Cyperus, bitter and strong, which being chewed easeth the paine of the teeth the decocion thereof with a draught of wine is a remedie against paines of the sides, and is good for those that have the Sciarica or ache in the huckle bones, and for them that be troubled with the crampe.

The myce also being drunke is of like vertues.

F

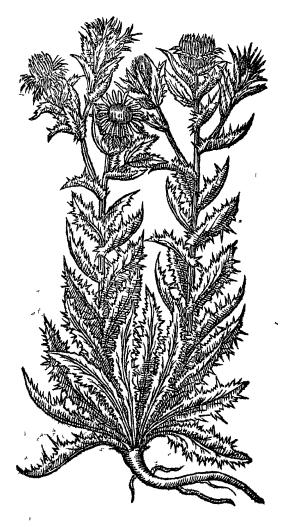
CHAP. 482. Of wilde Carline Thistle.

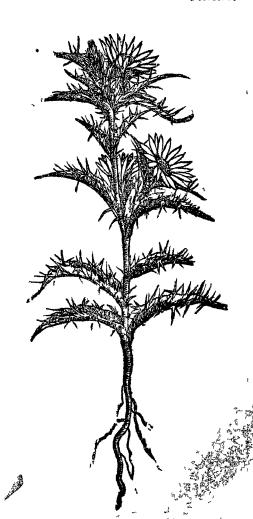
The Description.

- He great wilde Carline Thistle riseth up with a stalke of a cubit high or higher, divided into certaine branches the leaves are long, and very full of prickles in the edges, like those of Carline the slowes grow also upon a prickely head, being set with threds in the middest, and paled round about with a little yellowish leaves the root is slender, and bath a twinging taste.
- 2 Carolus Clustus describeth a certaine other also of this kinde, with one onely stalke, slender, short, and not about a handfull high, with prickly leaves like those of the other, but lesser, both of them covered with a certaine hoary downe the heads or knaps are for the most part two, they have a pale downe in the midst, and leaves standing round about, being somewhat stiffe and yellow the root is slender, and of a reddish yellow.

1 Carlina syluestris maior.
The great wilde Carline Thistle.

2 Carlina fyluestris minor. The little wilde Carline Thistle.





The Place.

The great Carline is found in virtoiled and defart places, and oftentimes vpon hills. ‡ It groweth vpon Blacke Heath, and in many other places of Kent. ‡

The leffer Carline Carolus Clusius writeth that he found growing in dry frony and defart places.

The Time.

They floure and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

of The Names.

It is commonly called in Latine, and that not unfitly, Carlina spluestris, for it is like to Carline in floures, and is not very unlike in leaves. And that this is "Amore". It is so much the harder to assirme, by how much the bijestr Theophrastus hath written hereof, too he saith that this is like bastard saffron, of a yellow colour and sat juyce and Acorna differs from Aca, na, for Acada, as Hespehrus saith, is the Bay tree, but Acorna is a prickly plant.

of The Temperature and Vertues.

It is not, especially in the root, the twinging taste thereof doth declare, but seeing it is of no vse, the other faculties be vnsearched out.

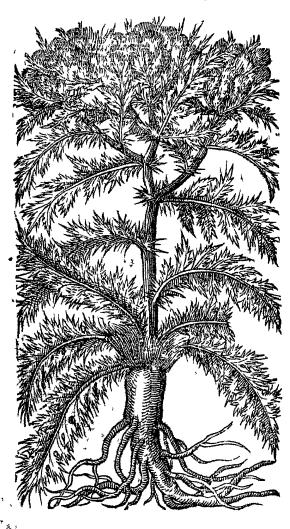
CHAP. 4833 Of Chamaleon Thiftle.

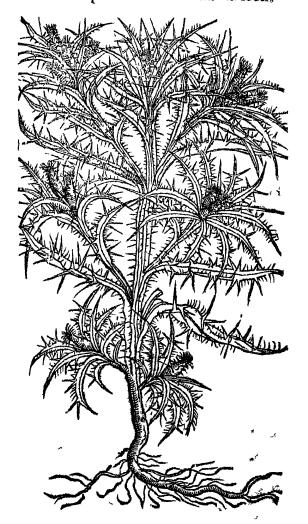
The Kindes.

Here be two Chamæleons, and both blacke the vertues of their roots do differ, and the roots themselves do differ in kinde, as Theophrastus declareth

† 1 Chamaleonniger.
The blacke Chamaleon Thistle.

2 Chamaleon niger Salmanticensis. The Spanish blacke Chamaleon.





The Description.

He leaves of blacke Chamæleon are lesser and slenderer than those of the prickely Artichoke, and sprinckled with red spots: the stalke is a cubit high, a singer thicke, and somewhat red it beareth a tusted rundle, in which are slender prickely floures and somewhat red it beareth a tusted rundle, in which are slender prickely floures are lower like the Hyacinth. The root is thicke, blacke without, of a close substance, which being cut is of a yellowish colour within, and being chewed it bites the tombie.

2 This blacke Chamælcon hath many leaues, long and narrow, very full of priceles, of a light greene, in a manner white the stalke is chamfeied, a foot high, and divided into branches, on the tops whereof stand purple floures growing forth of pickly heads the root is blacke, and sweet in taste. This is described by Clusius in his Spanish Observations, by the name of Chama'eon Salman. ticensis, of the place wherein he found it for he faith that this groweth plentifully in the territory of Salmantica a city in Spaine but it is very manifest that this is not blacke Chamæleon, neither doth Clusius assirme it.

The Place. It is very common, faith Bellonius, in Lemnos, where it beareth a floure of fo gallant a blew, as that it seemeth to contend with the skie in beautie, and that the floure of Blew-Bottle being of this colour, seemes in comparison of it to be but pale. It groweth also in the fields neere Abydum, and hard by the rivers of Hellespout, and in Heraclea in Thracia.

Chamaleon Salmaniscensis growers plentifully in the territorie of Salmantica a city in Spaine.

The Time. They floure and flourish when the other Thistles do.

The Names.

The blacke Chamæleon is called in Greeke augustur und in Latine, Chameleon inger of the Romans, Carduus niger, and Vermlago of some, Crocodilion in English, the Chamileon Thistle, or the Thistle that changeth it selfe into many shapes and colours.

I The Temperature and Vertues.

The root hereof, as Galen faith, containeth in it a deadly qualitie it is also by Nicander num- f bred among the payfonous herbes, in his booke of Treacles; by Dioscorides, lib. 6. and by Paulus Agineta and therefore it is vsed only outwardly, as for scabs, morphewes, tetters, and to be briefe, for all fuch things as stand in need of clensing: moreover, it is mixed with such things as doediffolue and mollific, as Gilen faith.

The figu e which was formerly in the fill blace did not agree with the hillorie (which was taken out of Dedman) though Tabem. gaue it for Chamelem Figer, for it is the Tichonnos Creta, or Could Nou shall finde it hereafter with the Acame Valerands.

CHAP. 484. Of Sea Holly.

The Kindes.

Toscorides maketh mention onely of one sea Holly Pliny, lib. 22. cap. 7. seemes to acknowledge two, one growing in rough places, another by the sea side. The Physitians after them haue observed more.

The Description.

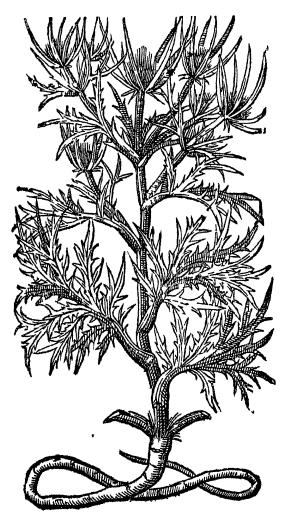
I Ea Holly hath broad leaves almost like to Mallow leaves, but cornered in the edges, and fer round about with hard prickles, fat, of a blewish white, and of an aromaticall or spicie taste. the stalke is thicke, aboue a cubit high, now and then somewhat red below: t breaketh forth on the tops into prickly or round heads or knops, of the bigneffe of a Wall-nut, reld in for the most part with fix prickely leaves, compassing the top of the stalke round about vhich leaves as well as the heads are of a gliffring blew: the floures forth of the heads are littering plew, with white threds in the midst: the root is of the bignesse of a mans singer, very long and o ong, as that it cannot be all plucked vp, vnlesse very seldome, set here and there with knots and of afte sweet and pleasant.

2 The leaves of the second sea Holly are diversly cut into sundry parcels, being about of pricsles alongst the edges the stalke is druided into many branches, and bringeth forth prickly heads, un lesser than those of the other: from which there also grow forth blew floures seldome yellow: here stand likewise under enery one of these, fix tough and prickly leaves like those of the other, out thinner and smaller: the root hereof is also long, blacke without white within a singer thicker of raile and smell like that of the other, as be also the leaves, which are likewise of an aromaticuli E ce ce 3 of the

I Eryngium mar inum. Sea Holly.



2 Fryngium mediterraneum. Leuant sea Holly.



The Place.

Eryngium marinum growes by the sea side vpon the baich and stony ground: I sound it growing plentifully at Whitstable in Kent, at Rie and Winchelsea in Sussex, and in Essex at Landamer lading, at Harwich, and vpon Langtree point, on the other fide of the water, from whence I have brought plants for my garden.

Erzngium Campestre groweth upon the shores of the Mediterranean sea, and in my garden like-

The Time.

Both of them do floure after the Sommer folftice, and in July.

This Thistle is called in Greeke Howard and likewise in Latine Eryngium: and of Pliny also E. rynge: in shops, Eringus, in English, Sea Holly, sea Holme, or sea Huluer.

The first is called in Latine Eringium marinum. in low-Dutch every where, Crous distil, Ein-

beloos, Meerwoztele: in English, sea Holly.

The second is named of Pliny, lib. 22. cap. 8. Centum capita, or hundred headed Thistle: in high-Dutch, Waniztrew, Branchendistell, Radendistel: in Spanish, Cardo corredor: in Italian, Eringio, and Iringo: this is lyrnamed Campestre, or Champion sea Holly, that it may differ from the other.

The Temperature. The roots of them both are hot, and that in a mean; and a little dry also, with a thinnesse of substance, as Galen testifieth.

The Vertues. The roots of sea Holly boyled in wine and drunken are good for them that are troubled with the Collicke, it breaketh the stone, expelleth grauell, and helpeth also the infirmities of the kidmies, prouoketh vrine, greatly opening the passages, being drunke sifteene dayes together.

The roots themselves have the same propertie if they be caten, and are good for those that be liver, sand for such as are bitten with any venomous beast: they ease cramps, convulsions, and the falling stelemeste, and bring downe the termes.

The roots condited or preserved with sugar, as hereaster solloweth, are exceeding good to be gi-. C uen vnto old and aged people that are confumed and withered with age, and which want naturall moissure they are also good for other sorts of people that have no delight or appetite to venerie, nourithing and restoring the aged, and amending the desects of nature in the younger.

The manner to condite Eryngos:

Refine sugar sit for the purpose, and take a pound of it, the white of an egge, and a pint of cleere D water, boile them together and foum it, then let it boile vntill it be come to good strong syrrup, and when it is boiled, as it cooleth, adde thereto a saucer full of Rose-water, a spoone sull of Cinnamon water, and a graine of Muske, which have been infused together the night before, and now strained. into which fyrrup being more than halfe cold, put in your roots to foke and infuse vntill the next

day; your roots being ordered in manner hereafter following:

These your roots being washed and picked, must be boiled in faire water by the space of soure E houres, vntill they be fost, then must they be pilled cleane, as ye pill parsneps, and the pith must bee drawne out at the end of the root; and if there be any whose pith cannot be drawne out at the end, then you must flit them, and so take out the pith these you must also keepe from much handling, that they may be cleane, let them remaine in the fyrrup till the next day, and then fet them on the fire in a faire broad pan vntill they be verie hot, but let them not boile at all let them thereremaine ouer the fire an houre or more, remooning them easily in the pan from one place to another with a woodden flice. This done, haue in a readinesse great cap or royall papers, whereupon you must straw some Sugar, vpon which lay your roots after that you have taken them out of the pan. These papers you must put into a Stoue, or hot house to harden; but if you have not such a place, lay them before a good fire. In this manner if you condite your roots, there is not any that can prescribe you a better way. And thus may you condite any other root what soeuer, which will not onely bee exceeding delicate, but very wholesome, and effectuall against the diseases aboue

A certaine man affirmeth, faith Actius, that by the continual vse of Sea Holly, he neuer afterward F

voided any stone, when as before he was very often tormented with that disease.

It is drunke, saith Dioscorides, with Carrot seed against very many infirmities, in the weight of a G

The susce of the leaves pressed forth with wine is a remedie for those that are troubled with the H

running of the reines.

They report that the herbe Sea Holly, if one Goat take it into her mouth, it causeth her first to I stand still, and afterwards the whole flocke, vntill such time as the Shepheard take it forth of her mouth as Plutarch writeth.

CHAP. 485. Of bastard Sea Hollies.

The Description.

This Eryngium which Dodoneus in his last edition calleth Eryngium planum, and Pena more fitly and truely, Eryngium Alpinum caraleum, hath stalkes a cubite and a halfe high. having spaces betweene every joint: the lower leaves are greater and broader, and notched about the edges, but those aboue are lesser, compassing or enuironing each iount star-fashion, beset with prickles which are fost and tender, not much hurtful to the hands of such as touch them; the knows or heads are also prickley, and in colour blew. The root is bunchie or knottie, like that of Helmite. that is, Elecampane, blacke without, and white within, and like the Eringes in sweetnesses

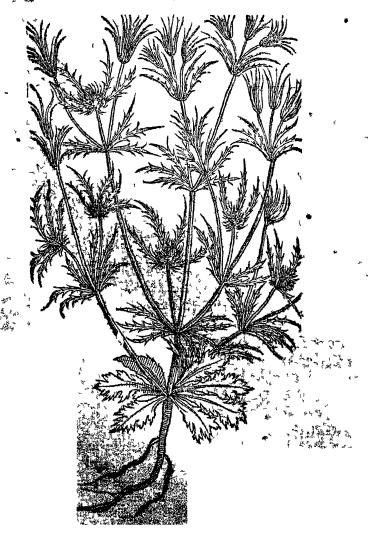
The second bastard Sea Holly, whose picture is set forth in Dodonaus his last Edition verse gallantly, being alfoa kind of Thistle, hath leaves like vnto the former Erynges, but proader next the roote's than those which grow next the stalkes, somewhat long, greenish, soft, and not prickley, the rootes than those which grow next the stalkes, somewhat long, greenth, somewhat prickies, but lightly creuifed or notched about the edges, greater than Quince leaves. The stalks grow more than a cubit high, on the tops whereof there hang downwards fine or fix knows or heads, in colour than a cubit high, on the tops whereof there hang downwards fine or fix knows or heads, in colour and floures like the other; having three of four whitish roots of a foot long.

3 The third kinde of bastard Eryngium hath his first leaves, which grow next the ground) great broad, and soft, growing as it were in a rundle about the root. His stalk is small and slender, great broad, and soft, growing as it were in a rundle about the root. The stalk is small and slender, great broad, and soft, growing as it were in a rundle about the root. The stalk is small and slender, great broad, and soft, growing as it were in a rundle about the root.

1 Eryngsum caruleum. Blew Sea Holly



3 Eryngium pumilum Clufy. Dwarfe Sea Holly.

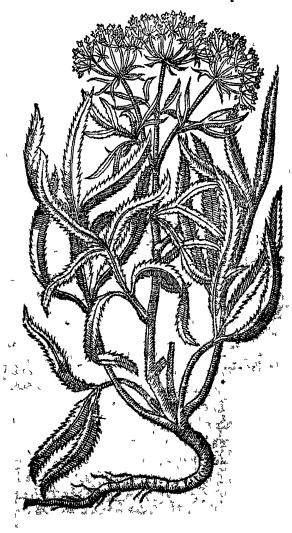


2 Eryngium spurium primum Dodonii Bastard Sea Holly.

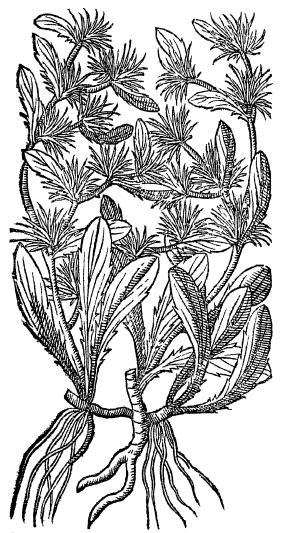


* Eryngium Montanum.

Mountaine Sea Holly.



‡ 5 Erzagium pusillum planum Small (mooth Sea Holly.



be also sender, prickly, and set about the stalks star-fashion. The knops or heads growing at the tops of the branches are round and prickly, bearing little blew floures and leaues, which compaile them about the root is slender, and lasteth

but one yeare.

The fourth kinde of bastaid Sea Holly, which Pena calleth Fryngium mortanum recentiorum, and is the fourth according to Dodonaus his account, is like to the Eignges, not in shape but in taste this beareth a very small and slender stalke, of a meane height, whereupon doe grow three or foure leaves, & seldom five, made of diners Icanes fet vpon a middle rib, narrow, long, hard, and of a darke greene colour, dented on both edges of the leate like a faw: the starke is a cubit high, jointed or kneed, and dividing it felfe into many branches, on the tops whereof are round tufts or vmbels, wheren are contained the floures, and after they be vaded, the feedes, which are finall, formewhat lon , well finelling, and sharpe in talte the 1001 is white and long, not a finger thicke, in tafte five et, but afterwards fomewhat sharpe, and in fent and fattour not inpleasant when the root is dried, it may be crumbled in pieces, and therefore quickly biased.

5 This is a low plant presently from the root divided into fundry branches, slender, round & lying on the ground: at each ioint grow leaues without any certain order, broad toward their ends, and narrower at their letting on, fnipt about their edges: hose next the root were some

inch broad, and two or more long, of a yellowish greene colour . the stalkes are parted into sundry branches, and at each 101nt haue little leaues, and rough and greene heads, with blewish floures in them: the roots creepe, and are somewhat like those of Aspangus. This neither Clusius nor Lobel found wilde, but it grew in the garden of Iohn Mouton of Tourney, a learned Apothecane, verie skilfull in the knowledge of plants whereupon they both called it Eigngium pusillum planum Mouteni. ‡

The Place.

These kindes of sea Holly are strangers in England we have the first and second in our London

The Time.

They floure and flourish when the Thistles do.

of The Names.

These plants be Eryngi ispuria, or bastard Sea Hollies, and are lately observed: and therefore they haue no old names

The first may bee called in Latine Bryngium Borussiam, or Non spinosum. Sea Hollie without prickles.

The second is called by Maitholus, Eryngium planum, or flat Sea Holly: others had rather name it Alpinum Eryngium, or Sea Holly of the Alpes.

The third is rightly called Eryngium pumilum, little Sea Huluer.

Mattheolus maketh the fourth tobe Cruhmum quartum, or the fourth kinde of Sampier and o thers, as Dodoneius and Lobel, have made it a kinde of Sea Huluer.

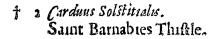
The Temperature and Vertues.

CHAP. 486. Of Star-Thiftle.

The Description.

He Star-Thistle, called Cardius stellatus, hath many soft frizled leaues, deepely cut or gasht, altogether without prickles among which riseth vpa stalke, dividing it selfe into many other branches, growing two foot high, on the tops whereof are finall knops or heads like the other Thitles, armed round about with many sharpe prickles, fashioned like a blasing star, which at the beginning are of a purple colour, but afterwards of a pale bleak or whitish colour. the feed is small, flat, and round, the root is long, and browne without

I Carduns stellatus. The Star-Thiftle.







2 Saint Barnabies Thistle is another kinde of Star-Thistle; notwithstanding it hath prickles no where fane in the head onely, and the prickles of it stand forth in manner of a star: the stalks are two cubits high, parted into divers branches softer than are those of star-Thistle, which stalks have velmes or thin skins cleaning vnto them all in length, by which they feeme to be foure-fquares the leaues are somewhat long, set with deep gashes on the edges: the floures are yellow, and confist of threds . the feed is little, the root long and flender.

The Place. The two first do grow vpon barren places neere vnto cities and townes, almost every where

The Time. They floure and flourish especially in July and August.

The Names. The fifth is called in Latine, Stellaria; as also Carduus Stellatus, and likewise Carduas Calcitrapa; neware deceived, who take it to be Eryngium, or Sea-Holly, or any kinde thereof, Matthiolus is called in Italian Calcatrippa, in high Dutch, wallen distel; in low Dutch, Sterre Lauffe trappe in English, Star Thistle.

fire, as Geface faith, or rather because after the Solftice the prockles thereof be sharpest of Guilland divis, Lryi gir m, but not properly, and Stellaria Horary Augery, who with good successe gave it as an it should should be should b

The Temperature.

The Star-Thistle is of a hot nature.

The Vertues.

The feed is commended against the strangurie. it is reported to drive forth the stone, if it bee A drinke with wine

Baptist a Sardus affirmeth, that the distilled water of this Thirstle is a remedie so those that are in-B sected with the French Pox, and that the vse of this is good for the liner, that it taketh away the stoppings thereof

That'it clenicth the bloud from corrupt and putrified humours.

That it is given with good successe against intermitting schers, whether they be quotidian or D

As touching the faculties of Saint Barnabies Thistle, which are as yet not found out, we have Enothing to write.

There were formarily him figures and descriptions in this chap or and all of them out of the 14-7 descriptor of the habit was the hand i could be given were both of ine first described the third figure was of the hand in prevenum of falso we at time to him I thinke it was drawn for another two closes of the rosts were somewhat for the of his I thinke it was drawn for an influence of the total was drawn for an influence of the safe had a self-time of the self-time of the safe figures and the safe figures are self-time of the safe figures and the safe figures and the safe figures are safe figures. The safe figures are safe figures and the safe figures are safe figures and the safe figures are safe figures.

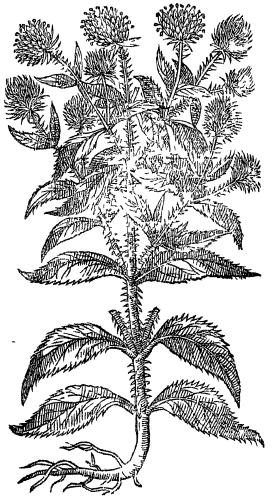
CHAP. 487 Of Teasels.

The Kindes.

Ovr age hath set downe two kindes of Tease the tame, and the wilde. These differ not saue only in the husbanding, for all things that are planted and manured doe more flourish, and become for the most part fitter for mans vse.



± 3 Diplacus minor, sive Virga pastoris. Sheepheards-rod



The Description

Arden Teasel is also of the number Jof the Thistles, it bringeth forth a stalke that is straight, very long, iointed, and ful of prickles the leaves grow forth of the sounts by couples, not onely opposite or fet one right against another, but also compasfing the stalke about, and fastened together, and so fastened, that they hold dew and raine water in manner of a little bason these be long, of a light greene colour, and like to those of Lettice, but full of prickles in the edges, and have on the outside all alongst the ridge stiffer prickles. on the tops of the stalkes stand heads with sharpe prickles like those of the Hedge-hog, and crooking backward at the point like hookes, out of which heads grow little floures. The feed is lile Fennell secd, and in taste bitter the heads wax whitewhen they grow old, and there are found in the midst of them when they are cut, certaine little magots the root is white, and of a meane length.

The fecond kinde of Teafell which is alfo a kinde of Thiftle, is very like vntothe former, but his leaues are finaller & narrower.his floures of a purple colour, and the hooks of the Teafell nothing so hard or sharpe as the other, nor good

for any vie in dreffing of cloath.

There is another kinde of Teasell, being a wilde kinde therof, and accounted among these

Thistles, growing higher than the rest of his kindes, but his knobbed heads are no bigger than a Nutmeg, in all other things else they are like to the other wilde kindes. ‡ This hath the lower leaues deeply cut in with one gash on each side at the bottome of the lease, which little ears are omitted in the figure: the leaves also are lesse than the former, and narrower at the setting on, and hold no water as the two former do: the whole plant is also much lesse. ‡

The Place.

The first called the tame Teasell is sowne in this countrey in gardens, to seize the vse of Fullers and Clothworkers

The second kinde groweth in moist places by brookes, rivers, and such like places.

The third I found growing in moist places in the high way leading from Braintree to Henning. ham castle in Essex, and not in any other place except here & there a plant vpon the high way from Much Dunmow to London. ‡ I found it growing in great plentie at Edgecombe by Croyden, closeby the gate of the house of my much honoured friend Sir Iohn Tunstall.

The Time.

These floure for the most part in Iune and Iuly.

The Names. Teasell is called in Greeke of and, and likewise in Latine, Diplacus, Labrum Veneris, and Cardius Venerus it is termed Labrum Venerus, and Lauer Lauacrum, of the forme of the leaves made vp in fashion of a bason, which is never without water: they commonly call it Virga pastoris minor, and Carduus fullonum in high Dutch, Karden Distell . in low Dutch, Caerden in Spanish, Cardencha. and Cardo Penteador : in Italian, Diffaco, and Cardo : in French, Chardon de foullon, Verge à bergier : in

English, Teasell, Carde Teasell, and Venus bason. The third is thought to be Galedragon Pliny : of which he hath written in his 27, book the tenth

Chapter.

The Temperature.

res of these plants are drie in the second degree, and have a certaine clensing fa-

The Vertues.

There is small vse of Teasell in medicines. the heads (as we have faid) are vsed to dresse wool- A lencloth with.

Dioscordes writeth, that the root being boiled in wine, & stamped till it is come to the substance B of a salue, healeth chaps and sistulaes of the fundament, if it be applied thereunto, and that this medicine must be reserved in a box of copper, and that also it is reported to be good for all kindes of waits.

It is needlesse here to alledge those things that are added touching the little wormes or magots of found in the heads of the Teasell, and which are to be lianged about the necke, or to mention the like thing that Phay reporteth of Galedragon for they are nothing else but most vaine and tristing toies, as my selfe have proued a little before the impression hereof, having a most guedous ague, and of long continuance notwithstanding Physicke charmes, these worms hanged about my neck, spiders put into a walnut shell, and divers such soolish toies that I was constrained to tale by fantasticke peoples procurement, notwithstanding I say, my helpe came from God himselse, for these medicines and all other such things did me no good atall.

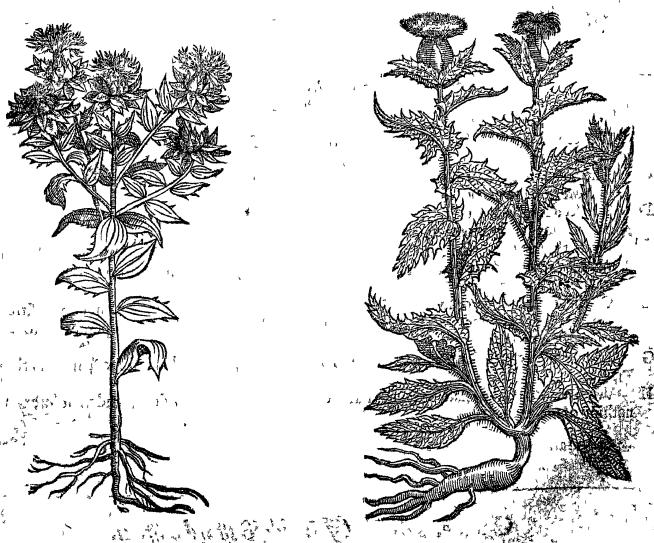
† the figure which formerly was put mto the fecond place, was of the Diplacia fecundus of Tabemamontan , which differs from cur common one in the ten ga rate deeply distided on cut in on their edges

CHAP. 488. Of Bastard Saffron.

‡ 1 Carthamus sine Carcus.
Bastard Saffron.

1 2 Cnicus alter caruleus.

Blew floured Bastard Saffron.



The Description.

Nicus, called also bastard Saffron, which may very well be reckoned among the Thistles, riseth up with a stalke of a cubice and a halfe high straight, smooth, round, hard, and wooddy, & branched at the top: it is defended with long leaves, somthing broad, sharp pointed.

pointed, and with prickles in the edges from the tops of the stalks stand out little heads or knops of the bignesse of an Oliue or bigger, set with many sharpe pointed and prickly scales out of which come forth sloures like threds, closely compact, of a deepe yellow shining colour, drawing neere to the colour of Saffron vnder them are long seeds, smooth, white, somewhat cornered, bigger than a Barly corne, the huske whereof is something hard, the inner pulpe or substance is fat, white, sweet in taste the root slender and vnprositable.

There is also another kinde of Bastard Sastron, that may very well be numbred amongst the kindes of Thistles, and is very like vinto the former, fauing that his slockie or threddie floures, are of a blew colour the root is thicker, and the whole plant is altogether more sharpe in prickles the

stalks also are more crested and hause.

The Place.

It is fowne in divers places of Italy, Spaine, and France, both in gardens and in fields. Plany, lib. 25. cap. 15 faith, that in the raigne of Vestastian this was not knowne in Italy, being in Egypt onely of good account, and that they vsed to make oile of it, and not meat

¶ The Time.

The floures are perfected in July and August the 100t after the seed is ripe, the same years it is sowne withereth away.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke rums in Latine also Cricus, or Crecus in shops, Cartamus, or Carthamum of divers, Crocus hortensis, and Crocus Saracenicus in Italian, Zassarano Saracenesco, and Zassarano saluatico in Spanish, Alasor, and Semente de papag aros in high Dutch, notiden Zassara: in French, Sassaran Sauuage in English, Bastard Sassion of some, Mocke Sassion, and Sassion D'orte, as though you should say Sassion de horte, or of the garden. Theophrastus and Pling call it Crecus vrbana, and satura, or tame and garden bastard Sassion, that it may differ from Atractile, which they make to be a kinde of Cricus sylussistes, or wilde Bastard Sassion, but rather a species of the Holy Thistle.

The Temperature.

We vie faith Galen, the feed onely for purgations . it is hot, and that in the first degree, as Wefues writeth.

The Vertues.

The inice of the feed of bastard Sassinon bruised and strained into homedwater or the broth of a chicken, and drunke, prouoketh to the stoole, and purgeth by siege slimy slegme, and sharp humors:

Moreouer it is good against the collicke, and difficultie of taking breath, the cough, and stopping of the brest, and is singular against the dropsie.

The feed vsed as aforefaid, and strained into milke, causeth it to curdle and yeeld much cruds, and

maketh it of great force to loofe and open the belly.

The floures drunke with homed water open the liver, and are good against the iaundice and the floures are good to colour meat in stead of Saffron.

D feed is very hurtfull to the stomacke, causing desire to vomite, and is of hard slow digestion,

remaining long in the stomacke and entrailes.

Put to the same seed things comfortable to the stomacke, as Annise seed, Galingale, or Mastick, Ginger, Salgemme, and it shall not hurt the stomacke at all, and the operation thereof shall be the more quicke and speedy.

Posthe inward pulpe or substance hereof is made a most famous and excellent composition to purge water with commonly called Diachartamon, a most singular and effectual purgation for those

that have the dropfie.

The perfect description hereof is extant in Guido the Surgion, in his first Doctrine, and the fixt

H We have not read, or had in vie that Bastard Sassion with the blew sloure, and therefore can say nothing of his vertues.

The figure formerly was of the Cmeu seculeus.

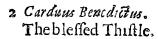
CHAP. 489. Of Wilde Bastard Saffron:

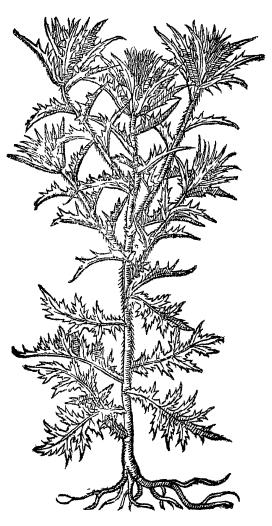
The Description.

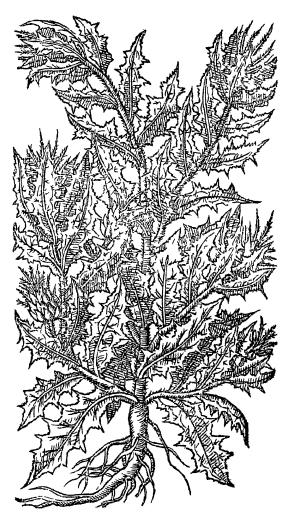
Marylis, otherwise called wilde Bastard Saffron bringeth forth a straight and firme the verie fragule or brittle divided at the toppe into certaine branches: it hath

long tagged leaves fet with prickles the heads on the tops of the branchesare very ful of tharp prickles out of which grow floures all of threds, like those of bastard Saffron, but they are of a light yellow colour, and sometimes purple the seed is somewhat great, browne, and bitter, otherwise like that of bastard Sassron . the root is of a meane bignesse.

I Atractylus. Wilde Bastard Thistle.







The stalkes of Carduus Benedictus, or Blessed Thistle, are round, rough, and pliable, and being parted into divers branches, do lie flat on the ground the leaves are tagged round about, and full of harmlesse prickles in the edges the heads on the tops of the stalks are set with prickles, and inurroned with sharpe prickling leaues, out of which standeth a yellow floure the seed is long, and set With haires at the top like a beard: the root is white, and parted into strings the whole herb, leaves and stalks, and also the heads, are covered with a fost and thin downe.

The Place. Atractylus groweth in Candie, and in divers provinces and Islands of Greece, and also in Langue. docke: and is an herbe growing in our English gardens.

Carduus Benedictus is found enery where in Lemnos, an Island of the Midland Sea, in Champion grounds, as Petrus Bellomus testifieth: it is diligently cherished in Gardens in these Northeing parts,

The Time.

Atractylus is very late before it floureth and seedeth.

Carduus Benedictus floureth in July and August, at which time it is especially to be gathered for Physicke matters.

The Names. Atractylu is called in Greeke Atractylu of the Latins likewise, Atractylu, and Cancin fyluestru; and because women in the old time were wont to vie the stiffe stalk thereof pro fusion rule for a spindle or a distasse, it is named Fusus agrests, and Colus Rustica; which thing Petrus Bellonius reportern the women in Greece do also euen at this day; who call Atrastylu by a corrupt name Ardastyla: divers of the later herbarists name it Syluestrus Carthamus. that is to say in low Darch moilden Carthamus: and in English, wilde Bastard Saffron. or Spindle Thistle.

Bleffed Thiftle is called in Latine enery where Cardius Benediction and in shops by a compound Fffff 2

like

word, Cardo-benedictus it is most plaine, that it is Species Atractylidu, or a kind of wil de bastard Saffron it is called Atractylus hir suttor, hairie wilde bastard Saffion Valerius Cordus nameth it Cincus suprems it is called in high Dutch, Befeegnete distell, Kardo Benedict; the later name whereof is knowne to the low Countrey men in Spanish it is called Cardo Santto in French, Chardon benoust, or beneist in the Isle Lemnos, Garder acantha in English, Blessed Thistle, but more commonly by the Latine name Carduus Benedictus

The Temperature.

Wildebastard Saffron doth drie and moderately digest, as Galen witnesseth.

As Carduus Benedictus is bitter, so is it also hot and drie in the second degree, and withall clenfing and opening.

The Virtues.

The tops, seed, and leaves of Atractylis, saith Diosconides, being beaten and drunk with pepper and wine, are a remedie for those that are stung of the scorpion.

Bleffed Thiftle taken in meat or drinke, is good for the swimming and giddinesse of the head, it

strengthneth memoric, and is a singular remedic against deasens sse.

The same boiled in wine and drunke hot, healeth the griping paines of the belly, killeth and expelleth wormes, causeth sweat, prouoketh vrinc, and driveth out gravel, clenseth the stomack, and is very good against the Feuer quartaine.

The suice of the faid Carduus is fingular good against all posson, as Hierome Booke witnesseth, in what fort socuer the medicine be taken, and helpeth the inflammation of the liver, as reporteth Ioa-

chimus Camerarius of Noremberg.

The pouder of the leaves ministred in the quantitie of halfe a dram, is very good against the pefilence, if it be received within 24. hours after the taking of the ficknes, and the party sweat upon the same. the like vertue hath the wine, wherein the herbe hath been sodden.

The green herb pounded and laid to, is good against all hot swellings, as Erysipelas, plague-fores, and botches, especially those that proceed of the pestilence, and is also good to be laied vpon the bitings of mad dogs, serpents, spiders, or any venomous beast what soener; and so is it likewise if it be inwardly taken.

The distilled water thereof is of lesse vertue.

It is reported that it likewise cureth stubborne and rebellious vicers, if the decoction be taken for certaine daies together; and likewise Arnoldus de Villa noua reporteth, that if it be stamped with Barrows greafe to the form of an unguent, adding thereto a little wheat floure, it doth the same, being applied twice a day.

The herbe also is good being stamped and applied, and so is the juice thereof.

The extra ction of the leaves drawne according to Art, is excellent good against the French disease, and quartaine agues, as reporteth the foresaid Camerarius.

The same Author reporteth, that the distilled water taken with the water of Louage, and Dodder, helpeth the sauce-slegme sace, is it be drunke for certaine daies together.

CHAP. 490. Of Thistle upon Thistle, and divers other Wilde Thistles.

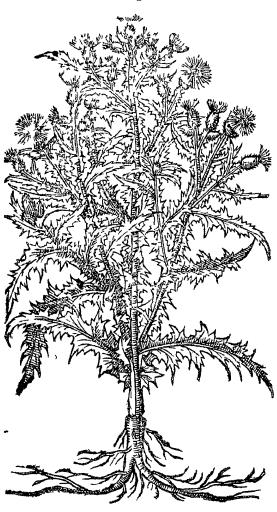
The Description.

Mong all the Thornes and Thistles, this is most full of prickles, the stalks thereof are verie long, and seem to be cornered by reason of certaine thin skins growing to them, being sent downe forth of the leaues: the leaues are set round about with many deep gashes, being very full of prickles as well as the stalks: the heads are very thicke set in every place with stiffe prickles, and consist of a multitude of scales; out of which grow purple floures, as they do out of other Thiftles, seldome white: the root is almost straight, but it groweth not deep.

2 To this also may be referred that which Lobel writeth to be named of the Italians Leo, and Carduns feron, for it is so called of the wonderfull sharpe and stiffe prickles, wherewith the whole plant aboundeth: the stalke thereof is short, scarce a handfull high the sloure groweth forth of a prichead, and is of a pale yellow colour, like that of wilde baftard Saffron, and it is also inuironed for found about on enery fide with long hard thornes and prickles.

The third groweth seldome aboue a cubite or two foot high: it bringeth forth many found that a part divers branches; the leaves are like those of white Cotton Thissle, but lesser, and objects that are covered with downe or Cotton supon the tops of the stalks grow little heads.

† 1 Polyacanthos
Thistle vpon Thistle.



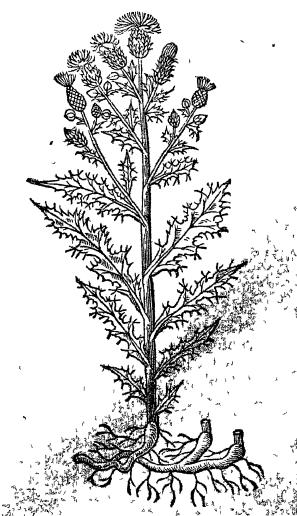
The Asses Thustle, or Asses box.



2 Carduus ferox.
The cruell Thistle.



A Carduus vulgatifimus viame.
The Way Thiftle,



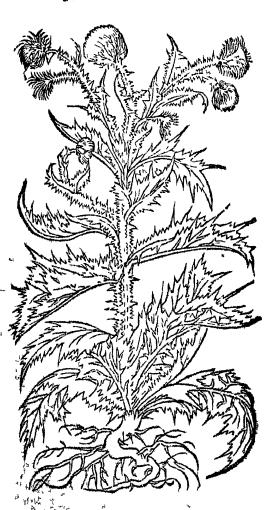
like Hedge hogs, out of which spring gallant purple houses, that at length are tured into downe, leaving seedes behinde them like those of the other Thisles—the soot consistent or many small strings.

The fourth rifeth vp with an higher stalke, now and then a yard long, found and i of so full of branches nor leaves, which are starpe and full of prickles, but lesser and narrower the heads be also lesser, and not so full of stiffe prickles the floures are of a white colour, and vanish into

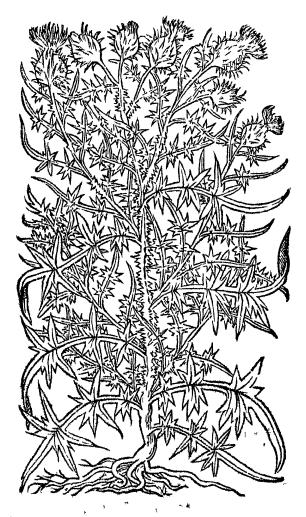
downe: the root is blacke, and of a foot long.

This wilde Thittle which groweth in the fields about Cambridge, bath any pright fillke, whereon do grow broad prickley leaves the floures grow on the tops of the branches, confifting of a flockie downe, of a white colour tending to purple, of a most pleasant sweet smell, striving with the savour of muske the root is small, and perisheth at the approach of VV inter. ‡ I had no figure directly fitting this, wherefore I put that of Dodonaus his Onopordon, which may well serve for it, if the leaves were narrower, and more divided. ‡

† 5 Cardius Mascatur. The musked Thistle.



6 Cardaus lanceatus.
The Speare Thiftle.

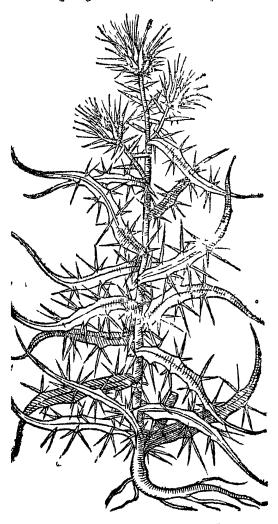


The Speare Thistle bath an vpright stalke, garnished with a skinnie membrane, full of most sharpe prickles; whereon do grow very long leaves, divided into divers parts with sharp prickles; the point of the leaves are as the point of a speare, whereof it tooke his name the floures grow on the tops of the branches, set in a scaly prickly head, like vnrothe heads of Knapweed in forme, confisting of many threds of a purple colour: the root consistes ho many tough strings.

Theophrasial his sish Thistle called Acarna, which was brought from Illyria to Venice, by the learned Valerandus Danrez, described by Theophrasia, bath homble sharpe yellow prickles, set upon his greene indented leaues, which are concred on the backe side with an hoarie downe (as all the rest of the plant) having a stalke of a cubit and a halfe high, and at the top certaine seasy knops containing yellow thrummie floures, armed or fenced with horrible sharp prickles: the root is long and threeddie.

The other kinde of fish Thistle, being also another Acarna of Valerandus description, hath is and large leaves, set sul of sharpeprickles, as though it were set sull of pins: all the whole plant with a certaine hoarinesse, like the former: there ariseth up a stalke nine inches long, year leave grounds a cubite high, bearing the floure of Cardans benedictus, standing thicke toge-

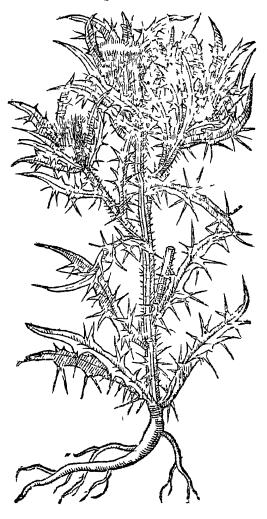
7 Acarna Theophrasti.
Theophrastus his fish Thistle.



† 9 Picnomos.
The thicke or buth headed Thiffle.



8 Acarna Valerandi Donrez. Donrez his fish Thistle.



This Thistle in the opinion of Banbine, whereto I much incline, is the same with the former. The root is small, the seaues long, welting the stalks at their setting on, and armed on the edges with sharpe prickles, the stalkes he trailing on the ground like those of the star-Thistle, so set with prickles, that one knoweth not where to take hold thereof. It hath many closely compact vmbels, consisting of pale yellowish little floures like those of Groundiwell: the feed is like that of Carthamus, smal and chaffie. Pena and Lobel call this Picnomos Creta Salonensis, of a place in Province where they first found it, called the Crau. being not farre from the city Salon. Tabernamonianus set it sorth for Chamaleon niger, and our Author formerly gaue the figure hereof by the same title, though his historic belonged to another, as I fraise formerly noted. ‡

The Time.

The two first grow on divers banks not farre from mount Apennine, and sometimes in Italy, but yet seldome.

The way Thirtles groweuery where by highwaies fides and common paths in great plenty.

The places of the rest have beene sufficiently spoken of in their descriptions.

The Time

These kinds of Thistles do floure from the beginning of Iune viril the end or September.

These Thistles comprehended in this present chapter are by one generall name called in I atine Cardus sylves, or wilde Thistles, and that which is the second in order is named scolvers, but not that Scolymus which Theophr. declareth to yeeld a milky myce (of which we chauc written before) but one of those which Pliny in his twentieth books, cap. 23. describe the of some they are taken for kindes of Chamwleon their seuerall titles do set forth their seuerall Laune names, and also the English.

† There was formerly much confusion in this chapter, both in the figures and historie, which I will here endeauous to amend, and give as much light as I can, to the obscuritie of our Authour

and some others, to which end I have made choice of the names as the fittest place.

This description was taken out of Dodonaus, and the title also of Onopordon which was formerly put ouer the figure, and they belong to the Thiftle our Author before described by the name of Acusthium purp. Illyricum, cap 476. Thaue therefore changed the title, yet let the description stand, for it reasonable well agrees with the figure which is of the Cardin spinis fine vulgirs of Lobel, and Polyacantha Theophrast of Tabern. Of this Thistle I observe thick kinds the first is a Thistle some two cubits and a halfe high, with many slender stalkes and branches executing pric-'kly, hauing commonly fine prickly welts running along fi the stalks - the le mes on the voper sides as also the stalkes are of a reasonable fresh greene colour, but the underside of the lease is some hat whitish: the heads consist of fundry harry greene threds which looke like prickles, but they are weake, and not prickly the floure is of the bignesse, and of the like colour and shape as the common Knapweed, yet somwhat brighter: it growes on ditch sides, and floures in July. This I take to be the Aculeofa Gafa of the Aduers pag. 374. but not that which Lobel figures for it in his Icones This is that which Tabernamontanus figures for Polyacantha, and our Author gaue his figure in this place. The second of these I take to be that which Lobel hath sigured for Polyacantha, and Dodon en for Cardius syl. 3. (which figure we here give you) and in the Hist. Lugd. pag 1473. It is both figured and described by the name of Polyacanthos Theophrasti. In the figure there is little difference in the things themselves this, the stalkes of this are as high as those of the last, but slenderer, with fewer and straighter branches, and commonly edged with foure large welts, which have fewer, yet longer prickles than those of the former the leaves and stalkes of this are of a grayish or whitish colour: the heads are longish, but much smaller than those of the former, and they scidom open or spred abroad their floures, but onely shew the tops of diucrs reddish thicds of a feint colour. This growes as frequently as the former, and commonly in the same places. The third, which I thinke may fitly be referred vnto these, growes on wet heaths and such like places, having a stalke sometimes foure or fine cubits high, growing straight vp, with few branches, and those short ones the floures are of an indifferent bignesse, and commonly purple, yet sometimes white. I thinke this may be the Onopyxos alter Lugdunens. or the Carduus palustrus described in Bauhinus his Prodromus, pag. 156.

The second, which is a stranger with vs, is the Phanix, Leo & Cardius ferox of Lobel and Dod.

Baubine hoth refer'd it to Acarna, calling it Acarna minor caule non folioso.

The third description was also out of Dodonaus, being of his Carduus sylucstris primus, or the Oneprios Dodonau of the Hist. Lugd. The figures formerly both in the third and fourth place of this chapter were of the Acanthium Illyricum of Lobel, or the Onepordon of Dodonaus, formerly mentioned.

This description also was out of Dodonaus, being of his Cardius sylvestry alter, agreeing in all things but the colour of the floures, which should be purple. Lobel in his Observations describe the same Thissele by the name of Cardius vulgatissimus warum. but both he and Dodon, give the figure of Carlina silvestry for it: but neither the floures nor the heads of that agree with that description. Lindge this to be the Thissele that Fabrus Columna hath set forth for the Ceanothes of Theophrassus; and Taber. for Cardius arvenss: and our Author, though vnsitly, gave it in the next place for Cardius must save.

The Muske-Thirdle Thaue seene growing about Deptford, and (as far as my memory series me) it is very like to the third here described it growes better than a cubit high, with reasonable large seailes, and also heads which are a little soft or downy, large, with purple shoures: the heads before the floures open smell strong of muske. I have found no mention of this but only in Gesser, become in parte, where he hash these words: Carduus arvensis masor purpures flore (qui flore unnumber state in the second of this parte.) Some state in the second of this parte in the second of the secon

Le descriptions their fitles and descriptions.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These wild Thisses (according to Galen) are hot and dry in the second degree, and that through A the propertie of their effence they dime forth stinking vrine, if the roots be boyled in Wine and drunke, and that they take away the ranke smell of the body and arme-holes

Dioscorides saith, that the root of the common Thistle applied plaisterwise coirecteth the filthy B

finell of the arme holes and whole body.

And that it workes the same effect if it be boyled in wine and drunke, and that it expelleth plentie of stinking vrine.

The same Author affirmethalso, that the herbe being as yet greene and tender is vsed to be ea- D

ten among other herbes after the manner of Asparagus.

This being stamped before the floure appeareth, faith Pluy, and the suyce pressed forth, causeth E haire to grow where it is pilled off, if the place be bathed with the myce.

The root of any of the wilde Thistles being boyled in water and drunke, is reported to make F

them dry that drinke it

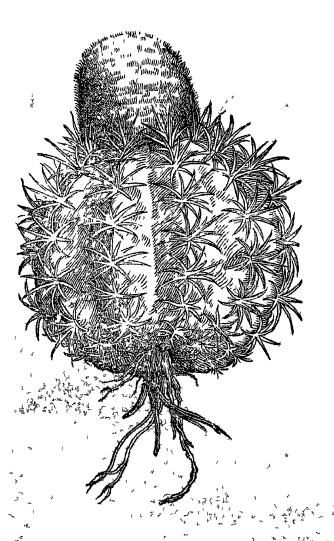
It strengthneth the stomacke; and it is reported (if we believe it) that the same is also good for G the matrix, that boyes may be ingendred for so Chereas of Athens hath written, and Glancias, who is thought towrite most diligently of Thistles.

This Thistle being chewed is good against stinking breath. This farre Pliny, in his twentiesh. H

booke, cap. 23.

Снар. 491. Of the Melon or Hedge-hog Thiftle.

Melocarduus Echinatus Pena & Lob. The Hedge-hog Thiftle.



The Description.

7 Ho can but maruel at the rare and fingular workmanship which the Lord God almighty hath il-ewed in this Thisle, called by the name Echino-Melocactos, or Melo-carduus Echmatus? This knobby or bunchy masse or lump is strangely compact and context together, containing in it fundry shapes and formes, participating of a Pepon or Melon, and a Thistle, both being incorporate in one body; which is made after the forme of a cock of hay, broad and flat below, but sharp toward the top, as big as a mans body from the belly vpward: on the outfide hereof are fourteene hard ribbes, descending from the crowne to the lowest part, like the bunchy or out swelling rib of a Melon standing out, and chanelled betweene, at the top or crowne of the plant issueth forth a fine silken cotton, wherewith it is full fraught; within which cotton or flockes lie hid certain smal sheaths or cods, sharpe at the point, and of a deep fanguine colour, answering the cods of captureor Indian Pepper, not in thew only but in or lour, but the cods are somewhat smaller of he furrowed or chanelled ribs on the outside are garnished or rather armed with many prickly stars, standing in a compasse like that pe crooked horner ked hornes or hookes, each that confifting of

burt to the fingers it cannot be touched this rinde is hard, thicke, and the virto Aloes, of the colour of the Cucumber: the fleth or inner pulpe is white, fat, waterith, of take foure, vnfauory, and cooling, much like vnto the meate of a raw Melon or Pompion. This plant groweth without leafe of stalke, as our Northerne Thistle doth, called Cardina Acades, and is bigger than the largest

Pomplon

Pompion the roots are small, spreading faire abroad in the ground, and consisting of blacke and tough twigs, which cannot endure the injurie of our cold clymate.

of The Place.

This admirable Thistle growth vpon the cliffes and grauelly grounds neere vnto the sea side, in the Islands of the VVest Indies, called S. Margarets and S. Iohns Isle, neere vnto Puerto rico, or Porto rico, and other places in those countries, by the relation of diuers trauellers that have journed into those parts, who have brought me the plant it solfe with his soci the which would not grow in my gaiden by reason of the coldnesse of the clymate.

of The Time.

It groweth, floureth, and flours shethall the yeare long, as do many other plants of those Countries

The Names.

It is called Carduus Echinatus, Melocarduus Fehinatus, and Fehino Melocactos. In English, the Hedge-hog Thistle, or pickly Melon Thistle. † Such as are curious may see more hereof in Clu. sus his Exoticks, lib. 4. cap. 24. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

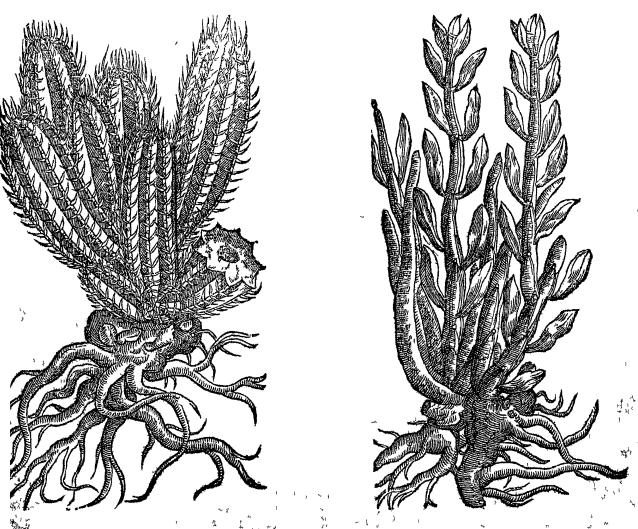
There is not any thing extant fet forth of the antient or of the laterwriters, neither by any that have travelled from the Indies themselves therefore we leave it to a further consideration.

CHAP. 492. Of the gummie Thistle, called Euphorbium.

1 Euphorbium
The poyfonous gum Thistle.

2 Anteuphorbunm.

The Antidote against the poysonous Thistle.



¶ The Description.

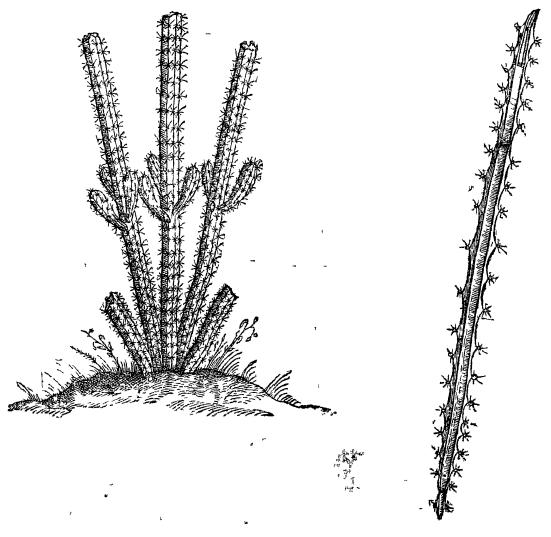
Pophorbium (whereout that liquor or gum called in shops Euphorbium is extrasted) hatta very great thicke grosse and spreading roots, dispersed far abroad in the ground: from which arise long and round leaves, almost like the fruit of a great Cucumber, a foot and halfe long, these walled, and surrowed like vnto the Melon these branched ribs are set or

armed for the most part with certaine prickles standing by couples, the point or sharpe end of one garding one way, and the point of another looking directly a cleane contrarie way these prickes are often found in the gumme it selfe, which is brought vnto vs from Libya and other parts the leaves hereof being planted in the ground will take root well, and bring forth great increase, which thing I have proved true in my garden it hath perished agains at the first approach of winter. The sap or liquor that is extracted out of this plant is of the colour and substance of the Creame of Milke; it burneth the mouth extremely, and the dust or pouder doth very much annov the head and the parts thereabout, causing great and vehement sneesing, and stuffing of all the pores.

This rare plant called Anteuphorbium hath a very thicke groffe and farre spreading root, very like vnto Euphorbium, from which riseth vp many round greene and sless that skes, whereupon do grow thicke leaves like Purslane, but longer, thick er, and fatter the whole plant is full of cold and claiming moisture, which represent the scortching soice of Euphorbium, and it wholly seemes at

the first view to be a branch of greene Corall.

3 Cereus Peruvianus spinosus Lobely. The Torch-Thistle or thorny Euphorbium. s. Calamus Peruvianus spinosus Lobelij.
The thorny Reed of Peru.



There is not among the strange and admirable plants of the world any one that gives more cause of maruell, or more moueth the minde to honor and laud the Creator, than this plant, which is called of the Indians in their mother tongue Vragua, which is as much to say, a torch, in perior wax candle; whereupon it hath been called in Latine by those that understood the Indian to gue, Cereus, or a Torch. This admirable plant riseth up to the height of a speare of twenty four long, although the sigure expresse not the same; the reason is, the plant when the sigure was drawn rame to our view broken: it hath druers bunches and vallies, even as is to be seene in the sides of the Cucumber, that is, surfaced, guttered, or chamsered alongst the same, and as it were laid by a direct line, with a welt from one end vito the other evon which welt or lined of sand small star-like. This less, sharpe as needles, and of the colour of those of the Melon This less that is to say, of a browne colour: the trunke or body is of the bignesse of the same surface, and atmed with the like prickles that the body of the trunke is set withall: the whole plant is thicke, sat, and full of a second like substance, having much myce like that of Aloes, when it is hardned, and of a bitter taste; the shortest start the body of the trunke is set withall: the whole plant is thicke, sat, and full of a second since the substance, having much myce like that of Aloes, when it is hardned, and of a bitter taste; the shortest start the body of the trunke is set withall; the whole plant is thicke, sat, and full of a second since the substance.

floures grow at the top or extreme point of the plant after which follow fruit in shape like a fig. full of a red my co, which being touched stameth the hands of the colour of red leade the taste is

nor unpleasant.

There hath been brought from the Indiesa prickly reed of the bignesse of a good big staf, of the length of his or eight foot, chamicied and furnowed, having vpon two fides growing vnto it an vneuen membrane or skinny substance, as it were a rag or welt set upon the wing of a garment, and upon the very point of enery cut or tagge aimed with most sharpe puckles the whole trunke is filled full of a spongeous substance, such as is in the hollownes of the buer or bramble, amongst the which is to be seene as it weighte pillings of Onions, wherein are often found living things, that at the first seems to be dead. The plant is strange, and brought dry stom the Indies, therefore we connot write fo ab folitely hereof as we define, referring what more might be faid to a further confideration or second edition.

The Place.

These plants grow upon Mount Atlas, in Libya, in most of the Islands of the Mediterranean sca, in all the coast of Baibaire, especially in S. Criix neere unto the sea side, in a barren place there called by the English men Halle Hanneken, which place is appointed for Meichants to confer of then businesse, euch as the Exchange in London is from which place my friend Mr. William Martin, a right expert Surgeon, did procure me the plants of them for my garden, by his feruant that he fenr thither as Surgeon of a ship. Since which time I have received plants of divers others that have travelled into other of those parts and coasts notwithstanding they have not endured the cold of our extreme Winter.

I The Time.

They put forth their leaues in the Spring time, and wither away at the approch of Winter of The Names.

It is called both in Greeke and Latine Bussess, Euphorbium Pleay in one place putteth the herbe in the feminine gender, naming it Euphorbia the myce is called also Euphorbion, and so it is likewife in shops we are faine in English to vse the Latine word, and to call both the herbe and suyce by the name of Euphorbium, for other name we have none. it may be called in English, the Gum Thuftle.

of The Temperature.

Euphorbium (that is to fay, the congealed tuyce which we vse) is of a very hot, and, as Galen testifieth, causticke or burning facultie, and of thinne parts . it is also hot and dry in the fourth de-

The Vertues. An emplaister made with the gumme Euphorbium, and twelve times so much oyle, and a little wax, is very fingular against all aches of the joynts, lamenesse, palsies, crampes, and shrinking of sinewes, as Galen, lib. 4. de medicamentis secundum genera, declareth at large, which to recite at this prefent would but trouble you ouermuch.

Euphorbium mingled with toyle of Bay and Beares greafe cureth the scurfe and scalds of the head, and pildnesse, causing the haire to grow againe, and other bare places, being anounced there-

The same mingled with oyle, and applied to the temples of such are very sleepie, and troubled with the lethargie, doth awaken and quickent for sprits againe.

If it be applied to the nuque or nape of the necke, it bringeth their speech agains that have lost

it by reason of the Apoplexie.

Euphorbium mingled with vineger and applied taketh away all foule and ill fauoured sports in what part of the body soener they be.

Being thixed with oyle of Wall-floures, as Mesues laith, and with any other oyle or ointments, it quickly heateth fuch parts as are ouer cold.

. It is likewise a remedie against old paines in the huckle bones, called the Sciatica.

Actius, Paules, Actuarius, and Mesue doe report, That if it be inwardly taken it purgeth by slege water and slegme, but withall it setteth on five scortcheth and fretteth, not onely the throat and mouth, but also the stomackes liver, and the rest of the intrals, and inslames the whole

bodie.
The state of must not be bearen final and it is to be tempered with such things as allay the trate and tharpenedle thereof, and that make glib and slipperie; of which things there must be the a quantitie, as that it may be sussigned to couer all ouer the superficiall or outward part

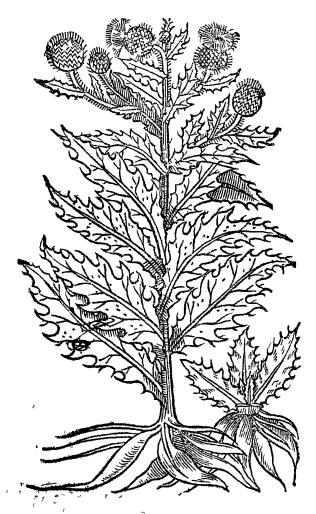
the total selection of the content o For Biomenic has tempered with never for much oxie, if it be outwardly applied it railed blifters, especially in them that have for and tender flesh and therefore it is better not to take it in aidly. It is troublesome to beate it, vnlesse the nostrils of him that beats it be carefully sopped and desended, for if it happen that the hot sharpnesse thereof do enter into the nose, it presently caufeth inching, and moueth neesing, and after that, by reason of the extremitie of the heate, it draweth out aboundance of slegme and filth, and last of all bloud, not without great quantity of teares.

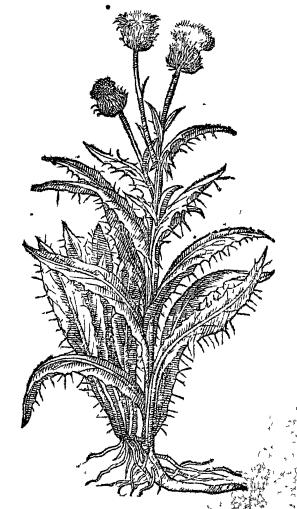
But against the hot sharpresse of Euphorbium, it is reported that the inhabitants are sended M by a certaine herbe, which of the essect and contrarie faculties is named Anterphorbium. This plant likewise is full of inyce, which is nothing at all hot and sharpe but coole and slimy, allaying the heate and sharpnesse of Euphorbium. We have not yet learned that the old writers have set downe any thing touching this herbe, notwithstanding it seemeth to be a kinde of Orpine, which is the antidote or counterpoys on against the poyson and venome of Euphorbium.

‡ CHAP. 493: Of Soft Thistles, and Thistle gentle.

- Here are certaine other plants by most writers referred to the Thistles; which being emitted by our Author, I have thought fit here to give you.
- ‡, Cirsium maximum Asphodeli radice.
 Great soft bulbed Thistle.

2 Cirsium mains alterum. Great soft Thistle.





The Description.

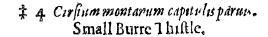
The first and largest of these hath roots consisting of great long is bulbes like those of the Asphodill: from whence arise many large stalkes three or source third high, crested and downy the leaves are very long and large, inycie, greenist, and cut about the edges, and set with soft prickles. At the tops of the stalkes and branches grow heads round and large, out whereof come floures consisting of aboundance of threds, of a purple colour, which slie away in downe. This growes wilde in the mountainous medowes and in some wet places of Austria. I have seene it growing in the garden of M. John Participa, and with M. Taggye. It floures in July. Clusius hath called it Cirsium maximum mons include this, bulbosa radice. But he gaue no figure thereof, nor any else, vnlesse the Acanthium percentains takernament, (which our Author).

formerly, as I before 1 ored, gaue by the name of solfitialis luteaperegrina) were intended for this plant, as I verily thinke it was. I have given you a figure which I drew some yeares agoe by the

The root of this is long, yet fending forth of the fides creeping fibres, but not bulbous the leaves are like those of the last mentioned, but lesse, and armed with sharpe prickles of a greenish co our, with the middle rib white the heads sometimes stand vpright, and o herwhies hang downe, they are very prickly, and fend forth floures confifting of many elegant purple threds. The stalkes are thicke, crested and welted with the setting on of the leaves. This growes wild expon the sca coasts of Zeeland, Flanders, and Holland: it floures in Iune and Iuly . it is the Cirsium terizum of Dodona's, and Cirfium maius of Lobel

This whose root is sibrous and living, sends forth lesser, narrower, and softer leaves than those of the former, not tagged or cut about their edges, nor hoary, yet fet about with prickles: the stalkes are crested, the leads are smaller, and grow three or source together, carrying such purple floures as the former. This is that which Math olus, Gefner, and others have fet forth for Cufium Dodonaus, for Cirsium 2. and Clusius hath it for his Cirsium quartum, or Montanum secundum.

‡ 3 Cirfium folys non hirfut is Soft Imooth leaved Thutle.





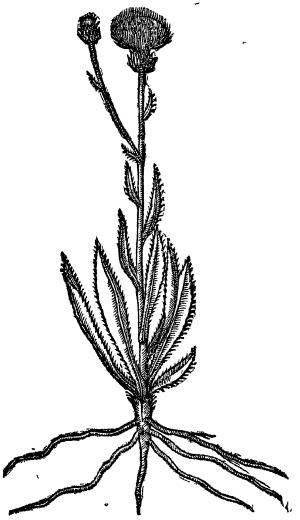


The leaves of this are somewhat like those of the last described, but larger, and welting the stalkes surther at their setting on : they are also set with prickles about the edges: the stalks are some two cubits high divided into sundry long slender branches: on whose tops grow little rough prickly heads, which after the floures come to perfection doe hang downewards, and at the length turne into dowing: amongst which lies hid a smooth shining seed. This groweth wilde in divers wooddy places of Hungarie and Austria. It is the Girsium of Dodonaus; the Cirsium 2. or Montanum 1. of Clusius; and Cersium alterum of Lobet. It floures in lune: the root is about the thickhelle of ones little finger, fibrous alfo, and living

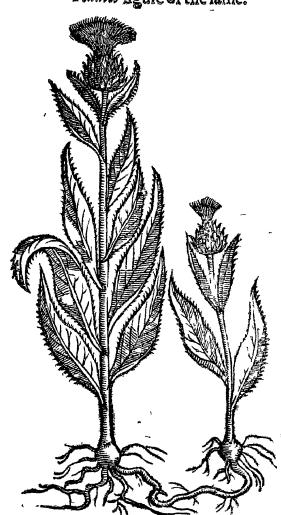
This fends up long narrow leaves, hairy, and fet about the edges with flender prickles sout the middest of these leaves growes vp a stalke sometimes a foot, otherwhiles a cubit high, slende life, and downy : vpon which grow leaves somewhat broad at their setting on, and there also a littlemered or ent in : this stalke sometimes hath no branches, otherwhiles two or three long Icularous arelie tops whereof grow out of scaly heads such floures as the common Knag weed.

\$ 5 Cirsum montanum Anglicum.
Single headed Thistle.

‡ Cirsij Anglici alia Icon Pennei.
Pennies figure of the same.



‡ Cirsij Anglici Teon Lobelij.
Lobels figure of the same.



‡ 6 Cardeus mollu folys diffettis.

Iagged leaved Thiftle gentle.





which at length turne into downe, among which lies hid a small shiring seed like the other plants of this kind. The root is made of divers thicke fibres, which run in the ground, and here and there put vp new heads. This plant wants no setting sorth; for Clusus gives vs the figure and historie thereof, first by the name of Cirsum Panaonicum t. praterse, then he gives another historie thereof, with a worser figure, (which he received of D. Thomas Penny of London) by the name of Cirsum Anglicum 2. Lobel also described it, and set it forth with a figure expressing the floure alreadie saded, by the name of Cirsum Anglicum. Bauhine in his Pinax, deceived by these severall expressions, hath made three severall plants of this one, a fault frequent in many Writers of plants. Clusus sound it growing in the mountainous medow es alongs the side of the Danow in Austria. Penny, in the medowes at the foot of Ingleborow hill in Yorke-shire Lobel, in the medowes at a place called Acton in Glocester-shire. I sound this onely once, and that was in a medow on this side Highgare, having been abroad with the Companie of Apothecaries, and returning that way home, in the companie of M. Iames Walfall, William Broad, and some others. I have given you both the sigures of Clusus his owne in the sirit place, and that of D. Penny in the second, but the former is the better. I have also given you that of Lobel.

‡ 7 Carduus mollis folys Lapathi.
Docke leaued Thiftle-gentle.



6 These also Clusius (whom I herein follow) addeth to the kindes of Thistles. This lagged leafed one, which he calleth Carduns mullior primus, hath many leaves at the 100t, both spred vpon the ground, and also standing vpright, and they are couered with a white and fost downinesse, yet greene on the vpper fide: they are also much divided or cut in even to the middle rib, like to the fofter or tenderer leaves of the Starre Thistle: they have no prickles at all vpon them · out of the middest of these leaves grow vp one or two stalkes, round, crested, purplish, hoarie, and some cubit or better high The leaves that grow vpon the lower part of the stalke are divided, those aboue not so, the tops of the stalkes sometimes, yet very seldome, are parted into branches, which cary scaly heads containing elegant floures made of many purple strings. The floure decaying, there succeeds a cornered seed the root somtimes equalls the thickenesse of ones singer, brownish, long, and somewhat fibrous. It floures in May, and growes upon the hilly places of

7 The stalke of this is some foot or better high, thicke, crested, and somewhat hairy: the leaves about the root are somewhat large, and in shape like those of Bonus Henricus, (abusinely called in English, Mercurie) somewhat sinuated about the edges, and set with harmelesse prickles, greene aboue, and verie hoarse viderneath, like the leaves of the white Poplar: those that grow vpon the

stalke are lesser, and narrower: out of whose bosomes towards the tops of the stalke grow out little branches which carry three source, or more little scaly heads like those of the Blew-Bottle, or Knapweed, whereout grow stready blewish purple floures: the seed is wrapped in downe, and not whike that of Blew-Bottle: the took is blacke, hard, and living, sending forth shoots on the sides. It growes upon the highest Austrian Alpes, and floures in July. Clusius calls this Cardons mollion that folio.

The Temperature and Vertues.

the plants feeme by their taffe to be of a moderately heating and drying facultie, but none their vertues fet downe by any Author. #

Снар. 494. Of three leafed Grasse, or Medow Trefoile.

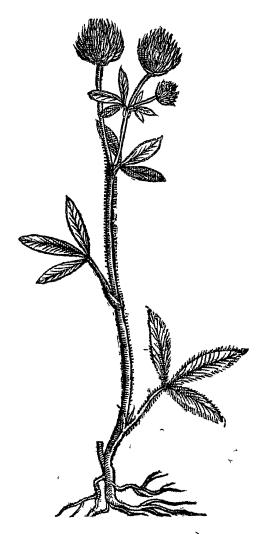
The Kindes.

Here be duers forts of three leafed Grasses, some greater, others lesser, some beare floures of one colour, some of another: some of the water, and others of the land: some of a sweet smel, others stinking and first of the common medow Tresoiles, called in Irish Shamrockes.

I Trifolium pratense. Medow Trefoile.







The Description.

Edow Trefoile bringeth forth stalkes a cubit long, round, and something hairy, the greater part of which creepeth vpon the ground; whereon do grow leaues confifting of three toyned together, one standing a little from another, of which those that are: next the ground and roots are rounder, and they that grow on the vpper part longer, having for the most part in the midst a white spot like a halfe moon. The floures grow on the tops of the stakes in a tust or small Fox-taile eare, of a purple colour, and sweet of taste. The seed groweth in little huskes, round and blackish: the root is long, wooddy, and groweth deepe.

2 There is another of the field Trefoiles, differing from the precedent especially in the colour of the floures; for as those are of a bright purple, contrariwise these are very white which maketh

the difference. The leaves, floures, and all the whole plant is lesse than the former.

4. There is also a Trefoile of this kinde which is sowne in fields of the Low-Countries, in Italy and divers other places beyond the feasithat commeth up ranker and higher than that which groweth in medowes, and is an excellent food for cattell, both to fatten them, and cause them to gue great store of milke.

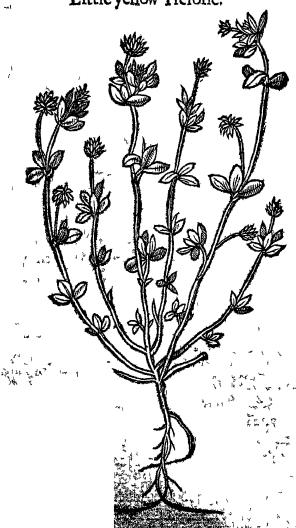
of this there is one more with white floures, which hath halks some foot high, and narrows. hairy leaves, with a root of the thicknesse of ones little singer. This is Clusius his Trefolium maine.

GESSS 3

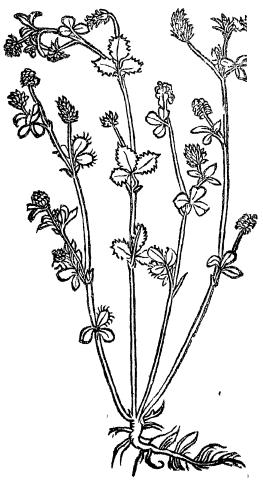
‡ 4 Trifolium maius flo. purpureo.
Gieat purple Trefoile.



‡ 6 Trifolium luteum minimum.
Little yellow Trefoile.



‡ 5 Trafolium luteum Lupulinum. Hop Trefoile.



primum. The other hath stalkes some cubit high, with larger 10ynts and leaves the floure or head of floures is also larger, of an elegant red colour. This Clusius calls Trisolium maius tertium. ‡

- 5. 6. Likewise we have in our fields a smaller Tresoile that bringeth forth yellow sloures, a greater and a lesser, and divers others also, differing from these in divers notable points, the which to distinguish apart would greatly inlarge our volume, and yet to small purpose: therefore we leave them to be distinguished by the curious, who may at the first view easily perceive the difference, and also that they be of one stocke or kindred.
- The greater of these yellow Tresoiles hath prety large yellow heads, which afterward become of a brownish colour, and somewhat resemble a Hop whence Thalius called it Lupulus sylvaticus, or Trifolium luteum alterum lupulinum Dodonaus cals it Trifolium agrarium. The leaves are small, and lightly nickt about the edges. The leffer bath smaller and far lesser yellow heads, which are succeeded by many little crooked clustring feeds: the leaves of this are small, and also snipt about the edges both this & the other have two little leaves close by the fastning of the foot-stalkes of the leaves to the main stalks, wherfore I refer them to. the Medicks, and vivally cal this later, Medica fem. racemofo. It is the Trifol. luteum minimum of Pena and Lobel and Trifolium arvense of Tabern, t.

The Place.

Common Medow Trefoile groweth in medowes, fertile pastures, and waterish grounds. The others loue the like foile.

The Time.

They floure from May to the end of Sommer.

The Names.

Medow Trefoile is called in Latine Trifolium pratense in High Dutch, wisenklee in low Dutch, Claueren: in French, Treffle and Trainiere, and Visumarus, as Marcellus an old writer testissieth in English, Common Trefoile, Three-leafed grasse. of some, Suckles, and Honi-suckles, Cocksheads; and in Irish, Shumrocks

The Temperature. The leaves and floures of Medow Trefoiles are cold and drie.

The Vertues.

The decoction of three leaved Grasse made with home, and vsed in a clyster, is good against the A fiettings and paines of the guts, and driueth forth tough and flimie humours that cleaue vnto the

The leaues boiled with a little barrowes greafe, and vied as a pultis, take away hot fwellings and B

Oxen and other cattell do feed of the herbe, and also calues and young lambs The floures are C acceptable to Bees.

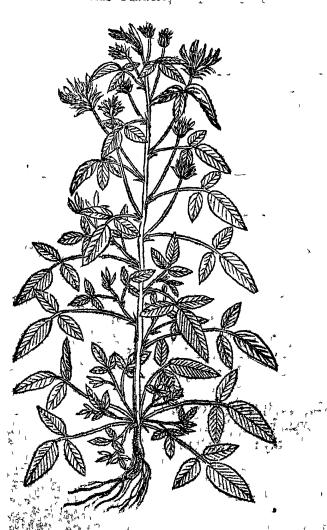
Pluny writeth, and setteth it downe for certaine, that the leaves hereof do tremble, and standright D

vp against the comming of a storme or tempest.

The medow Trefoile (especially that with the blacke halfe Moon vpon the lease) stamped with & a little honie, takes away the pin and web in the eies, ceaseth the paine and inflammation thereof, if it be strained and dropped therein.

CHAP. 495. Of stinking Trefoile, or Treacle Clauer.

Trafolium bituminosum; Treacle Clauer.



The Description

Reacle Clauer groweth vpright like á shrubbie plant, with stalkes of a cubit and a halfe high, whereupon do grow next the ground broad leaves, 3 10 med together, those vpon the stalkes are longer and narrower. The stalks are covered over with a rough evill colouredhairinesse the leaues are of a dark black gieene colour, and of a lothsome smell, like the pitch called Bitumen Indaicum, whereof it took his name the floures grow at the toppe of the stalks, of a darke purplish colour tending vnto blewnesse, in shape like those of Scabious: the feed isbroad, rough, long, and sharpe pointed: the root is small and tender, and cannot indure the coldnesse of our winter, but perishethat the first approch thereof.

The Place. - It groweth naturally, faith Hippocrates Hippiatros, not Cous, in rough places, as Ruellius tranflateth it: in Germanie, France and England it neuer commeth vp of it felfe, but must be sown in gardens, as my felfe have proved divers times, and was constrained to sow it yearely, or else it would not come vp, neither of his owne fowing or otherwise:

The Time. It floureth not in my garden until the end of

Juskes |

I The Names.

Nicander calleth this Trefoile simmer in Latine, Trefolium acuum, or sharpe pointed Tiefoile of Pling, Trifolium odoratum, but not properly, of others, Trifolium Alphalt num, five bituminofu. , or Stone Pitch Trefoile

Ausen calleth it Tarfilon, and not Handacocha Auicen doth comprehend Dioscorides his Loti, that is to fay, Lotus webana sytuestry, and Egyptia, which Dioscorides confoundath one with another in one chapter in English it is called Clauer gentle, Pitch Trefoile, stinking Trefoile, & Treacle Clauer, The Temper iture.

This Trefoile, called Apphaliepre, as Galen laith, is live and drie, as Bitimer is, and that in the third degree.

The Vertues. Being drunke, it taketh away the pain of the fides, which commeth by obstructions or stoppings, prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the defired ficknesse

Hippocrates writeth, that it doth not onely bring them downe, but likewise the birth, not onely inwaidly taken, but also outwardly applied If a woman, faith he, be not well cleased after her child bearing, give her this Ticfoile todrinke in white wine.

Dioferries faith, that the feeds and leaves being drunke in water, are a remedie for the pleurifie. difficultie of making water, the falling ficknesse, the dropsie when it first beginneth, and for rhose that are troubled with the mother. the quantity to be taken at once is three drains of the feeds, and foure of the leaves.

The leaves drunke in Oxymel, or a fyrrup of vineger made with home, is good for those that are bitten with serpents.

Some affirme that the decoction of the whole plant, root and leaves, taketh away paine from those whom serpents have bitten, if they be washed therewith, but if any other man having anvicer be washed with that water wher with he was bathed that was bitten of the serpent, they say that he shall be troubled in the same manner that the stinged partie was.

Some also give with wine three leaves, or a small quantitie of the seeds in tertian agues, and in

quartaine foure, as a fine remedie against the fits.

The root also is put into antidotes or counterpoisons, faith Dioscorides . but other antient Physitions do not onely mix the root with them, but also the seed, as we may see in Galen, by a great many compositions in his 2. booke of Antidotes, that is to say, in the Treacles of Allies Gallus, Zeno Landoceus, Claudius Apollonius, Endemus, Heraclides, Dorothaus, and Heras.

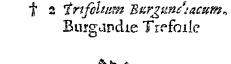
The herbe stamped and applied upon any enuenomed wound, or made with possoned weapon, it draweth the posson from the depth most apparantly. But if it be applied upon a wound where there is no venomous matter to work vpon; it doth no leffe infect that part, than if it had been bitten with some serpent or venomous beast. which wonderfull effect it doth not performe in respect of any virious qualitie that it hath in it felfe, but because it doth not finde that venomous matter to work upon, which it naturally draweth (as the Load-stone doth iron) wherupon it is constrained through his attractine qualitie, to draw and gather together humours from far vnto the place, whereby the pame is greatly increased.

CHAP. 496. Of divers other Trefoiles.

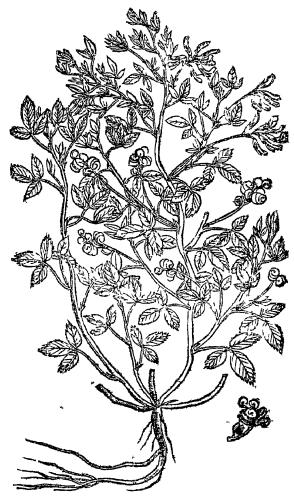
The Description.

Hree leauedgrasse of America hath divers crooked round stalks, leaning this way and that way, and divided into divers branches whereon do grow leaves like those of the medow Trefoile, of a black greene colour, and of the smel of Pitch Trefoile, or Treacle Clauer: the floures grow at the top of the branches made vp in a long spiked chassic eare, of a white colour: after which commeth the feed, somewhat flat, almost like to those of Tares: the roots are long strings of a wooddie substance,

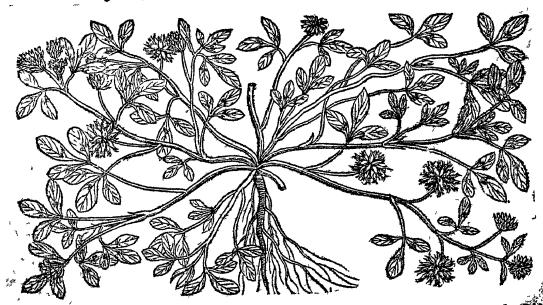
This three leafed grasse (which Dodonaus in his last Edition calleth Trifolium cochleatum pri-num and Lobel, Fanum Burgundideum) hath divers round vpright stalks, of a wooddierough sublance vermot able of it selfe to stand without a prop or stay: which stalks are divided into divers that being his whereupon do grow leaves joined three together like the other Tresoiles, but of a darke deart greene colour: the floures grow at the top of the stalks in shape like those of the codded fresole, burief a darke purple colours the seede followeth, contained in small wrinckled I Trifolium Americum. Tresoile of America.







Trifolium Salmanticum. Portingale Trefoile.



huskes turned round, after the manner of a water snatle the root is thick, composed of divers tough

threddie strings, and lasteth long in my garden with great increase.

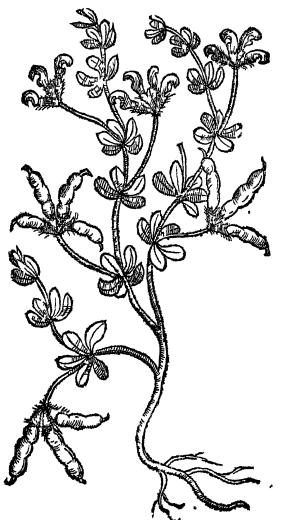
3 This three leaved grasse of Salmanea, a citie as I take it of Portingale, difference in the same of th from our field Trefoile: it hath many branches weake and tender, trailing upon the ground, of two cubites and a halfe high: whereupon doe grow leaves fet together by three point a from the bosome whereof thrust forth tender soot-stalkes, whereon doe stand most fine floures of a bright red tending vnto purple: after which come the seed wrapped in trial skinnes, of a red co-

The Hart Trefoile hath very many flexible branches, fer non a flender stalke, of the length of two or three foot, trailing hither and thither; whereupon dee grow leaves ioined together of two or three foot, trailing hither and thither; whereupon dee grow leaves ioined together of two or three foot, trailing hither and thither; whereupon dee grow leaves ioined together the foot, trailing hither and thither; whereupon dee grow leaves ioined together the foot, trailing hither and thinks.

4 Trisolium cordatum.
Heat Trefoile.



† 6 Co onopus ex Codice Cafareo.
Crow-foot Tiefoile.



5 Trifolium fil quolum ? ... Small codde 17 1 1 1...



three on little flender foot stalks, enery [11] leafe of the fashion of a heart, where of it is k his name: among which come forth fealt 302 chassie yellow floures the root is thick and threddie. ‡ I take the plant which our Authour here figured and intended to describe vntovs, to be of that Medica which Cameranius calls Arabica, which growes wilde in many places with vs, having the leaves a little dented mat the ends, so that they resemble the vulgar figure of a heart; and each leafe is marked with a blackish, or red spot, the floures be finall and yellow: the feeds are contained in rough buttons, would up like the other Snaile Trefoiles, whereof it is a kinde. I have given you the figure a little more exquisite, by the addition of the spots and code. ‡

This kinds of three leaued grasse is a low herb, creeping upon the ground, the leaues are like those of the common Trefoile, but lesser, and of a grayish greene colour: the floures are faire and yellow, sashioned like those of broome, but lesser: after come three or foure cods, wherein is contained round seed; the root is long and reddish. † This is the Trifolium corniculatum, or Melilotus Coronata of Lobel: Lotus peniaphyllos of Gesner. ‡

This codded Treforle is like vnto the last described in every respect, saving that this plant is altogether; larger, having stalks a cu-

the and a halfe high the leaves are also foure times as large, two roundish leaves groving by the stalke, and three longish ones growing vpon a short soot-stalke comming forth betweene the trop invited leaves both the stalke and leaves have a little sost downinesse or harring section the nother shources grow clustering together on the tops of the stalks, in inape, bignesse, and colour like start of the list described, but commonly more in number they are also succeeded by such colours those of the former.

- The figure which Dodonaus hath let forth out of an old Maruscript in the Emperors Like ary, being there figured for Coronopus, seemes to be of the last described, or some plant very like thereto, though the fine leaves at each soint be not put in such order as they should be, yet all they into are well express, according to the drawing of those times, for you shall finde few antient expressions come so need as this doth #
- 7 There is a kinde of Clauer growing about Narbone in France, that hath many twiggie sough branches comming from a wooddy root, whereon are fet leases three together, after the maner of the other Trefoiles, somewhat long, hairy, and of a hoarie or one iworne greene colour. The floures are yellow, and grow at the tops of the branches like those of Broome.

J Lotus incana, sive Oxytriphyllon Scribony Largi.
Hoaric Clauer.

† 8 Tr folium liteu n fil que coi unta. Yellow houned Tresoile





This fends up many branches from one root, some cubit or more long, commonly lying along upon the ground, round, flexable, and divided into sundre branches the leaves stand together by threes, and are like those of the true Medica, or Burgundie Trefoile, but much lesse the stoomers grow clustering together on the tops of the branches, like in shape to those of the former; of a vellow colour, and not without smell: they are succeeded by such, yet narrower crooked coddes, as the Burgundy Trefcile hath (but the Painter hath not well expressed them:) in these cods are contained feeds like those also of that Trefoile, and such also is the root, which lives long, and much increases. It growes in Hungarie, Austria, and Morauia: it floures in lune and luly: Clusus calls it Medica flore flavo. Tabernamontanus, Lens maior repens. and Tragus, Medicat maioris species tersia Banhine saith that about Nimes in Narbone it is found with floures either yellow white, greene, blew purple, blacke, or mixed of blew and greene, and hee calleth it Trifolium spluester luteum siliquicarnus, or Medica sputostens.

4

The Place.

The severall titles of most of these plants set south their naturally loce of growing the rest grow most settle fields of England.

The Time.
They foure and flourish most of the sommer moneths.

The Names.

The Names is not much to be faid as touching their names, more than hath beene fet downe.

The Temperature and Vertues. The temperature and faculties of these Tresoules are referred vino the common medow Tresoules.

The figure termeriv put in the fecond place was of the lefter vellow Treford deferrbed in the 1. It chapter fue une

CHAP. 497. Of the great Trefoiles, or wirged Clauers.

The Description.

The great Hares foot being a kinde of Trefoile, hath a hard and wooddie root, full of blacke threddie strings from whence arise divers tough and seeble branches, whereupon do grow leaves set together by threes, making the whole plant to resemble those of the Medow Trefoile the floures grow at the top of the stalks, composed of a bunch of gray haves among the which tost matter commeth forth small floures of a most bright purple colour, somewhat resembling the floures of the common medow Tresoile, but far greater. Lobel calls this Lagopus maximus folio, facie Trisoly pratens. Dodonans, Lagopus maior folio Trisoly.

‡ 1 Lagopus maximus.
The great Hares foot Trefoile.

‡ 2 Lagopus masor spicalongiore.
Great large headed Hares spot.



† 2 This elegant plant (which Tragus hath set forth for Cytisus, Lobel by the name of Lagorus altera folio primato, and Clusius for his Trisoly majorus 3. altera species) hath stalkes so ne foot and better high, whereon grow leaves set together by threes, long, houry and lightly snipt about the edges, with elegant nervies or veines, running from the middle rib to the sides of the leaves, which are most conspicuous in hot Countries, and chiefly then when the lease begins to decay. At the tops of the branches, in long and large heads grow the floures, of an elegant sanguine colour. This shoures in May and Iune, and growes wilde upon some mountaines of Hungary and Austria, I have seen them, both this and the former, growing in the gardens of some of our Florists.

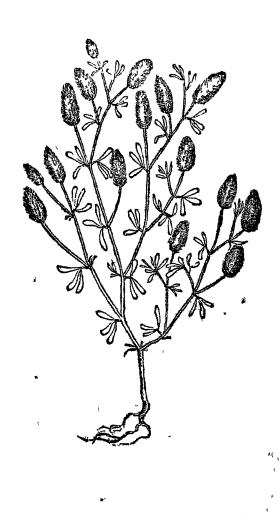
This other great kinde of Hares-foot fends forth one flender, yet stiffe stalke, whereo fleaues whose foot stalkes are large at the setting on, encompassing the stalkes, the leaues them selues grow by threes, long, narrow, and sharpe pointed, of a grayish colour like those of the common Hares-foot; the spike at the top is soft and downy, with little reddish floures amongst the whitish hairinesse. This growes wilde in Spaine: Clusius calls it Lazopus angust folics H. span. cus

maior.

There is another fort of this described by Lobel and Pena in the Advers whose leaves are longer and narrower than this, the whole plant also is oft times lesser; they call it Lagopus altera angustifolia. ‡

† 3 Lagopus angustifolius Hispanicus. Narrow leafed Spanish Hare-foot. 4 Lagopodum, Pes leperus. Little Hares-foot Trefoile.





The small Hares-soot hath a round rough and hairy stalke, dividing it selfe into diners other branches; whereupon do grow small leaves, three joined together, like those of the small vellow Tresoile: the stoures grow at the very point of the stalkes, consisting of a rough knap or bush of haires or downe, like that of Alapecuros, or Fox-taile, of a whitish colour tending to a light blush, with little white sources amongst the downinesse: the root is small and hard.

The first groweth in the fields of France and Spaine, and is a stranger in England, yet it groweth in my garden.

The small Hare-foot groweth among come, especially among Barly, and likewise in barren pastures almost enery where.

They floure and flourish in Iune, Iuly, and August.

Hhhhh

The Names.

The great Hare-foot Trefoile is called of Trojus, Cyrifis of Cordus, Trifoliver, in groum of Lobelius, Lagopum maximum, and Lagopodium in Greeke, Name on Figlish, the great Unes-soot.

The last, being the smallest of these kindes of Tictories, is called La topus, and Pis Lepons in Dutch, Palen poothers: in high Dutch, Dasen sus; in French, Padd lie we in English Haiefoot.

The Temperature and Trestues

The temperature and faculties are referred vnto the other Treforles, whereof these are kindes: notwithstanding Dioscorides sairth, that the small Hares-soot doth binde and dry. It stoppesh, saith he, the laske, if it be drunkewith red wire But it must be given to such as are severish with water.

Our Anthor in the first place formerly gauge the figure of Thern his Lagopodium flore also, being, only a variety of that plant you shall be readed in defertbed to the name of Anthylla legar moss, now he made the description form what in the leaves to agree with the figure shough nothing should with that with of three he intended to describe, for (1811) endent by the names) he intended to describe both the first and second (which it there now described) in the first place, see hith confounded them both to be the names.

CHAP. 498. Of Water Trefoile, or Bucks Leanes.

Trifolium paludofum. Marth Tretoile.



The Dejeription

He great Marth Treforle hath thicke fat stalkes, weake and tender, full of a fpungious pith, very Imooth, and of a cubit long: whereon do grow leaues like to those of the garden Beane, let vpon the stalkes three joined together like the other Trefoiles, smooth, shining, and of a deepe greene colour among which toward the top of the stalkes standeth a bush of feather like floures of a white colour, dasht ouer flightly with a wash of light carnation after which the feed followeth, contained in small buttons, or knobby huskes, of a browne yellowish colour like vnto Millet, and of a bitter taste: the rocts creepe divers waits in the middle marish ground, being full of joints, white within, and full of pores, and spungie, bringing forth dimess by-shoots, stalkes, and leaves, by which meanes it is easily increased, and largely multi-**HARRY**

The second different not from the precedent, saving it is altogether lesser, wherein condistent the difference, if there be any: for doubt-lesse I thinke it is the selfe same in each respect and is made greater and lesser, according to his place of growing, clymate, and country.

These grow in marish and Fenny places, and vpon boggie grounds almost enery where.

They floure and flourish from Iune to the end of August.

The Names.

Marish Trefoile is called in high Dutch Biberblee, that is to say, Castoris Trifolium, or Trifolium, formum in low Dutch of the likenesse that the leaves have with the garden Beanes, Bocabanness that is to say, Fas lus Hiroinas, or Boona Hiroina; the later Herbarists call it Trifolium palustre, and Palustofum of some, I sopyrum in English, marsh-Claver, marsh-Trefoile, and Buckes-Beanes.

The feed of Topyrum, saith Diofeorides if it be taken with meade of honied water, is good again to the cheft.

The local content in the cheft.

The local content for those that have weake liners and spet bloud, for as Galen faith it elensets

na care a realization desired with it an aftringent or binding quality.

P A P

CHAP. 499 Of sweet Trefoile, organden Clauer.

Trifolium odoratum.
Sweet Trefoile.

The Description.



Weer Trefoile hath an vpright stalk hollow. and of the height of two cubits, dividing it felfe into diueis branches whereon do grow leaues by three and three like to the other frefoiles, fleightly and superfictously nicked in the edges from the bosom wherof come the floures, euery one standing on his owne single foot-stalk; confishing of little chassie husks, of a light of pale blewish colour after which come vp little heads or knops, in which lieth the feed, of a whitish yellow colour, and lesser than that of Fenu greeke: the root hath divers strings the whole plant is not onely of a whitish green colour, but asso of a fweet smell, and of a strong aromatical for spicie fent, and more sweet when it is dried which smel in the gathered and dried plant doth likewise continue long; and in most and rassue weather, it smelleth more than ir hot and drie weather: and also when it is yet fresh and greene it loseth and recouereth againe his smell somen times a day; whereupon the old wives in Germanie do call it Sieuen gezeiten kraut, that is, the herbe that changeth feuen times a day.

The Place."

It is fowne in gardens not onely beyond the feas, but in divers gardens in England.

The Time.

It is fowne in May, it floureth in Iune and Iu-

ly, and perfecteth his feed in the end of August, the same yere it is sowne.

It is commonly called in Latine Trifolium odoratum in high Dutch as we have faid seven gea zeiten: in low Dutch, sevenghetycruift, that is to say, an herb of seven times: it is called in Spanish, Trebol real in French, Treffle oderiferant. in English, Sweet Trefoile, and garden Clauer: it seemeth to be Lotus Vrbana, or satina, of which Dioscorides writeth in his fourth booke neverthelessed divers Authors set downe Melilot, for Lotus vrbana, and Trisolium odoraum, but not properly. ‡ The Gardiners and herbe women in Cheapside commonly call it, and know it by the name of Balsam, or

garden Balsam. ‡

The Temperature.

Galen faith, that sweet Tresoile doth in a meane concoct and drie, and is in a meane and temperate facultie betweene hot and cold: the which faculties vidoubtedly are plainely perceived in this sweet Tresoile.

The Vertues.

The iuice pressed forth, saith Dioscorides, with hony added thereto, elenseth the vicers of the eies, A called in Latine Argema, and taketh away spots in the same, called Albugines, and remodueth such things as doe hinder the sight.

The oile whrein the floures are infused or steeped, doth perfectly cure greene wounds in very the short space; it appealeth the paine of the gour, and all other aches, and is highly commended a-

gainst ruptures, and burstings in young children

The juice given in white wine cureth those that have fallen from some high place, avoideth C congealed and clotted bloud, and also helpeth those that do pisse bloud, by meanes of some great bruise, as was prooued lately upon a boy in Fanchurch street, whom a cart went over, where-

on he did not onely piffe bloud, but also it most wonderfully gushed forth, both at his nose and

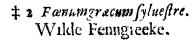
The dried herbe lased among garments keepeth them from Mothes and other vermine.

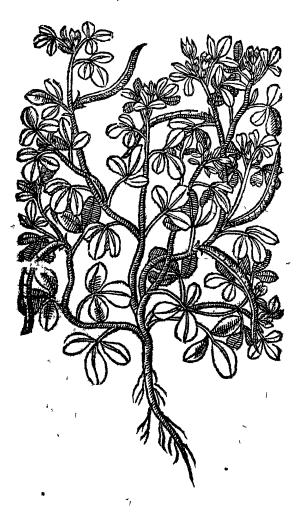
CHAP. 500. Of Fenugreeke.

A The Description.

Enugreeke hath a long flender trailing stalke, greene, hollow within, and divided into divers small branches whereon do grow leaves like those of the medow. Tresoile, but rounder and lesses, greene on the upper side, on the lower side tending to an ash colour among which come small white floures, after them likewise long slender narrow cods, in which do lie small uneven seeds, of a yellowish colour which being dried, have a strong smell, yet not unpleasant: the root is small, and perisheth when it hath persected his seed.

Fenugreeke,







There is a wilde kinde hereof ferring to little vie, that hath small round branches, full of knees or ioints: from each ioint proceedeth a small tender footstalk, whereon do grow three leaves and no more, somewhat shipt about the edges, like vnto those of Burgundie Haie, from the bosoms whereof come forth small yellow floures, which turne into little cods, the root is thicke, tough, pliant.

The Place.

Course eke is fowne in fields beyond the feas: in England wee fow a fmall quantitie thereof in

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

It is to be be a light of fowing according to Columbia, of which one is in September, at what time it is to was the end of lanuarie or the because of the color of of the co

The Names.

It is called in Greeke mis, or as it is found in Pliny his copies Carphos in Latine, Fanum Gracum Columella faith that it is called Siliqua in Pliny we read Silicia in Varro, Silicula in high Dutch, Botkhozne in Italian, Fiengreso in Spanish, Alfornas in French, Fenegree and in English, Fenegreeke.

The Temperature and Vertues.

It is thought according to Galen in his booke of the Faculties of nourishments, that it is one of A those simples which do manifestly heat, and that men dovse it for food, as they do Lupines, for it is taken with pickle to keep the body soluble, and for this purpose it is more agreeable than Lupines, seeing it hath nothing in his owne proper substance, that may hinder the working.

The juice of boiled Fenegreeke taken with home is good to purge by the stoole all manner of B corrupt humors that remaine in the guts, making soluble through his sliminesse, and mitigating

paine through his warmneile

And because it hath in it a clensing or scouring facultie, it raiseth humors out of the chest but C there must be added into it no great quantitie of home least the biting qualitie should abound.

In old diseases of the chest without a seuer, sat dates are to be boiled with it, but when you have D mixed the same inice pressed out with a great quantitie of hony, and have againe boiled it on a soft fire to a mean thicknesse, then must you vie it long before meat.

In his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines he faith, that Fenegreek is hot in the second E degree, and dry in the first therefore it doth kindle and make worse hot instammations but such as are lesse hot and more hard are thereby cured by being wasted and consumed away.

The meale of Fenegreeke, as Droscorides saith, is of force to mollifie and waste away: being boiled F

with mead and applied it takerh away inflammations, as well inward as outward

The same being tempered or kneaded with niter and vineger, doth soften and waste away the G hardnesse of the milt.

It is good for women that have either imposshume, vicer, or stopping of the matrix, to bathe and H fit in the decostion thereof.

The suice of the deco stion pressed forth doth clense the haire, taketh away dandrasse, scoureth I running sores of the head, called of the Græcians are being mingled with goose grease, and put up in manner of a pessare, or mother suppositionie, it doth open and mollisse all the parts, about the mother.

Greene Fenegreeke brussed and pounded with vineger, is a remedie for weak and seeble parts, and ke that are without skin, vicerated and raw.

The decoction thereof is good against vicers in the low gut, and foule stinking excrements of L those that have the bloudy flix.

The oile which is pressed out thereof scoureth haires and scars in the prime parts.

The decoction of Fenegreeke feed, made in wine, and drunke with a little vineger, expelleth all N euill humors in the stomacke and guts.

The feed boiled in wine with dates and hony, vnto the form of a fyrrup, doth mundifie and clense O the breast, and easeth the paines thereof

The meale of Fenegreek boiled in mead or honied water, confumeth and diffolueth all cold hard P imposshumes and swellings, and being mixed with the roots of Marsh Mallows and Linseed effe-

At the same.

It is very good for women that have any griefe or swelling in the matrix, or other lower parts, if of they bathe those parts with the decoction thereof made in wine, or sit ouer it and sweat.

It is good to wash the head with the decoction of the seed, for it taketh away the scurse, scales, Rents, and all other such like impersections.

CHAP. 501. Of Horned Clauer, and blacke Clauer.

The Description.

The horned Claner, or codded Trefoile, groweth vp with many weake and slender stalks lying upon the ground: about which are fet white leaves, somewhat long, lesser, and narrower than any of the other Trefoiles: the floures grow at the tops, of the fashion of those of Peafon, of a shining yellow colour: after which come certain straight cods, bigger than those of Fenegreek, but blunter at their ends, in which are contained little round feed; the root is hard and wood die, and sendes forth young springs every yeare.

Z Lotus irifolia corniculata. Horned or coddea Clauer.



Loius quade felia. Lome leased gratie.



This kinds of three leafed graffe, or 12el er fence leafed Treforde l'arble ues like quto the common Tiefoile, faming that they bee h sfer, and of a browne purplish colour, knowne by the name of Purple wort, or Purple-g affe, whole flomes are in thapelike the niedow Tiefoile but of a dustieouerworn colour tending towhitenesse; the which doth oftentimes degenerate, forietime into thise leaves, fornetimes in fine, and also into scuen, and yet the plant of his nature hallbut fome lemes & no more. 1 I do not thinke this to be the purple leaded The followith the white floure, which is commonly called Purple-graffe, for I could neuri oblement to hancmore leaves than three vpon a flalke. ‡

The root of this is finali and white, from which arise many weake han ie branches tonic cubit long wheron grow foft hanyleane; thice on one foot-flalke, with two little leaves · at the root therof, & out of the bosons of these upon like footstalkes grow three lesser leaves, as also floures of the bignes and shape of those of a Vetch, but of a braue deep crimfon veluet colour after these are past come cods set with foure thinne welts of skins which make them feem fome square; whence Camerarus called it Lotus pulcherrimatetragonolobus the feed is of an ash colour, somewhat lesse than a pease. It floures most of the Sommer moneths, and is for the piettiresse of the floure pieserned in many Gardens by yearely fowing the feede, for it is an annuall plant. Clufins hath it by the name of Lotus filiquofus subello flore and hee faith the feeds were divers times fent out of Italy by the name of Sandalida It is also commonly called in Latine Prsum quadratum.

I The Place.

The first groweth wilde in barren ditch bankes, pastures, and drie Mountaines.

‡ 3 Loins filiqua quadrata. Square crimson veluet pease.



The fecond groweth likewise in passures and fields, but not so common as the other; and is planted in gardens.

of The Time.

They flowe in July and August.

The Names.

The second is called Lotus Trifolia in English, horned Clauer, or codded Trefoile.

The other is called Lotus quadrifolia, or foure leafed Grasse, or Purple-worr of Pena and Loker, Quadrifolium pheum juscum hortorum.

The Temperature and Vertues.

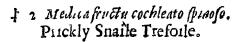
Their faculties in working are referred vnto the medow Treforles: notwithstanding it is repor- A red, that the scaues of Purple-wort stamped, and the suyce given to drinke, cureth young children of the discase called in English the Purples.

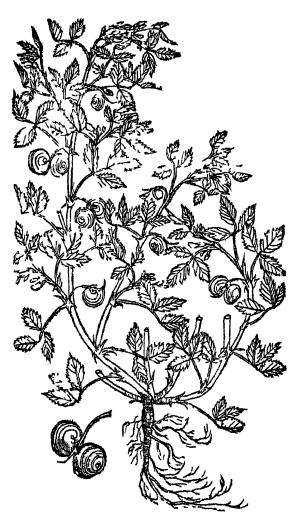
CHAP. 502. Of Medicke Folder, or fnaile Cliver.

of The Description.

It. kinde of Tiefoile, called Me her, both many small and slender ramping branches, crawling and creeping along upon the ground, set sull of broad sease. Sightly and neted about the edges the floures are very small, and of a pale yellow colour which turne into round wankled knobs, like the water Snaile, or the fish called Peniwinckle wil crein is contained flat seed fashioned like a little kidney, in colour yellow, in taste like a Vetch or pease; the rooms simall, and diethwhen the seed is ripe it growes in my garden, and is good to feed cattell fat

* Trifoium (ochleatum. Medicke Foddei.







† There are many varieties of these plants, and they chiefely consist in the fruit; for some are smooth and flar, as this first described: other some are rough and prickely, some with lesser, and coher.

other some with bigger piielies, as also with them standing divers wayes, some are onely rough, and of those some are as big as a small nut, other some no bigger than a peake. I give you here the descriptions of three rough ones, (as I received them from M'. Goodyer) where of the last is of the sea, which, as you may see, our Author did but superficially describe.

2 Medice muior is Basica species prima, spinalis intortis.

The hath foure square reddith sticaked hany trailing brunches, like the small English Medica, greater and longer, source or sine foor long the leanes are also smooth, growing three together, neither sharpe pointed, nor yet so broad at the top as the said English Medica, but blunt copped, with a small blacke spot in the midst, not crool ed the floures are also yellow, three, source, or sine on a soot-stalke after commeth a sound writhed sourt fully as big as a hasell nut, with small prickles not standing sole-right, but lying slat on the sourt, sinely wrapped, plained, solded, or interlaced together, where in lieth wripped the seed in solution of a kidney, very like a kidney beane, but some times smaller, and starce, of a shiming blacke colour without, like polished lear, containing a white kinell without the records like the former, and peritherhals at Winter.

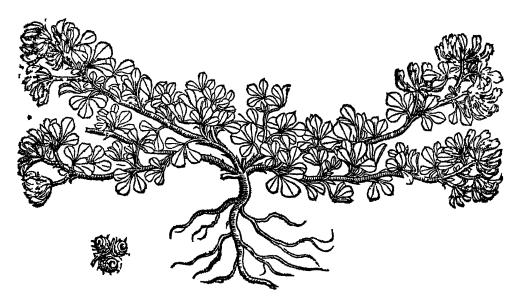
Medica maioris Batica | p nusa species iltera,

The branches also ercepe on the ground, and are straked smooth foure square, reddish here and there, three or some foot long—the leaves are smooth, finely notehed about the edges, sharp pointed, without blacke spots, very like Medici pericarpio plano—the stomes—ne small and yellow like the other—the finit is round, withed or twined in also, fully as big as a hasell nut, somewhat cotronic on woolly, with short sharp prickles—wherein lyeth also wrapped a sharing blacke kidney-like feed, so like the last described, that they are not to be discerned apair, the root is also alike, and perisheth at Winter.

Medu a marina spinosa species.

The branches of this are the least and shortest of all the rest, little exceeding a foot or two in length, and are some square, greene, somewhat harrie, and trailing on the ground the leaves are like to those of Medica pericar pio plano, not fully so sharpe pointed, without blacke spots, soft, harry, three on a foot-stalke. the floures grow alongst the branches, on very small soot-stalkes, forth of the bosonies of the leaves, (not altogether on or neere the tops of the branches) and are very small and yellow, but one on a foot-stalke. after commeth small round writhed fruit, no bigger than a pease, with very short sharpe prickles, wherein is contained yellowish seed of the fathion of a kidney like the soots of the other, and also perisheth at Winter. Any 2. 1621. Iohn Goodyer. †

3 Trifolium Cochleatum marinum. Medick Fodder of the sea.



This kinde also of Trefoile, (called Medica marina · in English, sea Trefoile, growing naturally by the sea side about Westchester, and voon the Mediterranean sea coast, and about Venice) hath leaves were like voto the common medow Trefoile, but thicker, and covered over with a

flockie hoarinesse like Gnaphalium, after the manner of most of the sea herbes the floures are jellow the seeds wrinkled like the former, but in quantitie they be leffer.

The Place. The fifft is sowne in the fields of Germanie, Italy, and other countries, to feed their cartail, as we in England do Bucke-wheat we have a small quantitie thereof in our gardens, for pleasing; Take

The third groweth neere vnto the fea fide in diners places.

The Time. Medica must be fowne in Aprill, it sourcth in June and July: the fruit is tipe in the end of gust.

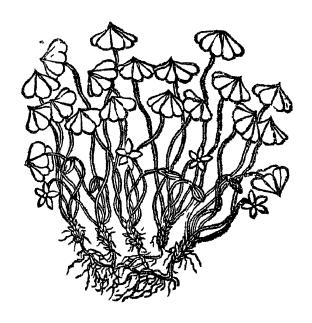
The Names. Medick fodder is called of some Trifolium Coubleaum, and Medica in French, L herbe 1 1 1/23 for in Greeke, sum in Spinish, Mielouas of the Valentians and Catalons, Alfaja, by avoide ther barbarous or Arabicke for the chiefe of the Arabian writers, Auren, doth call Medici, Car, A laselett, and Alfasfasa.

The other is called Sea Clauer, and Medick fodder of the fea. The Temperature and Virtues

Medick fodder is of temperature cold, for which cause it is applied greene to such inform ret " us and infilmitics as have need of cooling,

CHAP. 503: Of Wood Sorrell, or Stubmort.

I Oxys alba. Whitewood Sorrell.



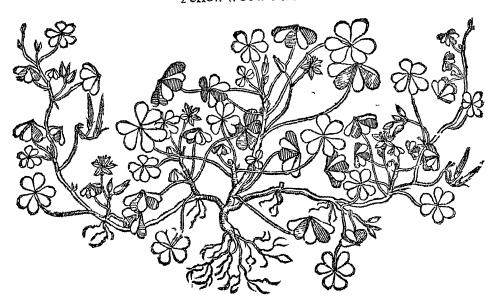
The Description.

Xys Pliniana, or Trifelium acetosum, being a kind of three leased grasse, is a low and bale herbe without stalk, the leaves immediately rising from the root vpon short stems at their first comming forth folded together, but afterward they do spred abroad, and · are of a faire light greene colour, in number three, like the rest of the Tresoiles, but that each leafe, hath a deepe cleft or rift in the middle: amongst these leaves come vp small and weake tender stems, such as the leaves do grow vpon, which beare small star-like floures of a white colour, with some brightnes of carnation dasht ouer the same: the floure consisteth of fine small leaves; after which come little round knaps or huskes full of yellowish seed: the root is very threddy, and of a reddish colour: the whole herbe is in taste like Sorrell, but much sharper and quicker, and maketh better greene fauce than any other herbe or Sorrell what soeuer.

My oft mentioned friend M1. George Bowles sent me some plants of this with very faire red floures, which he gathered in Aprill last, in a wood of Sir Thomas Walfing hams at Chisselhurst in Kent, called Stockwell wood, and in a little round wood thereto adioyning. ‡

The second kinde of oxis or wood Sorrell is very like the former, saving that the floures are

2 Oxyslutea Yellow wood Sorrell



of a yellow colour, and yeeld for their feed veffels small and long horned cods, in other respects alike.

The Place. These plants grow in woods and vinder bushes, in sandie and shadowie places in every countrie. ‡ I have not as yet found any of the yellow growing with vs. ‡

The Time. They floure from the beginning of Aprill vnto the end of May and midst of June. The Names.

Wood Sorrell or Cuckow Sorrell is called in Latine Trifolium acetosum the Apothecaries and Herbarists call it Alleluya, and Pana Cuculi, or Cuckowes meate, because either the Cuckow feedeth thereon, or by reason when it springeth forth and sloureth the Cuckow singeth most, at which time also Alleluya was wont to be sing in Churches. Hieronymus Fracastorius nameth it Lujula. Alexander Benedictus faith that it is called Alimonia. in high-Dutch, Saurelblee: in Low-Dutch, Coechcoechbroot: in French, Pain de Cocu in English, wood Sorrel, wood Sower, Sower Trefoile, Stubwort, Alleluia, and Sorrell du Bois.

It is thought to be that which Pliny, lib. 27. cap 12. calleth Oxys, writing thus: Oxys is three leafed, it is good for a feeble stomacke, and is also eaten of those that are bursten. But Galen in his fourth booke of Simples faith, that oxys is the same which oxalis or Sorrell is : and oxys is found in Pliny to be also Iunci species, or a kinde of Rush.

I The Natione.

These herbes are cold and dry like Sorrell.

The Vertues. Sorrell du Bois or wood Sorrell stamped and vsed. for greene sauce, is good for them that haue ficke and feeble stomackes; for it strengthneth the st omacke, procureth appetite, and of all Sorrel sauces is the best, not onely in vertue, but also in the pleasantnesse of his taste.

It is a remedie against putrified and stinking vicer's of the mouth, it quencheth thirst, and coo-

leth mightily an hot pestilentiall seuer, especially being made in a syrrup with sugar.

CHAP. 504. Of noble Liver-wort, or golden Trefoile.

The Description. Oble Liverwort hath many leaves spred vpon the ground, three cornered, resembling the three leaved graffe, of a perfect graffe greene colour on the vpper fide, but grayifh vinderneath among which rufe vp divers small tender foot-stalkes of three inches on the ends whereof stands one imal single blew sloure, consisting of fix little leaves, having middle a few white chines: the feed is inclosed in little round knaps, of a whitish colour; specio fart forth of themselves: the root is slender, composed of an infinite number

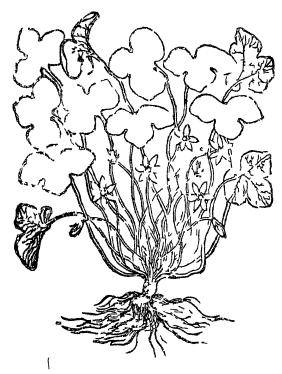
sevento the precedent in leaves, roots, and feeds: the floures hereof are of a on Meth the difference

bout the bice leaved Liverwort differeth not from the former faving that this brings forth double of a loves tending to purple, and the others not for

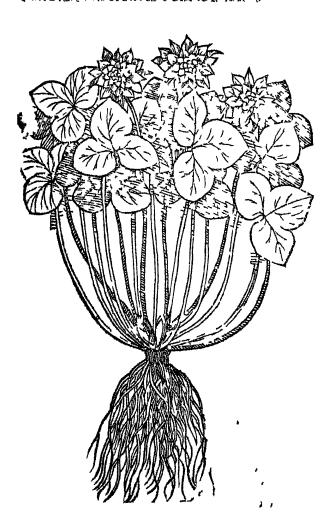
There is another in my garden with white floures, which in fall and every other respect is like

the others.

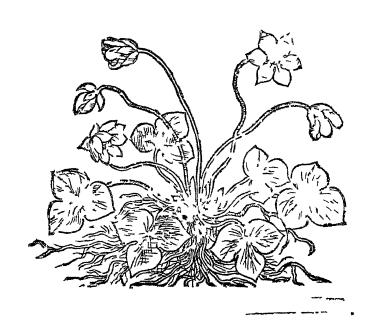
Hepa icum trifolium.
Noble Imcrwoit.



3 Preparaca multiflora Lobeli distres



Noble red Lucetwort.



The Place

These pietry flories are some in most places of Germanie in shadowic woods among thrabs, and also by high-waies sides in Italy likewise, and that not onely with the blew flores, but the same with do ible floures also, by the report of alphonsus Piecess Dr. of Physicke in the University of Feriara, a nan excellently well seen in the knowledge of Simples. They do all grow likewise in my garden, except that with do ible floures, which as yet is a stranger in England: ‡ it is now plentiful in many gardens. ‡

The Time.

They floure in M irch and April, and perfect their feed in May.

The Names.

Noble Linerwort is called 4 to the trifolia, Historica annei, Trifolium vareum: of Baprista Sardis Herba Trimitatis: in high-Dirch, Elel Liber trait: in lov-Ditch, Bill leute schift: in French, Hiptique. in English, Golden Trefoile, three leaux Linerwort, noble Linerwort, and herba Trinitie.

The Temperature.

These herbes are cold and drie, with an astringent or binding qualitie.

The Vertues.

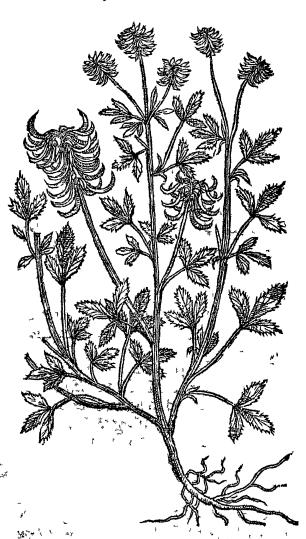
It is reported to be good against the weakenesse of the liver which proceedeth of an hot cause, for it cooleth and strengthneth it not a little.

 \mathbf{B} Baptista Sardus commendeth it, and writeth that the chiefe vertue is in the root, if a spoonfull of the pouder thereof be given certaine dayes together with wine, or with some kinde of broth, it profiteth much against the disease called Enterocele.

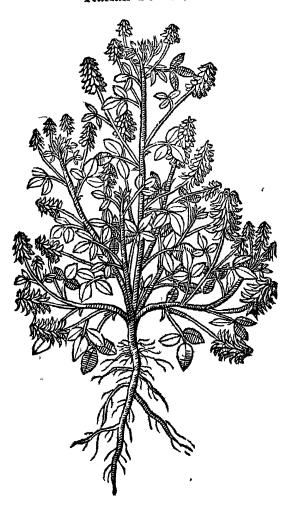
CHAP. 505. Of Melilot, or plaister Clauer. The Description.

He first kinde of Melilot hath great plenty of small tough and twiggy branches, as d stalkes full of soynts or knees, in height two cubits, set full of seases three together, like vnto Burgondie hay. The floures grow at the top of the stalke, of a pale yellow colour, standing thickly ict and compact together, in order or rowes, very like the floures of Securidaca altera which being vaded, there follow certaine crooked cods bending or turning vpward with a sharpe point, in fashion not much vnlike a Parrets bill, wherein is contained seed like Fenugiecke, but flatter and flenderer · the whole plant is of a reasonable good smell, much like vnto honey and very full of tuyce. the root is very tough and pliant.

I Melilotus Syriaca odora. Affyrian Clauer.



2 Melilotus Italica & Patauina. Italian Clauer.



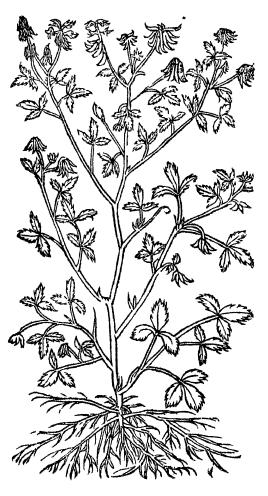
The second kinde of Melilot hath small and tender veright stalkes, a cubit high, and some. hat more, of a reddish colour, set full of round leaves three together, not snipt about the edges the other Trefoiles; and they are of avery deepe greene colour, thicke, far, and full of myce. reservor alongs the tops of the stalkes, of a yellow colour, which turne into rough round the large and of a pale colour. The whole plant hath also the sauour of honey, and at Latit borne his feed.

3 The third kind of Melilot hath round stalks and jagged leaves set round about, not much vnlike the leaves of Fenugreeke, alwaies three growing together like the Tresoiles, and oftentimes covered over with an hoarinesse, as though meale had been strewed upon them. The sources be yellow and small, growing thicke together in a tust, which turne into little cods, wherein the seed is contained the root is small, tough, and pliant.

4 The fourth kinde of Melilot growes to the height of three cubits, fet full of leaves like the common Melilot, and of the same sauour the floures grow alongs the top of the stalks, of a white colour, which turne into small soft huskes, wherein is contained little blackish seed. the root is

also tough and pliant.

3 Melilotus Coronata. Kings Clauer



the terms of it

4 Melilotus Germanica. Germane Clauer,



‡ Although our Author intended this last description for our ordinarie Melilot, yet he made it of another which is three times larger, growing in some gardens (where it is onely sowne) about two yards high, with white floures and many branches the whole shape thereof is like the common kinde, as far as I remember. The common Melilot hath weake cornered greene stalkes some two foot and better high, whereon grow longish leaves snipt and oftentimes eaten about the edges, of a fresh greene colour: out of the bosomes of the leaves come little stalkes some handfull long, set thicke on their tops with little yellow floures hanging downe and turning vp again, each sloure being composed of two little yellow leaves, whereof the vppermost turnes vp again and the viderent stalkes to be parted into three. The floures past, there succeed little cods whereas the seed. ‡

The Place.

These plants grow in my garden: the common English Melilot Pena setteth sortifier Melilotus Germanica but for certaintie no part of the world doth enioy so great part thereof as England, and especially Essex; for I have seene betweene Sudbury in Suffolke, and Clare in Essex, and from Clare to Heningham, and from thence to Ouendon, Bulmare, and Pedinards, very many acres of carable pasture overgrowne with the same; insomuch that it doth not one? Thoy is their land, but the corne also, as Cockle or Darnel, and as a weed that generally spreaders over that corner of the Shire.

er The

D

The Time.

These herbes do floure in Iuly and August

The Names. Plaiser Clauer is called by the generall name, Mililotus, of some, Trifolium odorar im, yet there is another sweet Tre foile, as hath been declared Some call it Trifolium Equirum, and Caballinum, or Horse Trefoile, by reason it is good sodder for horses, who do greedily seed thereon likewise Tri. former Prinum, or Beares Trefoile of Fuchsius, Saxifraga lutea, and Situla Canjina of Cato, Serta Campa a, which most do name Corona Regia in high Dutch, Broote Steer cloucren: of the Romanes and Hetrurians, Tribolo, as Matthiolus Writeth in English, Melilot, and Plaister-Clauer. in

Yorkeshire, Harts-Clauer The Temperature

Melilote, faith Galen, hath more plenty of hot substance than cold (that is to say, bot and dry in the first degree) it hath also a certaine binding qualitie, besides a wasting and ripening sacu tie. Dioscorides shewerh, that Melilote is of a binding and mollifying qualitic, but the mollifying qualitie is not proper vinto it, but in as much as it wasterh away, and digesteth humois gathered ir lot swellings or otherwise. for so sar doth it mollifie or supple that thing which is hard, which is not properly called mollifying, but digesting and wasting away by vapois which kinde of quality the Grecians call dianopumun.

The Vertues.

Melilote boiled in sweet wine vntill it be fost, if you adde thereto the yolke of a rosted egge, the meale of Fenegrecke and Lineseed, the roots of Marsh Mallowes and hogs greace stamped together, and vsed as a pultis or cataplasma, plaisterwise, doth asswage and soften all manner of swellings, especially about the matrix, fundament and genitories, being applied vnto those places hot.

With the juice hereof, oile, wax, rosen and turpentine, is made a most soueraigne healing and drawing emplaster, called Melilore plaister, retaining both the colour and savour of the herbe, be-

ing artificially made by a skilfuli Surgion.

The herbe boiled in wine and drunke prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and asswageth the paine of the kidnies, bladder and belly, and ripeneth flegme, and causeth it to be easily cast forth.

The juice thereof dropped into the eies cleereth the fight, confumeth, dissolueth, and cleane

taketh away the web, pearle, and spot in the eies.

Melilote alone with water healeth Recentes melicerides, a kinde of wens or rather apostems conteyning matter like honey; and also the running vicers of the head, if it be laid to with chalke, wine and galls.

It likewise mitigateth the paine of the eares, if the juice be dropped therein mixed with a little wine, and taketh away the paine of the head, which the Greekes call upodouble especially if the head be bathed therewith, and a little vineger and oile of Roses mixed amongst it.

‡ Снар. 506. Of certaine other Trefoiles.

Hose Tresoiles being omitted by our Author, I have thought good to put into a chapter by themselues, though they have little assinity with one another, the two last excepted.

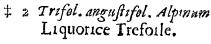
¶ The Description:

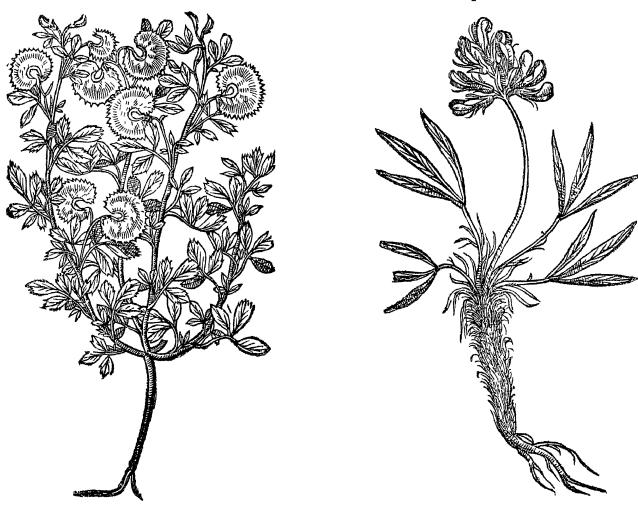
He first of those in roots, stalkes, and manner of growing is like the Medicke or snale. Tresoiles formerly described: the leaves are hairie, the stoures yellow and small: after which follow crooked flat cods, of an indifferent bredth, wherein is contained feeds made after the fashion of little kidnies, this the Italians, according to Lobel, call Lunaria radiata, in the Hist. Ludg.

it is called Medica syt. altera lunăta.

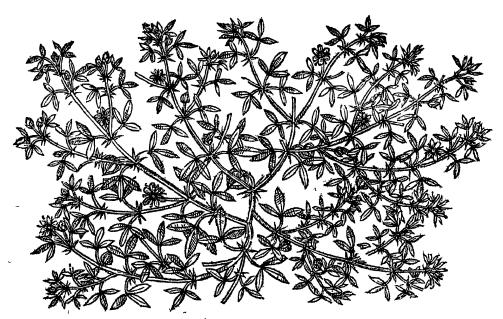
2 The root of this is long and thicke, couered with a yellowish rinde, and having a white sweet pith in the infide, covered with a hairmeffe on the top, and fending forth fundry fibres: from this rise vp many weake long foor-stalkes, whereon grow leaues set together by threes, long, narrow, smooth, lightly nickt on the edges: amongst these ruses vp commonly one stalke (yet sometimes two) smooth and naked, three or source inches long; on the top thereof grow spike fashion, 8. or ten. pretty large light purple floures, each of them being fet in a cup divided into 5. parts. This growes vpon divers parts of the Alpes: and Pena in his Mons Baldus fet it forth by the name of Trifolium angustifolium Alpinum. Baubinus saith, the root hereof tasts like Liquorice, wherefore it may be called Glycyrhiza Astragaloides, or Astragalus dulcu and he received it out of Spaine by the name of GlycyrhiZa. He calls it in his Prodromus, Trifolium Alpinum flore magno radice dulos.

I Trifelium filiqualunata. Moone Trefoile.





‡ 3 Trifolium spinosum Creticum. Puckly Trefoile.



3 This thornie Trefoile hath a long threddy root, from which arise many short branched stalkes some two handfulls high, cornered, and spred vpon the ground, the ioynts, which are many, stalkes some two handfulls high, cornered, and spred vpon the ground, the soynts, which are many, are commonly red, and armed with source sharpe prickles, and out of each of them, vpon shore soot are commonly red, and armed with source sharpe prickles, and out of each of them, vpon shore soot are commonly red, and armed with source sharpe prickles, and ending in a little pickle; out of shere soynts shall show a strength of the sharpe and also grow little soot stalkes, which carry single floures made of single little leaves, of the sharpe and also grow little shew Bell-floure, with ten chines in the middle tipt with yellow; after these colour of the little blew Bell-floure, with ten chines in the middle tipt with yellow; after these colour of the little blew Bell-floure, with ten chines in the middle tipt with yellow; after these colour of the little blew Bell-floure, with ten chines in the middle tipt with yellow; after these colour of the little blew Bell-floure, with ten chines in the middle tipt with yellow; after these colour sharpes of the sharpes of

‡ 4 Trifolium fragiferum. Straw-berry Trefoile.



white Trefoile, but there is some difference in the floures and seed, for the floures of this are small, grow thick together, & are of a whitish blush colour after which follow heads made of little bladders or thinne skins, after such a manner as they resemble a Strawberrie or Raspas, and they are of a grayish colour, here and there marked with red the stalkes seldome grow about three inches high. It growes in most salt marishes, as in Dartford salt marish, in those below Pursleet, and such like it floures in Iuly and August. Clusius hath set it forth by the name of Trisolium fragiserum Friscum some had rather call it Trisolium wesicarum, Bladder Tresoile

There are two other Treforles with which I thinke good to acquaint you, and those by the similatude of the cups, which containe the floures, and become the feed veffels, may be fitly called stellata, and thus Bauhine calls the first Trifolium stellatum, whereto for distinctions sake I adde birsutum, calling it Trifol. stellatum hirsutum, Rough starrie headed Trefoile it hath a smallong white root, from which arise stalkes some foot high, round, slender, hairie, and reddish, having few leaves or branches . the leaves stand three on a stalke, as in other Trefoiles, smooth on the vpper fide, and harry below . the floures are small and red, like in shape to those of the common red Trefoile, but lesser, and they stand each of them in a cup reddish and rough

below, and on the upper part cut into five long sharpe leaves standing open as they commonly sigure a starre the floures sallen, these cups dilate themselves, and have in the middle a longish transverse whitish spot. I saw this flouring in May in the garden of M'. Tradescant, who did first

bring plants hereof from Fermentera a small Island in the Mediterranean sea.

This other (which for any thing that I know is not figured nor described by any) hath stalks sometimes a foot, otherwhiles little aboue an inch high, hairy, and divided but into few branches; the leaves, which stand by threes, are fastned to long foot-stalkes, and they themselves are somewhat longish, having two little sharpe pointed leaves growing at the setting on of the soot-stalkes to the stalkes they are greene of colour, and not snipt about the edges. The heads that grow on the tops of the stalkes are round, short, and greene, with small purple or else whitish shortes like those of the common Tresoile, but lesser, standing in cups divided into sive parts, which when the floures are fallen become somewhat bigger, harsher, and more prickly, but open not themselves so much as those of the former the seed is like that of Millet, but somewhat rounder. This sloures in Iune, and the seed is ripe in Iuly. I first observed it in Dartford salt marish, the tenthrof lune, 1633. I have named this Trisolaum stellaum glabrum, Smooth starrie headed Tresoile. **

The Temperature and Vertues. -

These, especially the three last, seeme to be of the same temperand vertue as the common Medow Tresoiles, but none of them are at this day vied in Physicke, or knowne, valesse to some sew. ‡

CHAP. 597. Of Pulse.

The Rindes.

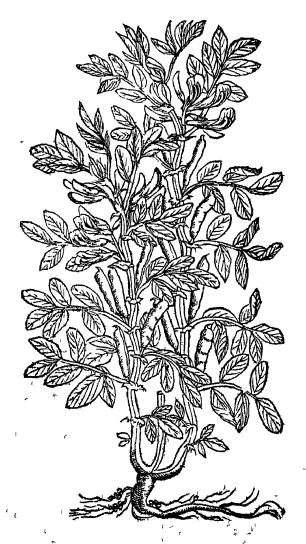
diucis forts of Pulse, as Beanes, Peason, Tares, Chiches, and such like comprehended to the Pulse; and first of the great Beane, or garden Beane.

The Description.

He great Beane riseth vp with a foure square stalke, smooth, hollow, without ioynts, long and vpright, which when it is thicke fowne hath no need of propping, but when it is sownealone by it selfe it soone falleth downe to the ground it bringeth forth long leaves one standing from another, confisting of many growing upon one rib or stem, everie one whereof is somewhat fat, set with veines, slipperie, more long than round. The floures are eared, in forme long, in colour either white with blacke spots, or of a blackish purple after them come vp long cods, thicke, full of substance, slenderer below, frized on the inside with a certaine whitewooll as it were, or foft flockes; which before they be ripe are greene, and afterwards being diy they are blacke and somewhat hard, as be also the cods of broome, yet they be longer then those, and greater in which are contained three, foure, or five Beanes, seldome more, long broad, flat, like almost to a mans naile, great, and oftentimes to the weight of halfe a dram; for the most part white, now and then of a red purplish colour, which in their vpper part haue a long black nawell as it were, which is couered with a nule, the colour whereof is a light greene the skin of the fruit of beane is closely compacted, the inner part being dry is hard and found, and easily cleft in funder, and it hath on the one fide an euident beginning of sprouting, as haue also the little peafe, great Peafe, Ciches, and many other Pulses. The roots hereof are long, and fastned with many Arings.

t I abamaior bortensis
The great garden Beane.







The second kinde of Beane (which Pena setterh forth vnder the title of Swiesfer's Gracarum Faba, and Dodonaus, Bona syluestris, which may be called in English Greeke Beanes) hath square hollow stalkes like the garden Beanes, but smaller. The leaves be also like the common Beane, saving that the ends of the rib whereon those seaves do grow have at the very end small tendrels or classers, such as the pease seaves have. The floures are in fashion like the former, but of a darke red colour: which being vaded, there succeed long cods which are blacke when they be ripe, within which is inclosed blacke seed as big as a Pease, of an unpleasant sate and savour.

3 The common Beane in stalkes, leaves floures, and cods is like the former great guider Beane, but lead in themall, yet the leaves are more, and grow thicker, and out of the hosomescale the leaves upon hathe foot-stalkes grow the sounds, commonly six in number, upon one stall which are succeeded by formany cods, leffer and rounder than those of the former the beans themselves are also lesse, and not so flat, but rounder, and somewhat long who their colour are either whiteh, yellowish, of else blacke This is sowne in most places of this king dome, in come fields, and I nown both to man and beaft. I much wonder our Author forgot to mertion fo common and volge by knowne a Pulse. It is the Bana on I ofeles more of Dodone " and the I bum, or of Pina and

of The Place.

The first Beane is sowne in firlds and gardens energ where about 1 onden

This blacke Beane is fowne in few in insignidens who be delighted in validite and study of herbes, whereof I have great plenty in my graden

of the Time They flowern Aprill in I May, and that by pareed, and they be long in flouring the fruit is ape in July and August.

of The Names.

The girden Beane is called in Latine 1 alice in English, the garden Beane : the field Beane is of the fame kinds and name, although the fertilitie of the foile hath amended and altered the finit into a greater forme | f | The difference between the girden and field Beane is a specificke difference, and not an accidentall one caused by the soile, as every one that knoweth them may well

perceme. ‡

The blacke Beane, whole figure we have fer forth in the fecond place, is called Faba fyluestris of Some thought to be the true phylicke Be me of the Antients, whereupon they have named it Faba Veterum, and also Faba Gracolum, of the Greeke Beane. Some would have the garden Beane to be the twe Phaseolus, or Kidney Bean, of which number Dodonaus is chiefe, who hath so wiengled and ruffled among his relatives, that all his anticedents must be east out of dores: for his long and tedrous rele of a tub we have thought meet to commit to obligion. It is called in Greeke made whereupon the Athenians feast dayes dedicated to Apollo were named no nitra . in which Beans and Pulses were fodden in Latine it is also called Faba fiefa or fracta, broken or builted Beane.

‡ Dodonaus knew well what he did, as any that are either judicious or learned may fee, if they looke into the first chapter of the second booke of his fourth Pempias. But our Authors words are too inturious, especially being without cause, & against him, from whom he borrowed all that was good in this his booke, except the figures of Tabernamontanus: It may be D'. Priest did not fit his translation in this place to our Authors capacitie, for Dodoreus did not affirme it to be the Phaseo-

lus, but Phiselus, distinguishing betweene them.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The Beane before it be ripe is cold and moist being dry it hath power to bind and restraine, according to some Authors: further of the temperature and vertues out of Galen.

The Beane (as Galea faith in his booke of the Faculties of nourishments) is windie meate, al-

though it be neuer fo much fodden and dreffed any way.

Beanes have not a close and heavy substance, but a spong te and light, and this substance hath a scouring and clensing facultie, for it is plainly seene, that the meals of Beanes clenseth away the filth of the skin; by reason of which qualitie it passeth not slowly through the belly.

And seeing the meale of Beanes is windie, the Beanes themselves if they be boyled whole and

eaten are yet much more windie.

If they be parched they lose their windinesse, but they are haider of digestion, and doe slowly descend, and yeeld vnto the body thicke or grosse nours shing iuyce; but if they be eaten green before they be ripe and dried, the same thing hapneth to them which is incident to all fruits that are eaten before they be fully ripe; that is to fay, they give vnto the body a moist kinde of nourishment, and therefore a nourishment more full of excrements, not onely in the inward parts, but also in the outward, and whole body thorow: therefore those kindes of Beans do lesse nours sh, but they do more speedily passe thorow the belly, as the said Author in his booke of the Faculties of simple Medicines faith, that the Beane is moderately cold and dry.

The pulpe or means thereof doth somewhat clense, the skin doth a little binde.

Therefore divers Physicians have given the whole Beane boyled with vineger and salt to those that were troubled with the bloudy flix, with laskes and vomitings.

It raiseth flegme out of the chest and lungs : being outwardly applied it drieth without hurt the watery humors of the gour. We have oftentimes vied the same being boiled in water, and so mixed with swines greater

We have laid the meale therofivith Oxymel, or fyrrup of vineger, both vpon brussed and wounded incives, and upon the wounded parts of fuch as have been bitten or stung, to take away the fie-

It alio maketh a good plaufter and pultus for mens stones and womens paps. for these parts when K they are inflamed, have need of moderate cooling, especially when the paps are inflamed through the cluttered and congerled milke contained in them.

Also milke is dried up with that pultis,

The meale thereof (is Diofeoredes further addern) being tempered with the meale of Fenngreek M and hony, do. I take away blacke and blew spots, which come by drie bearing, and wasteth away **Leinels** under the eares.

With Role leaves, Fraul incense, and the white of an egge. it keepeth backe the watering of the Ni eies, the pin an atten band hard fwellings.

Being tempered with viscit healeth fulf if his and stupes of the eies.

The Beane being chewed without the slim, that plied for the forehead against rheumes and fall of ling downe of humours.

Bring boiled in wine it taketh away the inflammation of the stones

The skins of Beans applied to the place where the haus were first plucked vp; vil not suffer then it to grow big, but rather confumeth their nourishment.

Being applied with Baily meale parched and old oile, they waste away the Kings enill.

The decoction of them ferueth to die woollen cloth withall

This Beane being duriled into two pairs (the skin taken off) by which it was naturally joined V together, and applied stancheth the bloud which doth too much issue forth after the bring of the horseleach, if the one halse be lated upon the place.

The blacke Beane is not vsed with vs at all, seeing, as we have faid, it is lare, and sowne onely in a X few mens gardens, who be delighted in varietie and studie of herbes.

CHAP. 508. Of Kidney Beane.

The Rindes.

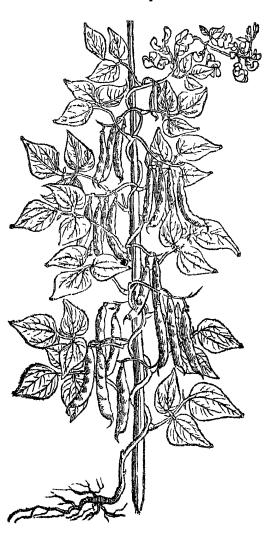
He stocke or kindred of the Kidney Bean arc wonderfully many, the difference especially confisher in the colour of the fruit there be other differences, where f to write particularly would greatly stuffe our volume with superfluous mitter, considering that the simplest is able to distinguish apair the white Kidney Beane from the blacke, the red from the purple, and likewise those of mixt colours from those that are onely of one colour as also great ones from little ones. Wherefore it may please you to be content with the description of some few, and the figures of the rest, with their severall titles in Latine and English, referring their descriptions vnto a further consideration, which otherwise would be an endlesse labour, or at the least needlesse.

The Description.

The first kinde of Phaseolus or garden Smilax hath long and small branches growing very high, taking hold with his classing tenders on the long and small branches growing very high, taking hold with his classing tenders on the long and small branches growing very high. ry high, taking hold with his clasping tendrels upon poles and slickes, and what soeuer standeth neere vnto hum, as doth the hop or vine, which are so weake and tender, that without such props or supporters they are notable to sustaine themselves, but will run ramping on the ground fruitlesse: vpon the branches do grow broad leaues almost like Iuie, growing together by three, as in the common Trefoile or three leaved Graffe: among which come the floures, that do vary and differ in their colours, according to the foilewhere they grow, fometimes white, fometimes red, and oftentimes of a pale colour: afterwards there come out long cods, whereof some are crooked, and some are straight, and in those the fruit is contained, smaller than the common Beane, somwhat flat, and fashioned like a Kidney, which are of divers colours, like vnto the floures. whereto for the most part these are like.

2 There is also another Dolichus or Kidney Beanc, lesser, shorter, and with smaller cods, whose floures and fruit are like in forme to the former Kidney Beanes, but much leffer, and of a blacke

There is likewise another strange Kidney Beane, which doth also winde it selfe about poles and props neere adjoining, that hath likewise three leaves hanging vpon one stem, as have the other Kidney Beans, but every one is much narrower and also blacker: the cods be shorter, plainer, and flats ter, and containe fewer feeds. a This' r Phiseolus albus.
White Kidney Beane.



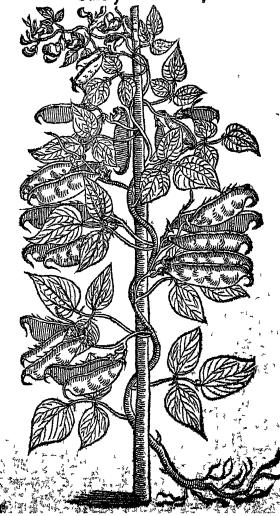
3 Smilax hortenfis rubra. Red Kidney Beane.



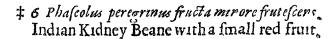
2 Phaseolus miger.
Blacke Kidney Beane.

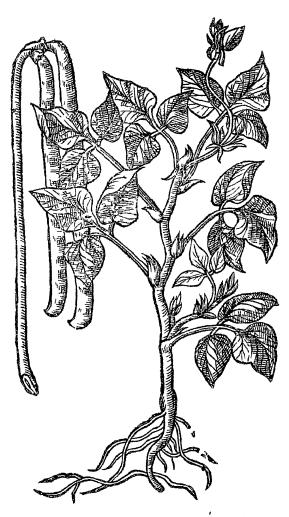


4 Smilax hortensis slava.
Pale yellow Kidney Beane.



† 5 Phafeolus peregrinus fructuminore alco. Indian Kidney Beane with a small white fruit.





† 7 Phaseolus peregrinus angustisfolius. Narrow leased Kidney Beane.





4 This Kidney Bean differeth not from the others, but onely in the colour of the fruit, which are of a pale yellow colour, wherein confifteth the difference.

‡ Besides the varieties of these Kidney Beans mentioned by our Author, there are divers other reckoned up by Clusius, which have been brought out of the East and VV est Indies, and from some parts of Africa; I will only give you the figures of two or three of them out of Clusius, with the collours of their floures and fruit.

5 The stalke of this is low and stiffe, the shoures of a whitish yellow on the outside, and of a violet colour within: the fruit is snow white, with a blacke spot in the eye: This is Phaseolar peregrinus 4. of Clusius.

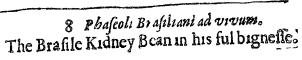
floures growing many together, in thate and magnitude like those of common Peale the rods were narrow, and contained three or four feeds, which were small, nobigger than the feeds of Labournum, the Painter expressed two of them in the lease next under the uppermost tust of shoures; this is Classus his Phaseolas percentures;

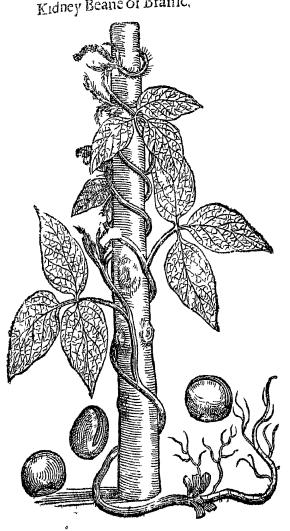
this is Classus his Phaseolus percerus. 5.

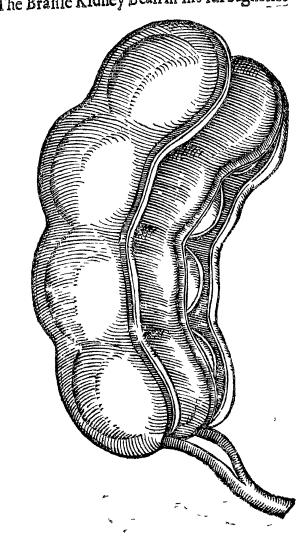
7 This growes high winding about poles or other supporters: the leaves are narrower than the former: the fruit lesser and flatter, of a reddish colour. This is the phaseolus perceriums 6. of Clusius.

8 This winder about poles, and growes to

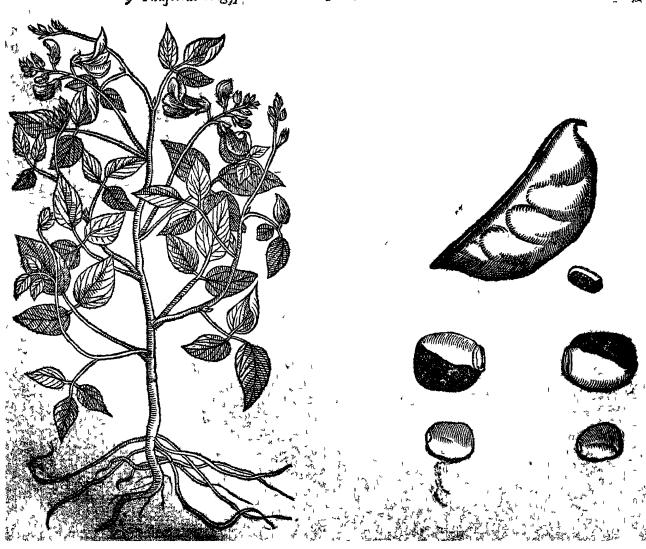
8 Phaseolus Brusilianus Kidney Beane of Brasilc,



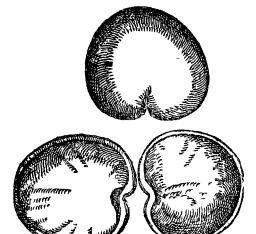




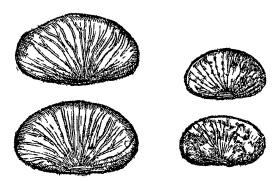
9 Phaseolus Agyptiacus. The party coloured Beane of Egypt



10 Phaseoli Americi purgantes.
Purging Kidney Bean of America.



Phaseoli magni lati albi.



Phafeoli Brasiliani.







Phaseoli parni ex America delate?







Phaseoli parus pall sdo albs ex America delats.







Phaseoli rubri.









Phaseolirubri Indiani durissimi,











The

greatheight, with fost hairy leaves and large cods, wherein are contained seeds of divers colours; sometimes they are red, other tiles of a whitish ash colour, so netimes wholly black, and other whiles sported.

9 The Egyptian Beane is somewhat like the other Kidney Beanes in his growing his smiths of the bignesse of a small Hasell nut, blacke on one side, and of a golden yellow or Orenge colour on the other.

Besides these you finde here sigured, and divers others described by Clusius, I think it not amissive to mention two more. The first of these, which was procured by M. Trades ant, and proves in our Gardens, is a large plant, not differing in manner of growth from the former Indian Kidney Beanes, but his floures are large, many, and of an elegant scarlet colour: whence it is vulgarly termed by our Flourists, the Scarlet Beane. The other I have seene grow to a little height, but it would not indure; but the cods of it which were brought to vs were some three mehes long, and covered with a harve downe of a reddish colour, which put upon the hands or skin in any part of the body would sting like a Nettle, and this was called the Stinging Beane. I thinke it came from some part of the East Indies. ‡

The Place.

Kidney Beanes doe easily and soone spring vp, and grow into a very great length, being sewie neere to long poles sastned hard by them, or hard by arbors or hanqueting places, otherwise they lie state of the ground, slowly come vp, hardly bring forth fruit, and become saultic and smitted, as Theoparts writeth.

of The Time.

It is fowne in the Spring, especially in the midst of April, but not before the fruit is ripe about the end of Sommer.

The Names.

Hippocrates, Diocles, Theophrastus, and most of the other old Writers do call it Auger divers of the bigi esse of the sced do name it we and we in Latine, Siliqua Dioscorides calleth it Smilar, because it climeth up as Smilas doth, and taketh hold of props, states, and shrubbes standing neere unto it others name it secretary, a Distinguitive derived from seconder for samiles and secretar are not one and the selfe fame pulse called by diucis names, as some suppose, but fundry fruits one differing from the other. as Galen in his first booke of the Faculties of Nourissments doth sufficiently declare, where he intreateth of them both. You hist he dispute that Phaseliand Ochri, Beans, and Pease, then afterward others comming betweeneshe writeth of Dolichus, which also is named Phascolus and though hee may be thought to doubt what manner of pulse that is which Theophrasus callet Lolichus, notwithstanding he gathereth and concludeth that it is a fruit of a garden plant in Italy, and in Caria, growing in the fields, which is in forme longer than the Cichlings, and was commonly called in his time Faseolus. Of his opinion is Paulus Aigineta, writing of Phaselus, which her nameth Dolichus, in the 79. chap of his first booke. Moreover, Faselus was in times past a common pulse in Italy and Rome, and Dolichus a strange pulse, for Columella and Palladius, writers of husbandry, have made mention of the fowing of Phaselus and Virgil calleth it Vilu in the first of his Georgicks but concerning the sowing of Dolichus or Kidney Beane, none of the Latines haue written, by reason that the same was rare in Italy, and sowne onely in gardens, as Galen hath affirmed, naming it oftentimes a garden plant, and showing that the same, as we have said, is sowne in Caria, and likewise Diescor. des nameth it of that is to fay, Smilax horienfis, or garden Smilax, because it groweth in gardens. who also writing of this in another severall chapter, sheweth plainely, that Smilax bortensis, or Dolichus is another plant differing from Fafelus, which he nameth Phafeolus.

For which causes it is not to be doubted, but that Phaselus with three syllables, differeth from Fascolus with source syllables, no otherwise than Giver, Cicercula, and Cicera differ, which notwith standing be neere one to another in names and it is not to be doubted but that they are deceived, who

thinke it to be one and the selfe same Pulse called by sundry names.

This plant is named in English, Kidney Beane, Sperage Beanes. of some, Faselles, or long Peafon, French Beanes, garden Smilax, and Romane Beanes: in French, Feues de Romme in Dutch, Eurek Boonen.

The Temperature.

Kidney Beanes, as Dioscorides teacheth, do more loose the belly than Peason; they are lessewindy, and nourish well, and no lesse than Peason, as Diocles saith they be also without ingendring windinesseatall; the Arabian Physicions say that they are hot and moist of nature.

The Fruit and cods of Kidney Beanes boiled together before they be ripe, and buttered, and fo eaten with their cods, are exceeding delicate meat, and do not ingender winde as the other Pulses doe.

They doe also gently loose the belly, pronoke vrine, and ingender good bloud reasonably well, but if you ear them when they be ripe, they are neither toothsome, who some. Therefore they are to be taken whilest they are yet greene and tender, which are first poiled untill they be tender; then is the tily or sinew that doth run alongst the cod to be taken away; then must they be put into a stone pipkin, or some other vessell with butter, and set to the fire agains to stew, or boile gently, which mean is very who some, nourishing, and of a pleasant taste.

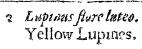
CHAP. 509. Of the flat Beane called Lupine.

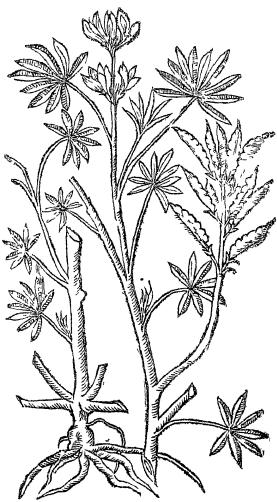
I The Description.

The tame or garden Lupine hath round hard stems, which of themselves do stand vpright without any succour, help or stay: the leaves consist of five six, or seven ioned together. I Lupinus strous.
Garden Lupines.



3 Lupinus flore caruleo. Blew Lupine.





† 4 Lupinus maior flo caruleo: The great blew Lupine.





gether, like those of the Chast tree, green on the vppei side, and on the nether side white and dow. ny and in the eucning about the fetting of the Sur they hang flagging downwards as though they were withered among these there commeth vp a tust of floures of a pale or light blush colour, which tune into great rough cods, wherein is the fruit, which is flat and round like a cake, of a white coloui, and bitter in tafte and where they cleaue vnto the cod, in that part they have a certaine dent like a little nauell This Lupine hath but one 1000, which is slender and wooddie, having hanging on it a lew small thieds like haires.

The yellow Lupine is like to the gaiden one in stalke and leaues, yet both of these lesser and fhorter It hath beautifull floures of an exceeding faire gold yellow colour, fweet of smell, made vp into an eare, of the colour of the yellow violet, and somewhat of the smell . the coddes are small, hard, somewhat hany the seeds be little, slat, round, in taste extreme bitter, of fundry colours, ill

fauored, far leffer than the time one.

3 The blew Lupines are longer than the yellow, and durided into more wings and branches the leaues be lesses and thinner the sloures small, and lesser than the yellow, of a blew colour, the seeds be also of diuers colours, bitter, and lesser than any of them all

‡ 4 There is also another blew Lupine, whose leaves, stalks, floures, and cods are like, but larger than those of the first described the floures are of colour blew, with some whitenesse here and there intermixt. +

of The Place and I imc.

They require (forth Theophiastus) a sandy and bad soile . they hardly come up in tilled places, being of their owne nature wilde they grow in my garden, and in other mens gardens about London. They are planted in Aprill, and bring forth their fruit at two or three sundrie times, as though it did floure often, and bring forth many crops the first in May, the second in July, the last in September, but it seldome commeth to ripenesse.

The Names.

This pulse is named in Greeke stews sweet in Latine, Lupinus, and Lupinus satious in high Dutch, frichonen: in Italian Lupino domestico in Spanish, Entramocos in the Brabanders language, Wisch boomen, and Lupinen : in French, Lupins in English, Garden Lupine, tame Lupine, and of some after the German name Fig-beane.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The feed of the garden Lupine 15 and Marson, that is to fay, much and often vied, as Galen faith in his books of the Faculties of Nourishments for the same being boiled and afterwards steeped in faire water, vntill fuch time as it doth altogether lose his naturall bitternes, and lastly being seasoned with a reasonable quantitie of falt, it is eaten with pickle. The Lupine is of an hard and earthy subflance, wherefore it is necessarily of hard digestion, and containeth in it a thicke fuice; of which being not perfectly concocted in the veines, is ingendred a bloud or fuice which is properly called ciude, or raw but when it hath lost all his bitternes by preparing or dreffing of it (as aforefaid) it is like wir brown, that is to fay, to fuch things as are without relish, which is perceived by the tafte; & being so prepared, it is, as Galen writeth in his books of the Faculties of simple medicines, one of the emplatitickes or clammers

But whilest the naturall bitternesse doth as yet remaine, it hath power to clense and to consume or waste away; it killeth wormes in the belly, being both applied in manner of an ointment and gi-

uen with hony to licke on, and also drunke with water and vineger.

Moreover, the decoction thereof inwardly taken, voideth the wormes; and likewise if it be sundry times outwardly vsed as a bath, it is a remedy against the morphew, fore heads, the small Pox, wilde scabs, gangrenes, venomous vicers, partly by clenfing, and partly by confuming and drying without biting, being taken with Rew and Pepper, that it may be the pleasanter, it scoureth the li-

It bringeth downe the menses, and expelleth the dead childe if it be layed to with myrrh and honie.

Moreouer, the meale of Lupines doth waste or consume away without any biting qualitie, for it doth not onely take away blacke and blew spots that come of dry beatings, but also it cureth Cheradas, and Phymata; but then it is to be boiled either in vineger or oxymell, or else in water and vineger, and that according to the temperature of the grieved parties, and the diversities of the diseafes, Quod ex v fu est eligendo: and it also taketh away blew marks, and what thing soeuer else we have faid the decoction could do, all the same doth the meale likewise performe.

These Lupines, 18 Dioscorides doth furthermore write, being boiled in raine water till they yeeld

a cortaine creame, are good to clenfe and beautifie the face.

They care the scabs in sheepe with the root of blacke Chameleon Thistle, if they be walked white he so so the sound of the will the warme decoction.

The root boiled with water and drunke, prouoketh vrine.

The Lupines being made sweet and pleasant, mixed with vineger and drunk, take away the loth-

fomnesse of the stomacke, and cause a good appetite to meat.

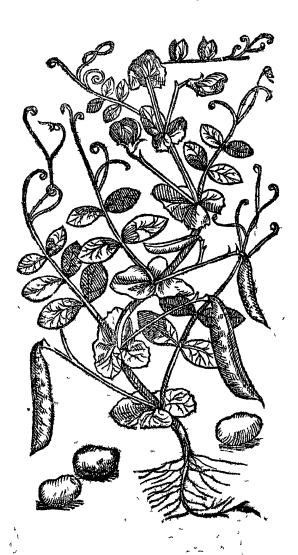
Lupines boiled in that strong leigh which Barbars do vse, and some Wormwood, Centorie, and bay salt added thereto, stay the running and spreading of a Gangrana, and those parts that are deprined of their nourishment and begin to mortise, and staieth the ambulatine nature of running and spreading vsecres, being applied thereto very hot, with stuppes of cloth or tow.

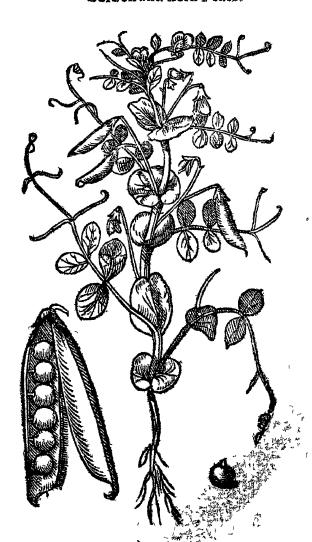
CHAP. 510. Of Person.

The Kandes.

Here be divers forts of Peason, differing very notably in many respects, some of the garden, and others of the field, and yet both counted tame—fome with tough skinnes or membranes in the cods, and others have none at all, whose cods are to be eaten with the Pease when they be young as those of the young Kidney Beane—others carrying their fruit in the tops of the branches, are esteemed and taken for Scotlish Peason, which is not very common. There be divers forts growing wild, as shall be declared.

i Pisum muus. Rownciuali Pease. 2 Pisun minus. Garden and field Pease.





The Description.

He great Pease hathlong stalks, hollow, brickle, of a whitish green colour, branched, and spread upon the ground, unlesse they be held up with propper service them: the lease thereof is wide and long, made up of many little leaves which be smooth, white, growing upon one little stalke or stem, and set one right against another: it hath also in the upper part long classing tendrels, wherewith it foldeth it selfe upon proposand staies standing next unto Kkkkk.

3 Pifem vinbella.u.n.
Tufted or Scottsih Peafe.



5 Pisum syluestre. Wilde Pease.



6 Prsum perennesyluestre. Euerlasting wilde Pease.





it: the floure is white and hath about the middle of it a purple spot the cods be long, round Cilindri forma in which are contained seeds greater than ochri, or little Peason, which being drie are cornered, and that vnequall, of colour sometimes white and sometimes gray . the roots are smill.

3 The field Peale is so very well knowne to all, that it were a needlesse labour to spend time

about the description.

Tufted Peafe are like vnto those of the field, or of the garden in each respect, the difference consistes the onely in that, that this plant carrieth his floures and fruit in the tops of the branches in a round tuit or vmbel, contrary to all other of his kinde, which bring forth their fruit in the midst, and alongst the stalks: the root is thicke and fibrous.

4 Pease without skins, in the cods differ not from the precedent, saving that the cods hereof want that tough skinny membrane in the fame, which the hogs cannot eat by reason of the toughnesse, whereas the other may be eaten co is and all the rest, even as Kidney beanes are : which being

so dressed are exceeding delicate meat.

5 The wilde Pease differeth not from the common field Pease in stalke and leaves, saving that this wilde kinde is somewhat lesser, the stories are of a yellow colour, and the fruit is much lesser.

6 The Pease whose root neuer dies, differeth not from the wilde Pease, onely his continuing without fowing, being once sowne or planter, setteth forth the difference

of The Place.

Peale are set and sown in gardens, as a so in the fields in all places of England. The tusted Pease are in reasonable plenty in the West part of Kent, about Sennocke or Seuenock, in other places not lo common

The wilde Peafe do grow in pastures and earable fields in diners places, specially about the field belonging vnto Bishops Hatfield in Hartfordshire.

The Time.

They be sowne in the Spring time, like as he also other pulses, which are ripe in Summer: they prosper best in wasme weather, and easily take har ne by cold, especially when they floure. The Names.

The great Peale is called in Latine Pisum Romanum, or Pisum maius in English, Roman Peale, or the greater Pease, also garden Pease of some, Branch Pease, French Pease, and Rounguals. Theophraflus and other old Writers do call it in Greeke in in Latine also Pisum in low Dutch, 1800msche erwiten in French, des Pous. The little Peale is called of the Apothecaries every where Pifum, and P. summinus: it is called in English, little Pease, or the common Pease

The Temperature and Vertnes. The Peafe, as Hippocrates faith, is leffe windie than Beans, but it passeth sooner through the belly. A Galen writeth, that Peason are in their whole sub fance like vnto Beanes, and be eaten after the same manner that Beans are, notwithstanding they differ from them in these two things, both because they are not sowindie as be the beanes, and also for that they have not a clensing faculty, and therefore they do more flowly descend through the belly. They have no effectuall qualitie manifest, and are in a meane between those things which are of goo I and bad inice, that nourish much and little, that be windre and without winde, as Galen in his booke of the Faculties of Nourishments hath written of these and of beans.

CHAP. 511. Of the tame or Garden Ciche.

The Description.

Arden Ciche bringeth forth round stalks, branched and somewhat hairy, leaning on the difference of the contract of the contrac Iside: the leaves are made of many little ones growing vpon one stem or rib, and set one right against another: of which every one is small, broad, and nicked on the edges, lesser than the leaves of wilde Germander: the floures be smal, of colour either white, or of a reddilla purple after which come vp little short cods, puffed vp as it were with winde like little bladders in which doe lie two or at the most three seeds cornered small towards the end, with one sharp comer, not much vulike to a Rams head, of colour either white, or of a reddish blacke purple; in which is plainly seen the place where they begin first to sprout. The root is slender, white and long. For as Theophrastus saith, the Ciche taketh deepest root of all the Pu fes.

It is fowen in Italy, Spaine and France, every where in the fields. It is fraven in our London Saidens, but not common. gatdens, but not common.

The Time.

Cicer sativum.
Garden Ciche.



It is fowne in Aprill, being first steeped in water a day before, the fruit is ripe in August.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke people in Latine, Cicer ar etinum, or Rams Ciches, & of the blackish purple colour, Cicer argrum, vel rubrum, blacke or red Ciche and the other is named Cand dum vel album Cicer or white Ciche in English, Common Cich, or Ciches, red Cich, of some, Sheepes Ciche Pease, or Sheepes Ciche Peason.

¶ 1 h. Temperature and Vertues.

The Ciche, as Galen writeth in his boole of the Faculties of nourish nents, is no 'esse windie than the rrue Bean, but it yeeldern a stronger nourishment than that doth it provoketh lust, and it is thought to ingender seed.

Some give the same to station norses. Moreover, Ciches do scoure more than do the true Beanes: inso nuch as certaine of them do manifeltly diminish or waste away the stones in the Kidneyes those be the blacke and little Ciches called Arietina, or Rams Ciches, but it is better to drinke the broth of them sodden inwater.

Both the Rams Ciches, as Diofeorides faith, the white and the blacke provoke vine, if the decoction therof bemade with Ross mary, and given vnto those that have either the Drop-

sie or yellow iaundice; but they are hurrfull vnto the bladder and Kidneies that have vicers in them.

CHAP. 512. Of wilde Ciches.

The Kindes.

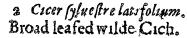
He wilde Ciche is like to the tame (saith Dioscarides) but it differeth in seed: the later writers have set downe two kindes hereof, as shall be declared.

The Description.

The first wilde Cich bringeth forth a great number of stalks branched, lying flat on the ground. about which be the leaues, confishing of many vpon one rib as do those of the garden Ciche, but not nicked in the edges, more like to the leaues of Axcich: the floures come forth fastned on small stems, which grow close to the stalks, of a pale yellow colour, and like vnto eares: in their places come vp little cods, in forme and bignesse of the fruit of garden Ciches, black and something hairie, in which lieth the seed, that is small, hard, flat, and glittering, in taste like that of Kidney Beane. the root groweth deepe, saftened with many strings.

There is another kinde of wilde Cich that hath also a great number of stalks lying vpon the ground about which stand soft leaves, something hairy and white, consisting of three broadleaves the least of which stand neerest to the stem, and the greatest at the very the sloures come forth at the bottome of the leaves many together, of colour yellow, after you finall long huskes, soft and hairy in every one whereof is a little cod, in which he two city the leaves.

I Cicer syluestres The wilde Cich.







The Place.

These plants are sowne in the parts beyond the seas for to feed their cattell with in winter as we do tares, vetches, and luch other bale, pulse.

¶ The Time.

The time answereth the Vetch or tare.

The Names.

The wild Cich hath no other name in Latine but Cicer filue fire: the later writers have not found any name at all.

The Temperature and Vertues.

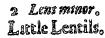
Their temperature and vertues are referred to the garden Cich, as Theophrastus affirmes; and Galen faith that the wilde Cich is in all things like vnto that of the garden, but in Physicks vse more effectuall, by reason it is more hotter and drier, and also more biting and bitter.

CHAP. 513. Of Lentils.

He first Lentil growes up with slender stalks, and leaves which be somwhat hard growing allope from both fides of the rib or middle stalke, narrow and many in minuter like those of Tares, but narrower and lesser: the floures be small, tending somewhat cowards a purple: the cods are little and broad: the leeds in the leare in number three or foure, little round, plaine, and flat: the roots are small and thready.

The second kinde of Lentill hath small tender and pliant branches a cubit high, wheren do grow leaves divided or confifting of fundry other small leaves, like the wilde Vetch, ending at the middle rib with some classing tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold of such things as are neere to it : among these come forth little brownish floures mixed with white, which turne into small the eads, containing little browne flat feed, and folderinges white. The.

a Lens masor. Great Lentils.







The Place.

These Pulles do grow in my garden; and it is reported unto me by those of good credit, that about Watford in Middlesex and other places of England the husbandmen do sow them for their cattell, euen as others do Tares.

The Time. They both floure and wax ripe in Iuly and August. The Names.

They are called in Greeke seeds, Orsen: in Latine, Lons, and Lenticula in high-Dutch, Linker ? in French, Lentille : in Italian, Lentichia : in Spanish, Lentera : in English, Lentils.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Lentils, as Galen faith, are in a meane betweene hot and cold, yet are they dry in the second degree: their skin is astringent or binding, and the meate or substance within is of a thicke and eatthy myce, having a qualitie that is a little austere or something harsh, much more the skin thereof but the inyce of them is quite contrarie to the binding qualitie; wherefore if a man shall boile them in faire water, and afterwards season the water with falt and pickle, aut cum ipsis oleo condient, and then take it, the same drinke doth loose the belly.

The first decoction of Lentils doth loose the belly; but if they be boyled againe, and the first decoction cast away, then doe they binde, and are good against the bloudy flixe or dangerous

They do their operation more effectually in stopping or binding, if all or any of these following be boyled therewith, that is to say, ted Beets, Myrtles, pils of Pomegranats, dried Roses, Medlars, Service berries, vnripe Peares, Quinces, Plantaine leaves, Galls, or the berries of Sumach.

The meale of Lentils mixed with honey doth mundifie and clense corrupt vicers and rotten loses, filling them with fielh againe, and is most singular to be put into the common digestimes Med among our London Surgeons for greene wounds.

The Lentil having the skin or coantaken off, as it loseth that strong binding qualitie, and those

secons that depend on the same, so doth it more nourish than if it had the skin on.

Living ordinant thicke and naughty juyce, and slowly palleth thorow the belly, yet doth it not thay the interest that dorn which hath his coat on; and therefore they that vie to eat too much thereof

thereof done ceffauly become Lepers, and are much subject to cankers, for thicke and dry nou-

milhments are apt to breed melancholy.

Therefore the Lentill is good food for them that through waterish humouts be apt to fall into G the dropse, and it is a most dangerous food for dry and withered bodies, for which cause it bringeth dimnesse of sight, though the sight be perfect, through his excessive drinesse, whereby the spirits of the fight be wasted, but it is good for them that are of a quitecontrarie constitution.

It is not good for those that want their termes, for it breedeth thicke bloud, and such as slowly H

peffeth through the veines

But it is fingular good to stay the menses, as Galen in his booke of the faculties of nomishments I

affirmeth.

It causeth troublesome dieames (as Dioscoredes doth moreoner write) it hurteth the head, si- K newes, and lungs.

It is good to fivellow downe thirty graines of Lentils shelled or taken from their husks, against L.

the oucreasting of the stomacke.

Being boyled with parched barly meale and laid to, it affwageth the paine and ach of the gout M With I oney it filleth up hollow fores, it breaketh aschares, clenseth vicers being boyled in N

winc it wasteth away wens and hard swellings of the throat.

With a Quince, and Melilot, and oyle of Roses it helpeth the inflammation of the eyes and fundament but in greater inflammations of the fundament and great deep vicers, it is boyled with the

rinde of a point granat, dry Rose leaues, and honey.

And after the fame maner against eating fores that are mortified, if sea water be added it is also P a remedie against pushes, the shingles, and the hot inflammation called S. Anthonies fire, and for kibes, in such manner as we have written being boyled in sea water and applied, it helps womens brests in which the milke is cluttered, and cannot suffer too great aboundance of milke.

CHAP. 514. Of Cich or true Orobus.

Orobus receptus Herbariorum. The true Orobus.



The Description.

'His Pulse, which of most Herbarists is taken for the true Orobus, and called of some, bitter Fitch, is one of the Pulses whose tender branches traile upon the ground, as Theophrastus faith, and whose long tender branches spredsar abroad, whereon doe grow leaves like thole of the field Vetch: among which grow white floures; after which come long cods, that appeare bunched on the outside against the place where the seeds do lic, which are small round, russer of colour, and of a bitter taste, the root is small and single.

The Place.
It prospereth best in a leane soile, according to Columella it groweth in woods and copfes in fundry places of Spaine and Italy, but here only in gardens.

The Time.

This is sowne early and late, but if it be sowne in the spring it easily commeth vp, and is aleafant, and unpleasant if it be sowne in the fall of the leafe.

The Names.

This is called in Greeke of the thops of Germanie haue kept the name orohin the Italia ans cal it Macho the Spaniards Teruo, and Teruos in English it is called bitter Vetch, or bitter Fitch, and Orobus, after the Latine name. Of some Ers, after the French name.

The Temper of use and Vertues

Galen in his fiist booke of the Faculties of nourishments faith. That men do altogether abstaine fiori thebitter Vetch, for it hath a very inpleasant taste, and naughty myce, but Kine in Asia and in most other countries do eate theiros, being made sweet by sleeping in water, notwithstanding men being compelled through necessitie of great samme, as Hippocrates also hath written, do oftentimes feed thereof, and we also dressing them after the manner of Lupines, vse the bitter Vetches with hone, as a medicine that purgeth thicke and groffe humors out of the cheft and lungs.

Moreover, among the bitter Vetches the white are not so medicinable, but those which are neere to aycliow, or to the colour of Okar, and those that have beene twice boyled, or sundric times foked in warer, lose their bitter and unpleasant taste, and withall their clensing and cutting qualitie, so that there is onely left in them an earthy substance, which serves for nourishment, that

drieth without any manifest outternesse

And in his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines he faith, That bitter Vetch is dry in the later end of the second degree, and hot in the first moreover, by how much it is bitter, by so much it clenseth, cutteth, and removeth stoppings but if it be overmuch vsed it bringeth soith bloud

Diosconides writeth, that bitter Vetch causeth head-ache and heavy dulnesse, that it troubles the belly, and driveth forth bloud by vrine, notwith standing being boyled it serveth to fatten Kine.

There is made of the feed a meale fit to be yied in medicine, after this maner the full and white graines are chosen out, and being mixed together they are steeped inwater, and suffered to he till they be plumpe, and afterwards are parched till the skinne be broken; then are they ground, and fearfed or shaken thorow a meale fieue, and the meale reserucd.

This loofeth the belly, prouoketh viine, maketh one well coloured: being ouermuch eaten or drunke it draw eth bloud by the stoole, with gripings, and also by vrine

With honey it clenfeth vicers, taketh away freckles, fun-burnes, blacke spots in the skinne, and

maketh the whole body faire and cleane.

- It stayethrunning vicers or hard swellings, and gangrens or mortified fores, it softeneth the hardnesse of womens breasts, it taketh away and breaketh eating vicers, carbuncles, and sores of the head · being tempered with wine and applied it healeth the bitings of dogs, and also of venomous
- With vineger it is good against the strangurie, and mitigateth paine that commeth thereof. T It is good for them that are not nourished after their meat, being parched and taken with hony in the quantitie of a nut.

The decoction of the same helpeth the itch in the whole body, and taketh away kibes, if they

be washed or bathed therewith-

M. 'Cree boyled in fountaine water with fome Orobus doth affwage the swelling of the yard and priuse parts of man or woman, if they be washed or bathed in the decoction thereof, and the substance hereof may also be applied plaisterwise.

It is also vsed for bathing and washing of vicers and running fores, and is applied vnto the scurfe

of the head with great profit.

CHAP. 515. Of the Vetch or Fetch.

The Description.

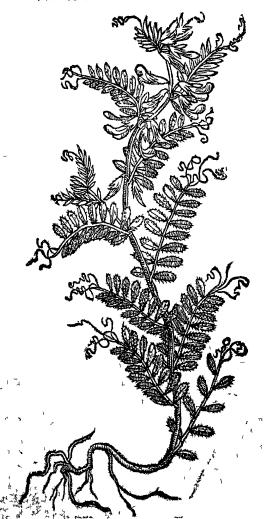
"He Vetch hath slender and foure squared stalkes almost three foot long: the leaves be long, with clasping tendrels at the end made up of many little leaves growing upon one rib or middle stem, every one whereof is greater, broader, and thicker than that of the Lentil. the floures are like to the floures of the garden beane, but of a blacke purple colour - the cods be broad, small, and in every one are contained five or six graines, not round, but flat like those of the Lentil, of colour blacke, and of an unpleasant taste.

There is another of this kinde which hath a creeping and living root, from which it fendeth forth crested stalkes some cubit and halfe high: the leaves are winged, commonly a dozen Flowing vpon one rib, which ends in awinding tendrel: each peculiar leafe is broader toward the still me and tharper towards the top, which ends not flat, but somewhat round. Out of the bose of the leaves towards the tops of the stalkes, on short foot-stalkes grow two, three or more present are pease such inches blewish purple sources, which are succeeded by such cods as the former, but somewhat leaves, which when they grow ripe become blacke, and sty open of themselves, and

‡ 1 / wa.
Tare, Vetch, or Fetch.



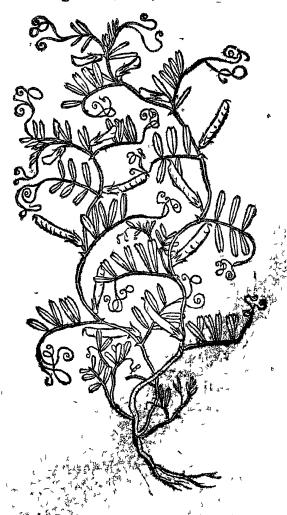
‡ 3 Vicia fyl flo. albo. White floured Vetch.



† 2 Viciamaxima dumetorum, Bush Vetch.



4 Vicia syluestris, sine Cracca maior. Strangle Tare, Tine, or wilde Ferch.



and so scatter their seed. This growes in many place, wilde among bushes, both here and in Germanie, as appeares by that name Bank at thence gives it, calling it Vicia mixima dumetorum. Tragus makes it his "ninfol altera", and indges it to be the 1phace of Dioscorides, and he faith the Latines call it 0° m add the high-Dutch, S. Crisostella brant, and Schwartz Linson. Tabera calls it Crisca raior

‡ 5 10 affi fine Craccamir me. Small wilde Tire.



- 3 This also hash a lasting 100t, which sendeth up 10 und crested branches, a foot and somtimes a cubit high, whereon grow such leaves as those of the former, but more white and downie the floures, which grow on short foorstalkes, out of the bosomes of the leaves, towards the top of the stalks, are of a whitish colour, with veines of a dusky colour, divaricated ouer the upper lease the cods are like those of the common Fetch. Clissic found this in some wilde places of Hungarie, it ilouned in May he calls it Fisca sy western also flore the
- 4 Strangle Tare, called in some countries Tine, and of others wilde Vetch, is a ramping herbelike vnto the common Tare, ramping and clymbing among come where it chanceth, that it plucketh it downe to the ground, and oueigroweth the sime in such fort, that it spoileth and killeth not only wheat, but all other graine what societ the herbe is better known than defired therefore these sew lines shall suffice for the description. ‡ This groweth pretty long, with many stender weal ebranches the leaves are much smaller than the former, and end in classing tendrels the floures are of a purple colour, and commonly grow but one at a ioint, and they are succeeded by flat sharpe pointed cods which containe some nine or ten seeds apiece.

5 This also growes a good height, with flenderer stalks than the former, which is diuided into sundry branches the leaves grow

foure or fix pon foot-stalkes, ending also in classing tendiels: the floures grow vpon pretty long but very slender foot-stalkes, sometimes two or three, otherwhiles more, very small, and of a whitish colour inclining to blewsesse, which are succeeded by little short flat cods, containing commonly source or sine little seeds of a blackish colour this is the Arachus, sine Cracca minima of Lobel, but I question whether it be that which Baubine in his Pinax hath made the same with it, calling it Viciase eium cum siliquis plurimis birsuis for that which I have described, and which exactivagrees with this siguie of Lobel and that description in the Aduers hath cods very smooth without any hairinesse at all. This sloures most part of Sommer, and growes in most places both in contains and medowes. ‡

The Tare is lowne in any ground or foile what soeuer The Time.

It floureth in May, and perfecteth his feed toward September.

It is called in Latine Vicinia vinciendo, of binding or wrapping, as Varro noteth, because, saith he, it hath likewise classing tendrels such as the vine hath, by which it crawles vieward upon the stalks of the weeds which are next unto it so some, Cracca, and Arachm, and also Aphaca. It is called in high-Dutch, moitisen in low. Dutch, Witten: in French, Vesce: in most shops it is falsely termed took, and Eruum, for Eruum doth much differ from Vicia. It is called in English, Vetch, or Fetch. The countrey men say up this Vetch with the seeds and whole plant, that it may be a fodder for the cattell.

The Temperature and Vertues.

See utilifanding I have knowne, faith Galen, some, who in time of famin have sed here see secularly in the season but greene, yet is it hard of digestion, and bindeth the belly.

I herefore feeing it is of this kinde of nature, it is manifest that the nourishment which comes thereof hath in it no good tuyce at all, but ingendreth a thicke bloud, and apt to become melancholy.

The figure of the common Fe ch was formerly wanting, and in the flead thereof was purthat of the other, defected here in the second place.

Сна Р. 516. Of Chichlings, Peafe, and Tare enerlasting.

The Description.

Here is a Pulse growing in our high and thicke woods, having a very thicke tough and wooddy root, from which rise vp divers long weake and feeble branches, consisting of a tough middle rib, edged on both sides with a thin skinny membrane, smooth, and of a grasse greene colour, whereon do grow at certaine distances small flat stems, vpon which stand two broad leaves royning together at the bottome from betwixt those leaves come forth tough classing tendrels which take hold of such things as grow next vnto them. from the bosome of the stem, whereon the leaves do grow, shooteth forth a naked smooth foot-stalke, on which doe grow most beautifull floures like those of the Pease, the middle part whereof is of a light red, tending to a red Purple in graine, the outward leaves are somewhat lighter, inclining to a blush colour which being past, there succeed long round cods, wherein is contained seed of the bignesse of a Tare, but rounder, blackish without, and yellowish within, and of a bitter taste.

1 5 Lathyrus maior latifolius. Pease euerlasting.



‡ 2 Lathyrus angust folius flore albo. White floured Chichelings.



† 2 Of which kinde there is likewise another like vnto the precedent in each respect sauing that the leaves hereof are narrower and longer, and therefore called of most which set forth the description, Labyrus angustifolia: the floures of this are white, and such also is the colour of the fruit: the root is small, and not lasting like that of the former.

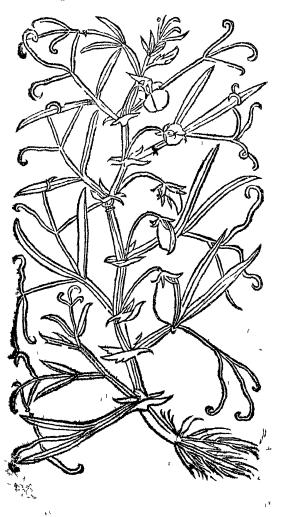
The stalks, leaves, and floures of this are like those of the precedent, but the floures are of a reddish purple colour. the cods are lesser than those of the former, and in them are contained E1111

lessei, hirder, and rounder seeds, of a darke or blackish colour. This growes not wildewith vs,

but is fornetimes fowne in gardens, where it floures in Iune and Iuly.

This Egyptian differs not in shape from the rest of his kinde, but the sloures are of an elegant blew on the infide, but of an ash colour inclining to puiple on the outside the cods grow vpon long foot-stalkes, and are a little winged or welted, and containe but two or three little comered seeds spotted with blacke spots. This sources in Iune and July; and the seed thereof was sent to Cliffus from Constantinople, having been brought thither out of Egypt.

‡ 3 Lathyrus angustifol. flo. purp. Puiple floured Chichelings.



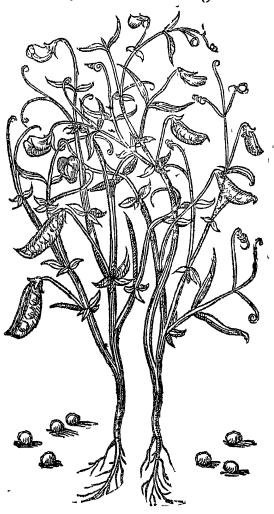
‡ A Lathyrus Ægyptiacus. Egyptian Chichelings.



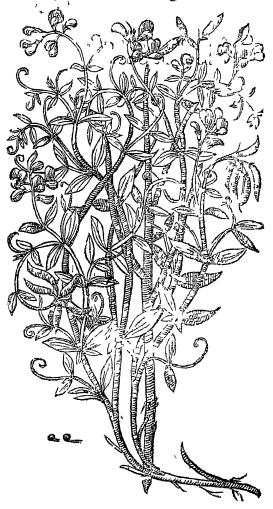
The stalkes of this are some two or three foot long, winged, weake, and lying on the ground villesse they have somewhat to support them. Vpon these at certaine distances grow winged leaves with two little eares at their setting on to the stalke these leaves confist of six long and narrow greene leaves like those of the other plants of this kinde; and these fix leaves commonly stand vpright by couples one against another, otherwhiles alternately : the footstalke whereon these stand ends in clasping tendrels: the floures are in shape like the former, but the outer lease is of a faire red or crimfort colour, and the inner leafe white: after the floures come the cods, containing fome foure or fine pretty large flat feeds, which swell out of the cods where they lie, which in the spaces between each leed are deprest, like that of orobus. This is only a garden plant with vs, and floures in June and July the feed is ripe in August. I have for this given you Lobels figure of his Lathyrus angustiore gramineo folia, which may serue, if you but make the leaves and cods to agree with this description. ‡

The yellow wilde fareor Fetch hath divers very small ramping stalkes, tough, and leaning this way and that way, not able to stand of it selfe without the helpe of props or things that stand by it the leaves are very thin and sharpe pointed: the floures grow alongst the leaves in fashion the peale floures, of a bright yellow colour: the roots are very small, long, tough, and in number into the ground, valeffe the earth he digged vowith the roots, and both cast into the river, or burned. Doubtlesse it is the mod Functional the foots, and own can into the finer, of burner. Down the best of any work and hurtfull weed of all others, vato all manner of greene wholfome herbes or any work and the second of th

‡ 5 Lathyrus annuus siliquis Orobi. Party coloured Cicheling.



‡ 6 Lathyrus syluestrus flo. luteo Tare enerlasting.



The Place.

The first growes in shadowie woods, and among bushes there groweth great store thereof in Swainscombe wood, a mile and a halfe from Greenhithe in Kent, as you go to a village thereby called Betsome, and in divers other places.

The fixth groweth in most grassie pastures, borders of fields, and among graine almost euerie where.

The Time.

The time answereth the other Pulses.

The Names.

The first is called Lathyrus, to make a difference betweene it and Lathyrus, or Spurge: of Matthiolus, Clymenum of Cordus, Eruum sativum of Tragus, Pisum Gracorum: in English, Pease euerlasting, great wilde Tare, and Cichling.

The second is the Evum album sativum of Fuchsius. Lathyrus or Cicercula of Dodonaus Lathyrus augustiore gramineo folio of Lobel.

The third is the Aracus fine Cicera of Dodonaus the Lathyrus flore purpures of Camerarius.

The fourth by Clusius is called Cicercula Egyptiaca by Camerarius, Aracus Hispanicus, sine Lathyrus Egyptiacus.

The fifth is not mentioned by any (that I remember) but M'. Parkinfon, in his garden of floures,

and that by the name I give you it.

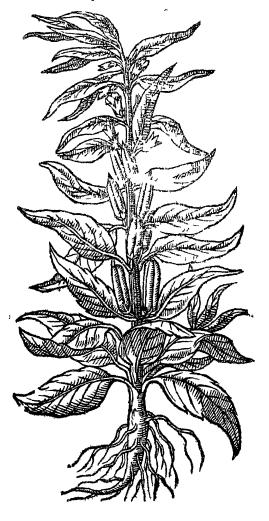
The fixth is the Lathyrus syluestrus sto luteus of Thalius: Legumenterra glandibus simile of Doumans Vicia of Tabernamontanus. and it may be, the Aracus flore luteo of the Aduers. However, I have pur Lobels figure of Aracus for it, which well enough agrees with it. I vie for some resemblance it hath to Aphaea to call it Aphaeoides. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and vertues are referred to the manured Tare or Vetch norwithit anding they are not vied for meate or medicine.

Chap. 517. Of the cylie Pulse called Sesamum.

Sesamum, sine Sisamum. The Oylie Graine.



The Description.

ftalke a cubit and a halfe high, garnished with leaves much like the Peach or Almond, but rougher, and cut in with somewhat deepe gashes on their sides amongst these leaves come forth large white or else red sloures, somewhat shaped like those of Foxgloues, which turne into round long crested cods, containing white slat oileous seed. Theophrastus assimment that there is a kinde thereof which is white, bearing only one root. No kinde of beast will eate this plant while it is greene, because of his bitternesse, but being withered and dried, the seed thereof becommeth sweet, and the cattell will feed on the whole plant.

The Place.

It groweth both in Egypt and in India · Sefama faith Pliny, came from the Indies, they make an oile of it. It is a stranger in England.

¶ The Time.

It is one of the Sommer grains, and is sowne before the rising of the seuen starres, as Plany writeth; yet Columella saith, that Sesamum must be sowne after the Autumne Æquinochial, against the Ides of October: they require for the most part a rotten soile, which the husbandmen of Campania do call ablacke mold.

👣 🍞 🐼 Names

The Grecians cal this grain storm the Lange 1160 Sefamum, and Sifamum, and often in the forminine gender Sefama we are conftrained for the an English name to vie the Latine 11 is vn-knowne to the Apothecaries, especially the plant it selfe; but the seed and oyle thereof is to be found among them in other countries: we may call it Turky Millet.

According to some it is not and dry in the first degree the seed thereof, as Galen saith, is fat, and therefore being layd up it commeth to be only every quickly; wherfore it speedily filleth and stuffeth up those that seed thereof, and overthroweth the stomacke, and is slow of digestion, and yeeldeth to the body a fat nourishment. therefore it is manifest that it cannot strengthen the stomack, or any part thereof, as also no other kind of fat thing and the suice that commeth thereof is thick, and therefore it cannot speedily passe thorow the veines. Men do not greedily feed of it alone, but make cakes thereof with honey, which they call and it is also mixed with bread, and is of an hot temperature, for which cause it procureth thirst: and in his booke of the faculties of simple Medicines he saith, that Sesumm is not a little clammy and fat, and therefore it is an emplasticke, and a softner, and is moderately hot: the oile which commeth thereof is of like temperature, and so is the decoction of the herbe also.

Dioscoredes writeth, That Sesamum is an enemie to the stomacke, it causeth a stinking breath, ifit

remaine flicking betweene the teeth after it is chewed.

It wastest away grosseness of the sinewes, it is a remedie against bruises of the eares, inflammations, burnings and scaldings, pains of the ioynts, and biting of the poysons on horned servent called conflex. Being mixed with oile of Roses it takes away the head-ache which commeth of heate.

Description of the same force is the herbe boyled in wine, but it is especially good for the heate and paine

en the evels.

The herbis made an oile vsed of the Egyptians which as Pliny saith is good for the eares.

It is a series against the sounding and ringing of the eares.

C H A

CHAP. 518. Of Hatchet Fetch.

- The Description.

 He first kinde of Hatchet Fetch hath many small branches trailing here and therevpon the ground upon which grow small leaues spred abroad like the leaues of the wilde Fetch; among which come forth clusters of small yellow floures, which fade away, and turne into little flat thin and browne cods, wherein is contained small reddish seed of a bittei taste.
- The second kinde of hatchet Fetch hath many round tough and flexible branches, trailing vpon the ground whereupon do grow leaves like the former, but more like the leaves of Liquorice, and having the taste of the Liquorice root, which hath given occasion to some to deeme it a kinde of Liquorice among these leaves come forth pale yellow floures, after which there succeed fmall crooked cods, turning their points inwardly, one answering another like little hornes, containing small flat seeds source cornered, and fashioned like a little wedge: the root is tough, of a wooddy substance, and doth continue fruitfull a very long time.

T I Hedy (arum maius. Hatchet Fetch.

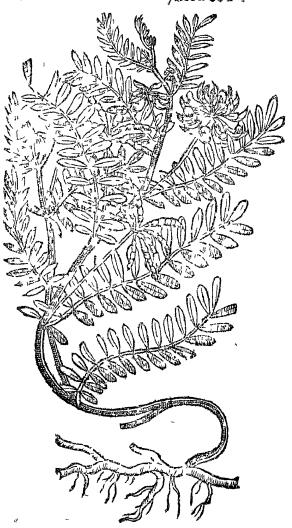


† 2 Hedy (arum GlycyrhiZatum. Liquorice hatchet Fetch.

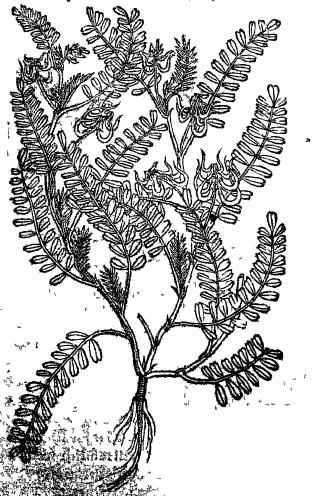


- There is another kind of Securidaca or hatchet Fetch, which hath branches, leaves, and roots like the last before remembred, and differeth in that, that the floures of this plant are mixed and do vary into fundry colours, being on the vpper part of a flesh colour, and on the lower of a white or snowie colour, with a purple Storks bill in the middle: the leaves are in taste bitter the cods are small like those of Birds foot, and not much valike the cods of orobus.
- There is likewise another kinde of Securidaca or hatchet Fetch, which is dedicated wito Carolus Clusius by the aforenamed Dr. Penny, who found it in the North parts of England, having leaves, roots, and branches like vnto the former: but the floures of this are white, and mixed with fome purple, and bitter also in taste: the cods are like the claw of a crab, or (as clustus faith) like the knife which shoo makers do vie in Flanders; in which cods are contained small reddish seed; this root also is of long continuance. ‡ Cluster doth not say that Dr. Renny found this in the North of England, but in the territorie of Geneua not far from Pontetremile, amongst the bushes, and no where elfe. ‡

= 3 Hedy frum warms siliques are culates Hitchet Fetch with 10ynted cods.



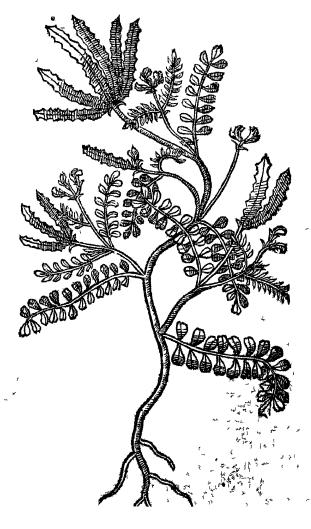
3 5 Seturidacaminor lutea. Small yellow hatchet Ferch.



‡ 4 Securidaco minor pallide carulea Small blew floured hatchet Petch.



‡ 6 Securidaca filiquis planis dentatis.Indented hatchet Fetch.



I his in the stalks, leaves, coloui, and shape of the flowers is like, yet lesse that the fist described, the cods are also smaller, lesser, and more crooked and herein onely consists the chiese discipance, it is an annuall plant, and grows onely in some gardens. Matthiolus, Lobel, Dodonam, and other, which this their Hed, saum, or Securidaca minor.

Ilus hath many crested branches, whereon great winged leaues, that is, some twentie or more to struct to one rib the slowes are like those of the other plants of this kinde, but the cods are of an inch long, slat, or indented or toothed on their sides. But of what colour the floures and seeds are of it is not express by Clusius, who onely set this soith by a picture, and some pieces of a dried plant thereof, which he is ceined from Cortusus, by the name of Scolopendera teguminosa, or Hedysarum piecegranum Cortusus had it from Honorius Bellus, who observed it growing upon the Rocks at Seben

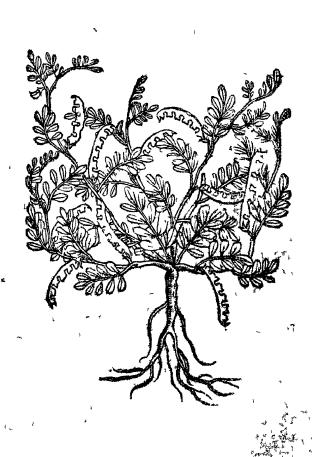
nco a citic of Iliyina ;

There is also another fort of Hatchet Fetch, which hath very long and tough branches trailing upon the ground before with leaves like the former, but much greater: the floures do grow at the top of the branche, or a pale colour, and turne into rough round and flat cods, fashioned like little bucklers the root of this (as of the first) dieth at the first approach of winter, as soone as the feed is tipe to The stalks of this are stiffe and crossed, growing to the height of two cubits, with leaves as large a, those of Liquorice the flowers are of a faire bright red colour the cods are made as it were of many rough buckler-like seeds, or rather seedvessels where are contained small brown seeds, t

‡ 7 Hedysarum Clypeatum. French Honysuckle.

8 Ferrum Equinum. Horse-shoo.





Horse shoo hath many stalks slender and lying upon the ground the leaves be think, and lesser than those of Axseed: the floures along the stalks are little: after which come up long cods something broad, and a little bowing; which have upon the one side deepe round and indented cuts, like after a fort to an Horse shoo: the root is somewhat long.

The Place.

These plants do grow in my garden: the second kinde I found growing in Suffolke, in the highway on the right hand, as you goe from Sudbury to Corner Church, about an hundred paces stome the end of the towne, as also in fundry other places of the same country, and in Essex about Dunmow, and in the townes called Clare and Hennyngham. † Also it gives by Purfleet, about the sot of the hills hereon the Wind-mill stands, and in divers parts of Kent. ‡

Hoise-shooe commeth up in certaine untilled and sunnie places of healy and Languedocke: it

groweth likewise in my garden.

The Time

These plants do floure in June, and their seed is tipe in August.

The Names.

The Grecians name this, whether it be a pulse or an infirmitie among come, whose, the Latines, of the forme of the seed, Securidaca, and Hedysarum in English, Axseed, Axwoors, Ax-sitch, and Hatchet Fitch. it is voknowne to the Apothecaries.

1 The second is the Fanugraium sylvestre of Tragus and Dodonaus the Glycyrhiza sylvestrus of

Gefner, and the Glaux vulgaris of Lobel. ‡

Hoise-shooe is commonly called in Italian Sferro de canallo you may name it in Latine Ferrum equinum in English, Hoise-shooe

The Temperature.

The feeds of thefe plants are hot and drie of complexion

The Vertaes.

A Being drunke it is acceptable to the stomacke, and remoueth stoppings out of the intrailes, and of like vertue be the new leaves and tender crops of the whole plant.

Dioscoride shewith that it is also good for the stomacke being taken in drink, and is mixed with

counterpo ifons.

And it is thought to hinder conception, if it be applied with honie before the act.

The feed of Axwoort openeth the stoppings of the liver, the obstruction of the spleen, and of all the inward parts.

Horse-shooe is bitter and like in nature to Axseed.

CHAP. 519. Of Pease Earth-Nut.

The Description.

The Peafe Earth nut commeth vp with slender and weake stalkes: the leaves be thin, and little, growing vpon slender stems, with classing tendrels at the ends, with which it imbraceth and taketh hold of such things as stand neere vnto it; the sloures on the tops of the stalkes are like to those of Pease, but lesser, of a red purple colour, in smell not unpleasant: in their places come vp long cods, in which are three or source round secds the roots be thicke, long, like after a fort to acorns, but much greater, blacke without, gray within, in taste like to the Chesse-nut out of which beneath doth hang a long slender string: there grow out of the same also other strings, hard the setting on of the stalk, unto which creeping a slope do grow other kernelled roots whilst the

plant doth thus multiplie it felfe.

‡ 2 This with Thalius in his Sylva Harcyma, fet forth by the name of Astragalus sylvations, was by our Author taken for, and confounded with the Terraglandes, and therefore I have put it with it, that the difference might the better appeare, which is not a little to such as heedfully observe it: But our Author in this is to be pardoned, seeing Dr. Turner, a man more exquisite in the knowledge of plants, and who had seene the true Terraglandes in Germany, mistooke this for it, as may appeare by that little Tract of his of the names of plants in Latine and English, set sorth Anne, 1548, for there he saith, I have seene this herbe of late in Come parke more astringent than it of Germany: and indeed this growes there, and is much more astringent and wooddie than that of Germany, and no wise sit to be eaten. The root consists of many blacke tuberous particles, here and there sending forth fibers from hence arise cornered stalks some foot high, small below, & somewhat larger aboue: the leaves grow forth of the stalks, consisting sometimes of two, & otherwhiles of 4. longish narrow leaves saftned to one footstalk, which at the setting on hath two little leaves or eares: forth of the boldings of these leaves grow stalks some two inches long, each of which vsually carry a couple of Pease. Sathioned shoures of a purple colour: which sading, vsually become blew: after these follow cods, straight, round, and blacke; and in each of them are commonly contained nine or ten white

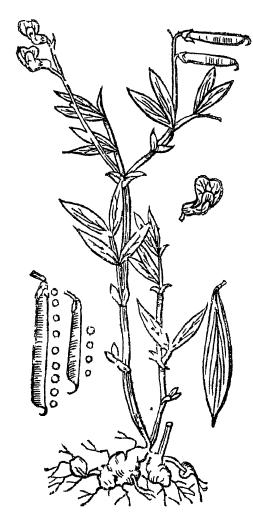
The figure which formerly we in the first place, agreed with the third description that which was in the second place was of the Hedglaum minus, of Taber-montanus, beeing it kinde of Ferrum equipments, which carries the code many together on the tops of the branches, and growes in Germanic whence Baubine calls it Ferram equipments Germanic una stinguis in summitate

round seeds it sloures most part of Summer, and perfects the seed in July and August. ‡

I Terraglandes. Pease Earth-nut.

t 2 Astragalus sylvaticus. Wood Peale, or Heath Peale.





The Place.

This groweth in come fields, both with the come it felfe, and also about the borders of fields among briers and brambles. it is found in divers places of Germany, but not with visthat I ean yet learne

2 This is found in the woods and pastures of England, especially in Hampstead wood neere

London: it groweth in Richmond Heath, and in Come parke likewise.

The Time..

It floureth in Iune and Iuly, the nuts after haruest be digged up and gathered.

The Names.

It is called in high Dutch, Erdnussen: in low Dutch, Erdnoten, Eerdeeckelen, and Muylen metsteerten, that is to say, tailed Mise, of the similitude or likenesse of domesticall mise, which the blacke, round, and long nuts, with a piece of the slender string hanging out behind, do represent the later writers do call it in Latine Terra glandes or Terrestres glandes and in Greeke, was Chams balan: in English, Pease Earth nut.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The Nuts of this Peafe being boiled and eaten, are hardlier digested than be either Turneps or A Parsneps, yet do they nourish no lesse than the Parsneps: they are not so windse as they, they doe more flowly passe through the belly, by reason of their binding qualitie, and being eaten raw they be yet harder of digestion, and do hardlier and slowlier descend.

They be of temperature meanly hot, and somewhat drie, being with all not a little binding wher-B upon also they do not onely stay the fluxes of the belly, but also all issues of bloud, especially from

the mother or bladder.

The root of Pease Earth-nut stoppeth the belly, and the inordinate course of womens sicknesse. C

CHAP. 520. Of Milke Veich.

The Rindes.

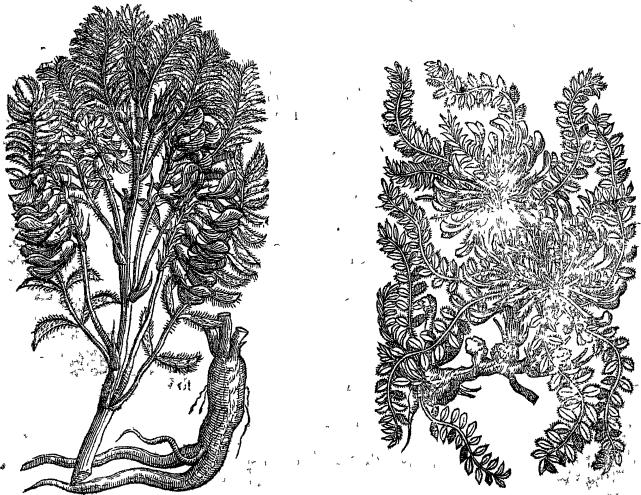
Here be divers forts of therbes contained under the title of Astrogalus, whether I may, without breach of promise made in the beginning, insert them among the Legumina, pulses, or herbie plants, it is doubtfull but seeing the matter is disputable, I think it not amisse to suffer them thus to passe, untill some other shall sinde a place more convenient and agreeing vuto them in neighbourhood.

The Description.

He first kinde of Astrogalus hath reddish stalks, a cubit high, a singer thicke, somewhat crested or surrowed, and couered over with an hairy mossines, which druide themselves into sundry small branches, beset with leaves consisting of sundry little leaves set upon a middle rib, like the wilde Vetch, placed on the small pliant branches like seathers, which are likewise covered out with a woollie hoarinesse; in taste astringent at the sist, but astrowards burning hot: among these leaves come forth many small white sloures, in fashion like the floures of Lupines, which before their opening seeme to be somewhat yellow. the root is maruellous great and large, considering the smalnesse of the plant, for sometimes it groweth to the bigresse of a mans arme, keeping the same bignesse for the space of a span in length, and after divideth it selfe into two or more forks or branches, blacke without, and wrinckled, white within, hard and wooddie, and in taste unpleasant, which being dried becommeth harder than an horne.

Astragalus Lusitanicus Clusy.
Portingale milke Vetch.

2 Astragalus Syriacus. Astyrian milke Verch,



The second kinde of Astragalus is a rare and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plana Leguminosa, by reason that it is accounted for a kinde of Astragalus, resembling the same in the similatude of his stalkes and leaves, as also in the thicknesse of his rootes, and the creeping and folding
thereof

thereof, and is garnished with a most thicke and pleasant comlinesse of his delectable red stonies,

growing vp together in great tufts, which are very feemly to behold.

There hath been some controuersie about this third kinde, which I am not willing to prosecute or enter into. it may very well be Astragalus of Matthiolus his description, or else his Polygala, which doth exceeding well resemble the true Astragalus. his small stalkes grow a foot high, beset with leaves like Cicer or Galega, but that they are somewhat lesser among which come forth small Pease like floures, of an Orange colour, very pleasant in sight the root is tough and flexible, of a singer thicke.

‡ 3 Astragalus Matthioli.
Matthiolus his milke Vetch.



‡ 4 Astragalordes.
Bastard Milke Vetch.



4 The fourth is called of Mutonus and other learned Herbarills, Astragaloides, for that it resembleth the true Astragalus, which groweth a cubit high, and in shew resembleth Liquorice: the floures grow at the tops of the stalks, in shape like the Pease bloome, of a faire purple colour, which turne into small blacke cods when they be ripe: the root is tough and very long, creeping upon the upper part of the earth, and of a wooddy substance.

They grow among it stones, in open places, or as Oribasius writeth, in places subject to winds, and couered with snow. Dioscardes copies do adde, in shado wie places: it groweth plentifully in Place nea a citie in Arcadia, as Galen and Plany report: in Dioscardes his copies there is read, in Memphis a citie of Arcadia, but Memphis is a citie of Egypt, and in Arcadia there is none of that name: some of them grow in my garden, and in sundrie other places in England wilde; they grow in the medowes neete Cambridge, where the schollers vie to sport themselves: they grow also in fundrie places of Essex, as about Dunmow and Clare, and many other places of that country.

‡ I should be glad to know which or how many of these our Authour heere affirmes to grow wilde in England; for as yet I have not heard of nor seene any of them wilde not in gardens with

vs, except the last described, which growes in some few gardens. ‡

The fine

The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly, and their feed as rape in September.

Of the Hiltory of Plants.

L1B.2.

The Names.

Milke Vetch is called of Matthiolus, Polygala, but not properly: of most it is called Astray alus; in Spanish, Garanancellos in the Portingales tongue, Alphabeca in Dutch, Clepus Cicrent, The Temperatur, and Vertues.

Astragilus, as Galen saith, hath astringent of binding roots, and therefore it is of the number of those simples that are not a little drying, for it glueth and healeth up old vicers, and states the flux of the belly, if they be boiled in wine and drunke the same things also touching the vertues of A-stragalus Diosco, ides hath mentioned the root, saith he, being drunke in wine states the laske, and provoketh vrine, being dried and cast upon old vicers it cureth them. It likewise procureth great B store of milke in cattell that do eat thereof, whence it tooke his name.

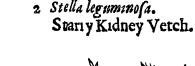
It stoppeth bleeding, but it is with much ado beaten, by reason of his hardnesse.

CHAP. 52.1. Of Kidney Vetch.

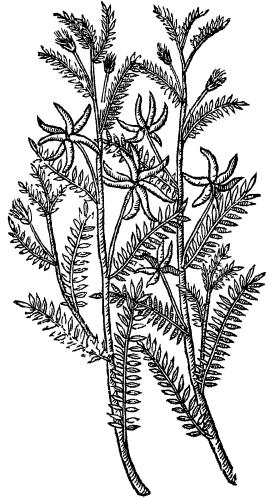
The Description.

Idney Vetch hath a stalke of the height of a cubit, dividing it selfe into other branches, whereon do grow long leaves, made of divers leaves, like those of the Lentill, coursed as it were with a softwhite downlinesse the floures on the tops of the stalks of a yellow colour, verle many somed together, as it were in a spokie rundle after which grow vp little cods, in which is contained small seed: the root is slender, and of a wooddie substance. ‡ This is sometimes found with white sloures: whereupon Tabernamentanus gave two sigures, calling the one Lagopodium flore lures, and the other Lagopodium flo. albo. Our Author vnsitly gave this later mentioned sigure in the chapter of Lagopous, by the name of Lagopum maximum. ‡

7 Anthyllus Leguminosa. Kidney Vetch.







2 The Starry Kidney Vetch, called Stella leguminofa, or according to Cortufus, Arcture hath many

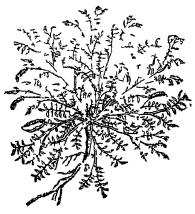
many four! He table tough branches, full of small knots or knees, from each of which spring the touth one leng small winged lease, like birds took, but bigger from the bosone of those leaves come forth little tender stems, on the ends whereof do grow small whith yellow floures, which are very slender, and soone vaded, like who them of Birds-soot these sloures turne into small sharpe pointed colls, standing one distant from another, like the diursions of a rar, or as the ign it confished of little hornes, wherein is contained small yellowish seeds the root is tonglaned by growing in the ground.

There is another fort of Kidney Veten called Birds-foot, or or authopodam, which beth very many finall and cencer pranches, trailing here and there close upon the ground, so that of Grain and fost leaves, of a which greene, in shape like the leaves of the wilde Vetch, but a greate of lesser, and shape at not 1 the small seathers amongst which the floures doe grow, that are very small, yellou is and so netimes whith, which being vaded there come in place the of 1 the crool cite ols, since any expectation which in show and shape are like vinto a sing bird foot, and a mand cut year discontinuous class, since his processor and the processor of the continuous class, since any expectation of the processor of the continuous class, since any expectation of the continuous class, since any expectation of the continuous class, since any expectation of the continuous class are inclosed small seed like that of Turn nops.

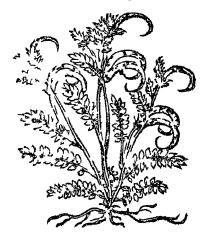
1 3 0 thepshir miss.
The great Brids is a



4 Ora 's podium minus Small Ends-foot.



‡ 5 Scorpordes Leguminosa. Small Horned pulse.



- 4 There is also another kinde of omethopodium, or Birds-soot, called small Birds-soot, which is very like vnto the first, but that it is much smaller: the branches or sprigs grow not aboue a hand or halfe an hand in length, spreading themselves upon the ground with his small leaves and branches, in maner of the lesser Arachus the floures are like unto those of the former, but very small, and of ared colour.
- † 5 This small horned pulse may fitly here take place: The root thereof consists of many little sibres, from which arise two or three little slender straight stalkes some handfull and halfe or toot high at the tops of these grow little sharpe pointed crooked hornes, rounder and slenderer than those of Fenugreeke, turning their ends inwards like the tailes of Scorpions and so jointed; the slouies are sinall and yellow, the leaves little, and winged like those of Birds-soot. Pena and Lobel sound this amongst the come in the fields in Narbon in France, and they set it forth by the name as I have here given you it. ‡
 - The Place.

 These plants I found growing vpon Hampstead Heath neere London, right against Mmmmm the

the Beacon, vpon the right hand as you go from London, neere vnto a grauell pit . they grow also vpon blacke Heath, in the highway leading from Greenwich to Charleton, within halfe a mile of the towne

The Time. They flows from Iune to the middle of September. The Names.

t This Gesner calls Vulneraria sustica Dodonaus, Lobel, and Clusius, call it Anthyllus, and Anthyllu legeminefa. ‡

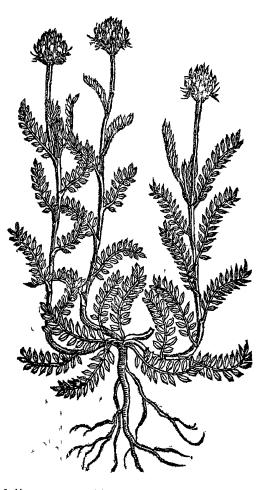
3. 4. I cannot finde any other name for these plants, but Ornthopodium the first is called in English, great Birds-foot, the second small Birds-foot.

The Nature and Vertues

These herbes are not vsed either in meate or medicine, that I know of as yet; but they are very good food for cattel, and procure good store of milke, whereupon some have taken them for kindes of Polygala.

CHAP. 522. Of Blacke milke Tare.

Glaux Dioscoridis. Dioscorides his milke Tare.



The Description.

THe true Glaux of Dioscorides hath very many tough and wooddy branches trailing vpon the ground, fet full of small winged leaves, in shape like the common Glaux, but a great deale smaller, resembling the leaues of Tares, but rather like Birds-foot, of a very gray colour: amongst which come forth knobby and scaly, or chaffie heads, very like the Medow Trefoile, of a faire purple colour the root is exceeding long and wooddy, which the figure doth not expresse and fer forth.

The Place.

The true Glaux groweth vpon Barton hill, foure miles from Lewton in Bedfordshire, vpon both the fides of the declination of the hill.

¶ The Time.

These plants do floure and flourish about Midsommer.

The Names.

These plants have in times past been called Glaux, 1. folia habens glauca, siue pallentia; that is, having skie coloured, or pale leaues.

Sithens that in times past, some have counted Glaux among the kindes of Polygala, or

Milkewoorts, we may therefore call this kinde of Glaux, blacke Milke-woort. I The Nature.

These herbes are dry in the second degree.

The Vertues.

The feeds of the common Glaux are in vertue like the Lentils, but not so much astringent: they Rop the flux of the belly, dry vp the moisture of the stomacke, and ingender store of milke.

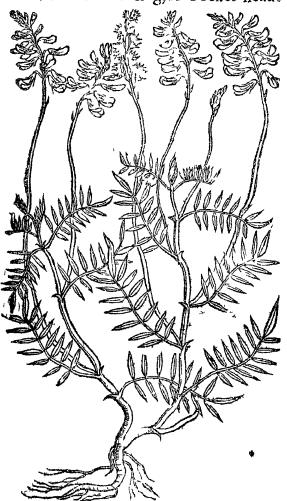
Authoreither not knowing, or forgetting what he had done againe in this chapter, described the Glaux Vulgaru, whose bissory he game vs. but source for the harmon of Hedylanum glycythis aum; where some omitted it here as not necessary.

CHAP. 523. Of red Fitchling, Medick Fitch, and Cockes-head.

The Description.

He first kinde of *Gnobrychus* hath many small and twiggie pliant branches, ramping and ciecping through and about bushes, or what soeuer it groweth neere unto the leaves and all the rest of the pulse or plant is very like to the wilde Vetch or Tarc. the floures grow at the top of small naked stalks, in shape like the pease bloome, but of a purple colour layed oner with blew, which turns into small round prickly husks, that are nothing else but the feed.

i Onologo has five Caput Gallinaveum.
M. dick Fitchling, or Cockes-head.



2 Onobrychis flore purpureo. Purple Cockes head.



2 The second kind of Fitchling or Cocks head, of Clusius his description, hath very many stalks, especially when it is growne to an old plant, round, haid, and leaning to the ground like the other pulses; and seaves very like Galega, or the wilde Vetch, of a bitter taste and lothsome sauour. among which come forth small round stems, at the ends whereof do grow stoures spike sashion, three inches long, in shape like those of the great Lazopus, or medow Tresoile, but longer, of an excellent shining purple colour, but without smell after which there follow small coddes, containing hard and blacke seed, in taste like the Vetch. The root is great and long, hard, and of a woods with stance, spreading it selfe far abroad, and growing very deep into the ground.

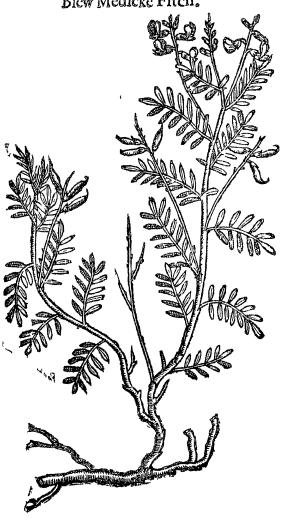
3 The third kinde of Fitchling or Cocks-head hath from a tough smal and woodde foot, many twiggle branches growing a cubit high, full of knots, ramping and creeping on the ground. The leaves are like the former, but smaller and shorter, among which come forth smaller ander stemmes, whereupon do grow little floures like those of the Tare, but of a blew colour randing to purple: the floures being vaded, there come the small cods, which contains little blacke seed like a Kidney, of

ablacke colour.

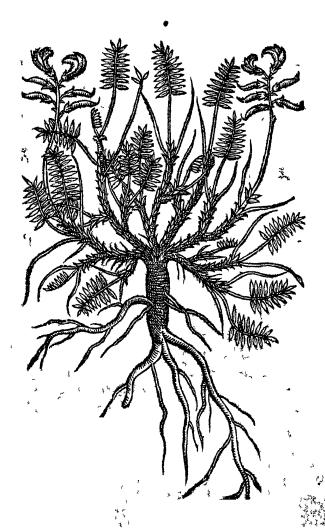
4 The fourth kinde of Fitchling hath firme green hard stalks a cubit and a halfe high, where upon grow leaves like to the wilde Tare or Galega, but smaller and somewhat harrie, bitter and yn pleasant in taste, and in the end somewhat sharpe. At the top of the stalks come forth long spiked.

M m main

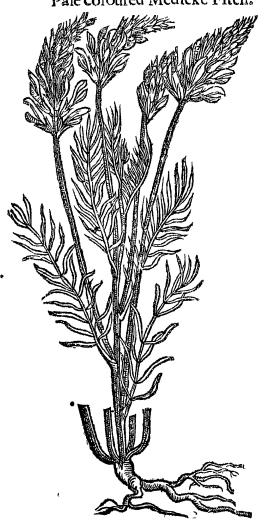
3 Onobrychis 2. Clusy Blew Medicke Fitch.



5 Onobrychis montana 4. Clusy. Mountaine Medick Fetch.



a. Onobryches 3. Clusy flore pallido. Pale coloured Medicke Fitch.



floures, of a pale colour, and in shape like those of the second kinde, which being vaded, there follow finall bottle cods, wherein is contained little blacke feed like the feed of Fenegreek, but fmaller. The root is thicke and hard, and of a wooddie substance, and lasting very long.

The fifth kinde of Onobrychis hath many grosse and wooddie stalks, proceeding immediatly from a thick, fat, and fleshie tough root: the vpper part of which are fmall, round, and pliant, garnished with little leaves like those of Lentils, or rather Tragacantha, somewhat soft, and couered ouer with a woollie hairinesse: amongst which come forth little long and naked stems, eight or nine inches long, whereon do grow many small floures of the fashion of the Vetch or Lentill, but of a blew colour tending to purple; and after them come smal cods, wherein the seed is contained.

The first and second grow upon Barron hill, foure miles from Lewton in Bedfordshire, vpon both the sides of the hill and likewise voon the graffiebalks between the lands of corn two miles from Cambridge, neere to a water mill towards London; & divers other places by the way from London to Cambridge. the rest are strangers in England,

The Time. These plants do floure in July & their seed is ripe shortly after.

I The Names.

It is vanue, or without a name among the later writers the old and antient Phylitions do call it oracle se for all those things that are found written in Diofior dos on Plary concerning ocob yehr, doc especially agree hereunto Dioscorides writeth thus, Onobrychis harh leaves like a Lentill, but longer, a stalk a span high, a crimson floure, a little root it gloweth in most and vntilled places and Pliny in like manner, Onobrychis hath the leaves of a Lentill, somwhit longer, a red floure, a small and slender root it groweth about springs or fountaines of water.

All which things and every particular are in this amorphos, or namelesse herbe, as it is manisest and therefore it is not to be doubted at all, but that the same is the Onobrychis of the old Writers'it may be called in English red Fetchling, or as some suppose Medick Fitch, or Cockes-head.

The Temperature.

These herbs as Galen hath written in his books of the Faculties of simple Medicines, do rarisse or make thin and waste away.

The Vertues.

Therefore the leaves thereof when it is greene, being but as yet layed upon hard fivellings, was - A en kernals, in mannet of a falue, do waste and consume them away, but beeing dried and drunke in

wine they cure the strangurie, and laied on with oile it procureth sweat.

Which things also concerning Onobrychus, Dioscorides hath in these words set downe the herbe B stamped and applied wasteth away hard swellings of the kernels; but beeing drunke with wine it helpeth the strangurie, and rubbed on with oile it causeth sweatings.

CHAP. 524. Of Bastard Dittanie.

Fraxinella. Bastard Dittanie.



The Description.

Astard Dittanie is a very rare and gassant plant, haming many browne stalks, somwhat rough, duided into fundry small branches, garnified with leaves like Liquorice, or rather like the leaves of the Ash tree, but blacker, thicker, and more tul of mice, of an unpleasant sauor: among which grow floures, confifting of fine whitish leaves stripped with red, whereof one which groweth undermost hangeth downe low: but the four which grow vppermost grow more stiffe and vpright out of the midst of this floure commeth forth a tassell, which is like a beard, hanging also downwards, and somewhat turning vp at the lower end: which beeing vaded, there come in place foure huskes ioined together, much like the husks or coddes of Columbines, fomewhat roughwithout, slimie to handle, and of a lothfome favour, almost like the smell of a goat, whereupon fome Herbarists have called it Tragium in the cods are contained small black ... fhining feeds like Peonie feeds in colour: the roots are white, a finger thicke, one twifting or knotting within another, in tast somwhat hitter.

There is another kinde hereof growing in my garden, not very much differing the leaues of the one are greater, greener, harder, and sharper pointed. of the other blacker, not so hard, not so sharpe pointed: the floures also bereof be somthing more bright coloured and of the other a little redder.

The Place.

Bastard Dittany groweth wilde in the monntaines of Italy and Gamanie, and I have it growing in my garden.

Mmmmm 3

It donner in Iune and Iuly the feet > 10 mile end of lugust.

7 / N 215
1 M 215
201 ans as though they froudd fay the seles I cas Inclater Herbarists name it Fraxiet mes or a low Ash. in English, bastard, or an interince the trops call it Did ; will, and Dip minn. but not truly, and vie oftentimes the 167 'caro' in flead of the right Dittanic That is is not it right Dittanient is better knowne than it that all to be confuted, and it is as endered in it. same is not D. ofcoredes his Pfudodita in im ci bastard Dutine but it is plaine to leakiede o. Tragum of the old Writers wherewith it for both to agree in them, but not in substance

The root of this is onely vsed in the proand there knowne by the name of Radio Dipini in or

Dictamni.

of The Temperature.

The root of pastaru Dittanie is hot and dry in the second degreee, it is or a wasting, attenue till? and opening facultie.

of The Vertues.

It bringeth downe them infes, a also bringeth away the birth and after birth, a help the cold dif eases of the matrix and it is reported to be good for those that have ill stomicles and are show

B They also say, that it is profuable against the stingings and bitings of venomous superior against deadly porsons, against contagious and pestilent diseases, and that it is with good success, mixed with counterpoisons.

The feed of Bastard Dittanie taken in the quantitie of a dram is good against the strangury, pro-

uoketh vrine, breaketh the stone in the bladder, and driveth it forth.

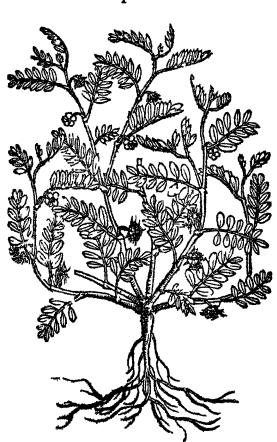
The like vertue hath the leaves and ruice taken after the same fort, and being applied outwordly, it draweth thornes and splinter out of the sless.

E The 100r taken with a little Rubarb killeth and driveth forth wormes.

Dioscorides reporteth, that the wilde Goats being stricken with darts or arrowes, will eat Distant, and thereby cause them to sall out of their bodies; which is meant of the right Dictim, though Di donaus reporteth that this plant will go the like (which I do not beleeve) ‡ nor Dodonaus affirme. +

CHAP. 525. Of Land Caltrops.

Tribulus terrestris. Land Caltrops.



of The Description.

And Caltrops hath long branches full of 101nts, spred abroad vpon the ground, garnished with many leaves set upon a middle rib, after the manner of Ferches, amongst which grow little yellow branches, confifting of fiue smal leaues, like vnto the floures of Tormentill: I neuer faw the plant beare yellow, but white floures, agreeing with the description of Dodonaus in each respect, saue in the colour of the floures, which doe turne into small fquare fruit, rough, and full of prickles, wherein is a small kernell or seed: the root is white, and full of strings.

The Place.

It groweth plentifully in Spain in the fields: it is hurtful to corne, but yet as Pliny faith, it 18 rather to be accounted among the diseases of come, than among the plagues of the earth: 15 also sound in most places of Italy & France; I found it growing in a moist medow adjoyning to the wood or Park of Sir Francis Carew, neere Croidon, not far from London, and not elfe-where; from whence I brought plants for my garden.

The Time.

le floutette in lune and July the fruit is ripe in August

groweth in the water, it is named cosmon and in Latine Tribulus and that it may differ from the off contine of Calriops, of the likenesse which the fruit hath with Caltrops, that it is named to Warrie cast in the way to annoy the feet of the Enemies horses, as is before sense which in the Vyster Siligot

I The Temperature and Vertues

In this land Cultiop there is an earthy and cold qualitie abounding, which is also birding is a state faith.

The finit thereof being drunkewasteth away stones in the kidneyes, by reason that it is of this D parts.

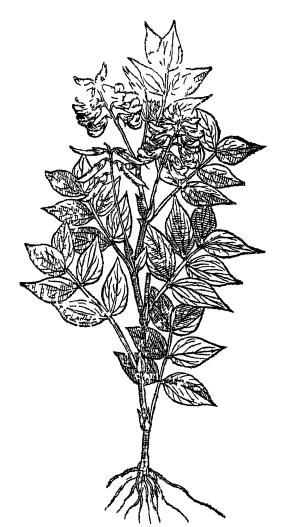
Land Caltrops, faith Dioscorides, being drunke to the quantitie of a Fiench crowne weight, and C

fo applied, cuieth the bitings of the Viper.

And if it be distinct in wine it is a remedie against poysons: the decoction thereof spinicaled Distributed black.

‡ CHAP. 526. Of Spring or mountaine Peafe or Uetches.

† 1 Orobus Venetus. Venice Peafe. 1. 2 Orobus sylvaticus vernus.
Spring Pease.





The Description.

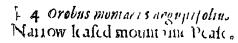
† I This, which Clusius calls Orebus Venetus, hath many cornered stalkes some soot long, whereon grow winged leaves, source or fix sastined to one rib, standing by couples the against another, without any odde lease at the end: these leaves are of an indifferent largenesse, and

and of light greene co'our the floures grow vi on long foot fill seeming feed of the lotone of the leaves, many together, hanging downe, small, yet shaped like those of ellers all s, and of a purple colour after these sollow cods almost lil exhose of Tetches, but sources, sedulen they le tif c, and containing in them a longish white feed the 1001 is hard and needely, tunting divers vayes with many fibres, and living fur dry scares this saries sometines with yellower green leaves

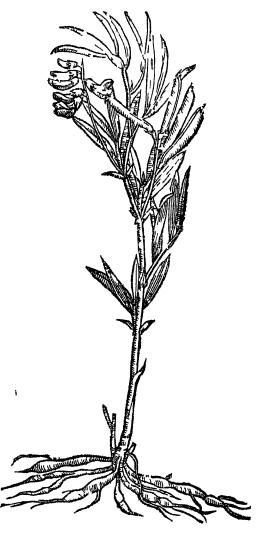
and white floures. It foures in May ard growes onely in some sew garder ewith vs.

The stalkes of this also are a foot or more high, staffe, correred, and green, on these dogress winged leaues fix or eight on a rib, after the manner of those of the last described. each of these leaues hath three veines running alongst it. the floures in shape and manner of growing are like those of the former, but of a most elegant purple colour which siding, they become blew. The floures are fucceeded by fuch cods as the former, wherein are contained longish small variegated feed which tipe, the cods fly open, and twine themselves found, as in most plants of this kinde the root is blacke, hard, tuberous and wooddy, lending forth each yeare new shouts. This floures in April and May, and upencrli the feed in June. This was found by Clefius in diners mountain ous wooddie places of Hungarie: he calls it Orobu, Pannonieus I

‡ 3 Orobus montanus flo. albo, White mountaine Peafe,







This hath stalkes some cubit high, stiffe, straight, and crested, whereon by turnes are fallned winged leaues, confisting of foure sufficiently large and sharpe pointed leaues, whereto sometimes at the very end growes a fifth: the veines in these run from the middle rib towards their edges: their taste is sirst somewhat sourish, afterwards bitterish. The sloures grow upon short stalks comming forth of the bosomes of the leaves, five or fix together, like those of the Fetch, but of colour white, with some little yellownesse on the two little leaves that turne vpwards. The cods are like those of the last described, and containe in them a brownish seed, larger than in any of the other kindes. This is an annuall plant, and perishes as soone as it hath perfected the feed. Clusius gives vs this by the name of Orobus Pannonicus 4. Dedonaus gives the same figure for his Arachus last folius: and Banhine affirmes this to be the Galega montana, in the Hist. Luga. pag. 1139. But these seeme to be of two seuerall plants; for Dedonaus affirmes his to have a living root, and such seemes also that in the Hist. Lugd, to be : yet Clusius faith expressely that his is an annuall, and floureth in Aprili

Aprill and May, and groweth in some wooddy mountainous places of the kingdom of Hungarie 4. This sourth hath straight sirms cornered stalks some foot or more high, whereupon growleaus viually source on a soot-stalks, standing two against two, vpright, being commonly almost three inches long, at first of a sourch taste, but afterwards bitter it hath no clause'es, because the stalks need no supporters the slowes grow vpon long foot-stalks, spike-sashion like those of Pease, but lesse, and white of colour inter these follow long blacks the cods, full of a blacke or else spotted seed the roots are about the length of ones little singer, sashioned like those of the Asphodill or lesser shall become, but lesser, blacks without, and white withir. Clistus sound this on the mountainous places night see baths of Baden, and in the like places in Hungarie he calls in Orobus Paneo in the colour states.

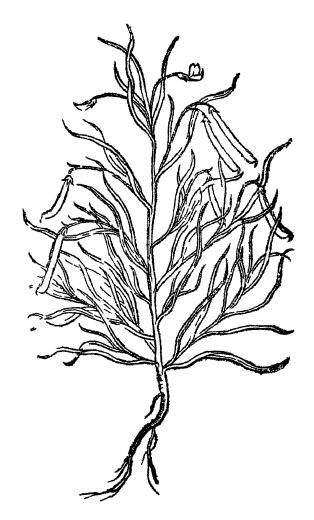
I The To aperature and Vertues.

These are not know ie not vied in physicke, yet if the third be the Galeg morth to the Fisher. Lugd the natural to be essential against poyson, the wormes, the falling i ckness, and the Plague 1

t CHAP. 527. Of Some other Pulses.

4 1 Och us, free Frailia. Bird's Peale. † 2 Ervum silustre Crimson giasse Feich.





The Description.

The first of these hath cornered broad stalks like those of everlasting Pease, and they are weake, and commonly lie vpon the ground, vnlesse they have something to support them: the lower leaves are broad, and commonly welt the stalke at their setting on, and at the end of the first lease do vsually grow out after an vnusuall manner, two, three, or more other prety large leaves more long than broad, and the middle rib of the first lease runnes out beyond the setting on of the highest of the out-growing leaves, and then it ends in two or three classing tendrels. Those Laues that grow the lowest vpon the stalkes have commonly the sewest comming out of them:

ne fomes are like those of other Pulses, of colour white the cods are some inch and halse of taining some historical darke yellow or blackish small Peale these cods grow one at his of those soft should have decided on their biological side, which stands towards the maine stalke. This growes with vs only in gardens. Dodo-

news, Pers, and Lobol call it Ochres Splucter, fine Livilia.

The flalkes of this grow up formetimes a cubit high, being very flender, divided into branches, and fet vroiderly with many graffe-life long narrow leaves on the tops of the flalkes and branches, upon pretty long foot-flalles grow pretty peafe faithroned floures of a faire and pleafant entirion colour which fallen, there to low cods, long, finall, and round, wherein are nine, ien, or more round hard blacke fluing graines—the root is finall, with drugs fibres, but whether it die when the feed is perfected, or no, as yet I have not obtained. This growes wilde in many places with us, is in the pattern and racdow grounds about Paneridge Church. Lobel and Dodon, call this Eroum fylingles, and they both putly tudge it to be the first Catanance of Diofeorides, and by this name it is vivally called. It floures in Inne and July, and the feed is ripe in August.

This also, though it be not frequently found, is no firanger with vs., for I have found it in the come fields about 1) into id in Kentan I fone other places. It has being frender connered leaves two ping flakes, divided into funding branches, whereon fland precty give ne thice connered leaves two at a roym, in flape and bigge the like those of the lefter Binde-weed. Out of the bosones of these

‡ 2 Aphva Small yellow Fetch.



leaues at each 10 ynt comes a classing tendiel, and commonly together with it a foor-stalke some inch or more long, bearing a pictry little pease-stathioned yellow flower, which is succeeded by a short statish code containing six or secured little seeds. This stomes in Iune, suly, and August, and soripens the seed. It is by Lobel and others thought to be the Aphace of Dio-scoreles, Galen, and Pliny. and the Pitine of Theophrassus, by Augustlara.

I finde mention in Stowes Chronicle, in Anno 1555, Of a certaine Pulse or Pease, as they term it, wherewith the poore people at that time, there being a great dearth, were miraculously helped he thus mentions it, In the moneth of August (saith he) in Suffolke, at a place by the fea fide all of hard stone and pibble, called in those parts a shelfe, lying betweene the townes of Orford and Aldborough, where neither grew grasse, nor any earth was ever seene; it chanced in this barren place fuddenly to fpring vp with. out any tillage or fowing, great aboundance of Peafon, whereof the pooregathered (as men iudged) aboue an hundred quarters, yet remained some ripe and some blossoming, as many as euer there were before: to the which place rode the Bishop of Norwich and the Lord Willoughby, with others in great number, who found nothing but hard rockie stone the space of three yards under the roots of these Peason: which roots were great and long, and very sweet.

Gesneralso, de Aquatilibus, lib. 4. pag. 256. making mention, out of D'. Cajus his letters, of the spotted English Whale, taken about that time at Lin in Norfolke, also thus mentions those

My,

peafe: Pisa (saith he) in littere nastro Britannico quod Orientem spectat, certo quodam in loco Suffolcia, inter Alburnum & Orifordium oppida, saitu insidentia (mirabile dictu) nulla terra circumfusa, autumnali tempore Anno 1555, sponie nata sunt, aden magna copia, vi sufficerent vel millibus hominum. These Pease, vicio vi

My Worthipfull friend D' Argent hath told me, that many yeares ago he was in this place, and caused his man to pull away the beach with his hands, and follow the roots so long, vitil hee got some equall in length vito his height, yet could come to no ends of them, hee brought these vp with him to London, and gaue them to D' Lobel, who was then living; and he caused them to be drawne, purposing to set them forth in that Worke which he intended to have published, if God had spared him longer life Now whether these Pease be truly so called, and be the same with the Pisum splinestre Peresne, or different, or whether they be rather of the stocke of the Larbycus materials, or of some other Pulse here formerly described, I can affirme nothing of certaintie, because I have seen no part of them, nor could gather by any that had, any certaintie of their shape or singure yet would I not passe them over in silence, for that I hope this may come to be read by some who live thereabout, that may by sending me the things themselves, give me certaine knowledge of them, that so I may be made able, as I am alwaies willing, to impart it to others.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

I have not have not found any thing written of the faculties of the two first, but of Aphace, Gaicn faith it hath an adving ont facultie like as the Lentill, and also is vied to be easen like as it, yet it is harder of concoction, but it dries more powerfully, and heates moderately. The feeds (faith hee) have an astringent facultie, wherefore parched, broken, and boyled, they stay sluxes of the belly. We know (faith Do inters) by certaine experience, that the Aphace here described hath this astringent force and facultie. ‡

CHAP. 528. Of bastard Rubarb.

I Thalietrum, sine Thalistrum mains.
Great bastard Rubarb.

2 Thalistrum minus. Small bastard Rubarb.





The Description.

The great Thalietrum or bastard Rubarb hath large leaves parted or divided into divers other small leaves, somewhat snipt about the edges, of a blacke or darke green colours.

the stalkes are crested or streaked, of a purple colour, growing to the height of two cubits at the top whereof grow many small and harry white floures, and after them come small narrow huskes like little cods, foure or five growing together the root is yellow, long, round, and knotty, difperfing it selse sai abroad on the vppe court of the carth.

2 The small bastard Rubarb is very line unto the precedent, but that it is altogether lesser. his stalkes are a span or a foot long his leures be thin and tender, the root fine and slender. the little flouics grow together in small bundles or tusts, of a light yellow colour, almost white, and

are of a gueuous fauour.

There is kept in some guden, a plant of this kinde growing vp with large stalkes to the height of three cubits the leaues are very like those of Columbines the floures are made of manywhite thieds it floures in sine, and is called i halitirum mains Hispanicum, Great Spanish Ba-Pard Rubarb. ‡

MI The Place. These Plants doe grow alongst the Duch sides leading from Kentush street vnto Sain. Thomas a-Waterings (the place of Execution) on the right hand. They grow alfovpon the bankes of the Ulames, leading from Black c-wall to Woolwich, need London, and infundry other pla

The line.

The floure for the most part in Iuly and August.

The Nomes.

Divers of the later Herbatists do call it Pigamum, as though it were them, that is, Rue, whereupon most call it Ruta palustris, or Ten Rue orheis Psoudo Rhabarbarum, and Rhabarbarum Monacho. rum, by scason of the yellow colour of the root But neather of their sudgements is greatly to be esteemed of they undge better that would have it to' (Thalictrum, which Dioscorides describeth to have lewes something flaver than those of (o ander, and the stalke like that of Ruc, vpon which the leaves doe grow. Pena calleth it Thaltetrum, Thaltetrum, and Ruta pratensis in English, bastard Rubarb, or English Rubarb: which names are taken of the colour, and taste of the roots.

The Temperature.

These herbes are hot and div of complex ion.

The Vertues.

The leaves of bastard Rubarb with other pot-herbes do somewhat move the belly. A

The decoction of the root doth more effectually.

Diescorides faith, that the leaves being stamped do persectly cure old vicers. Galen addeth, that they dry without biting.

CHAP. 529. Of Goats Rue.

The Description.

Y Llega or Goats Rue hath found hard stalkes two cubits or more high, set full of leaves I displayed or winged abroad, euerie lease consisting of sundrie small leaues set vpon a slender rib, resembling the leaues of the field Vetch or Tare, but greater and longer. The floures grow at the top of the stalke, clustering together after the manner of the wilde Vetch, of a light skie colour, which turne into long cods small and round, wherein the seed is contained. The root is great, thicke, and of a white colour.

The Place. It groweth plentifully in Italy enery where in fat grounds and by riners fides: it groweth likewife in my garden.

It floureth in July and August.

of The Names.

The Time.

The Italians call it Galega, and Ruta Capraria: divers name it corruptly Gralega: Hieronymus Fracastorius



Irvafina called "Hert & Callera the His-Timer, I innefo and it is alled by ie a niliei naince in funo y places or Frag., as Guy in faith, is are Capt un Live 37 ho-1. 15 Time Martan St in a for a iderimeffith a giltierime ing in, Inlian Inch, and Con 4 to

sudjethatibe of vite is a retocall a o o' gibi od cis, 6' ic di e abilibace utob. Poh , noter t To nuch Par And Maho I'm in the as energone of the cream this criby D forms Logi Hay wim. alfor' o'e, who thinks that '. ", is Pigion to the etne the or Ging 100 1.eol P. . o ilen, the ery description allow ily reion is infichem for Galiza is begler to rea-& than that it may be called a int le it-. o or ly of an har be the lagle et The I can ex'

This plant is the number estapera he occive ne hot and cold.

The Verries.

Goirs Rue is a singular herbe against all venome and porson, and against warnes, ro kill and drue them forth, if the juice be giuen to little children to drinke

It is of like vertue if it be fryed with B Lineseed oyle, and bound took the childes naucll.

It is ministred anto children which are possessed with the falling ends, a spochetall enery morning in milke.

Reing boiled in vineger, and drunke with a little Treacle, it is very good against the infection D

of the plague, especially if the medicine be taken within twelue houres.

The hube it selfe is eaten, being boiled with flesh, as we vie to eate Cabbage and otherwoods, and likewise in sallades, with oile, vineger and pepper, as we do eate boiled Spinage, and such like, Which is most excellent being so eaten, against all porson and pessionee, or any renomous infirmitic what focues, and procureth fweat.

Lasso helpeth the bitings and stingings of venomous beasts, if either the juice or the herbe

stamped be laid upon the would.

Halfe an ounce of the juice inwardly taken is reported to helpe those that are troubled with G convulsions, crampes, and all other the difeases aforesaid.

The seedes do teed pullen exceedingly, and cause them to yeeld greater store of egs than or- H

dinary. The juice of the leaues, or the leaues the nielues bruised and applied to any pair swoilen I by the sting of a bee or waspe, mitigate the paine, and are a present remedy, as Mt. Cannon a louer of Plants, and frind of mine, hath affured me he hath seen by frequent experience. ‡

CHAP. 530. Of Pliny bis Leadwoot.

The Description.

Fntaria or Dentillaria liath offended in the superlative degree, in that he hath hid himselfe like a runnagate souldier, when the assault should have been given to the plant Lepidium, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde. But if the fault be mine, as without question it is, I craue pardon for the overlight, and do increate thee gentle reader to censure me with favour, whereby I may more boldly insert it in this place, rather than to leaue it virtouched. The learned of Narbone (ofpecially Rondelettes) have not without good cause accounted this goodly plant for a kinder Nunn

Plumbago Plany Leadwoort.



thereof, because the whole plant is of a biting tafte, and a burning faculty, and that in fuch extremity, that it will raise blisters upon a mans hand for which cause some of the learned fort have accounted it Plinies Molybdana, or Egineta his Lepidium but the new Herbarists call it Dentaria, or Dentillaria Rondeleta, who made the like vie hereof, as he did of Pyrethrum, & such burning plants, to appeale the immoderate pain of the tooth-ache and fuch like. This plant hath great thicke tough roots, of a wooddy fubstance, from whence fpring vp long and tough stalkes two cubits high, confusedly garnished and beset with long leaves, in colour like Woad, of a sharpe and biting taste. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes of a purple colour, which being past, there succeed close glistering and hairy huskes, wherein is contained small blackish The Place.

Pena reporteth that Dentillaria groweth about Rome, nigh the hedges and come fields: it likewise groweth in my Garden in great plenty.

The Time.
It floureth in July and August.

The Names.

Leadwoort is called Molybdana, Plumbano Pluny, & Dentillaria Rondelety. in Italian, Crepanella, the Romanes, Herba S. Antony in Illyria, Cucurida in English, Leadwoort.

The Temperature.

Dentillaria is of a causticke quality.

The Vertues.

It helpeth the tooth-ache, and that as some say if it be holden in the hand some small while.

CHAP. 531. Of Rue, or berbe Grace.

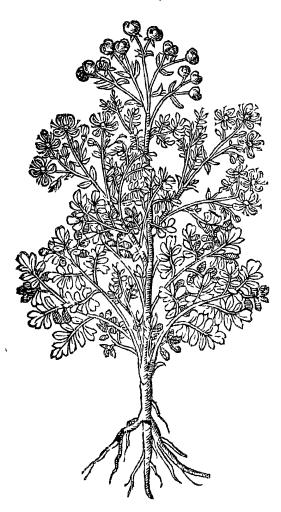
I he Description.

Arden Rue or planted Rue, is a shrub full of branches, now and then a yard high, or higher the stalkes whereof are couered with a whitish barke, the branches are more green: the leaves hereof consist of divers parts, and be divided into wings, about which are certaine little ones, of an odde number, something broad, more long than round, smooth and somewhat fat, of a gray colour, or greenish blew: the floures in the top of the branches are of a pale yellow, consisting of source little leaves, something hollow: in the middle of which standeth up a little head or button source square, seldome sine square, containing as many little coffers as it hath corners, being compassed about with divers little yellow threds: out of which hang pretie sine tips of one colour; the seed groweth in the little coffers: the root is wooddy, and fastned with many strings: this Rue hath a very strong and ranke smell, and a biting taste.

The fecond being the wilde or mountaine Rue, called Ruta filuestris, is very like to garden Rue, in stalkes, leaves, floures, seed, colour, taste, and sauour, sauing that every little lease hath smaller cuts, and is much narrower; the whole plant dieth at the approch of winter, being an annual plant, and must either stand till it do sow himselfe, or else must be sowne of others. ‡ This second is a variety of the garden Rue differing from the former onely in smallnesse. ‡

This plant is likewise a wilde kinde of Rue, and of all the rest the smallest, and yet more virulent, biting, and stinking than any of the rest, the whole plant is of a whitish pale greene, agreeing with the last before mentioned in each respect, saue in greatnesse, and in that the venomous sumes or vapors that come from this small wilde Rue are more notione and hurtfull than the fornier, † The leaves lie spred vpon the ground, & are very finely cut and denided the whole plant is of

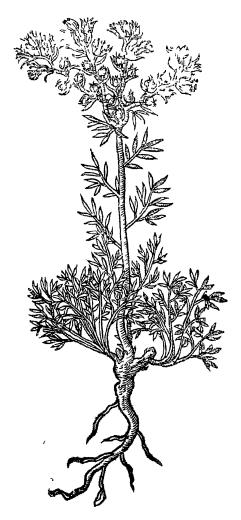
1 Ruta hortensis. Garden Rue.



A Rutamontana.
Mountaine Rue.



3 Ruta soluestruminima The smallest wilde Rue.



5 Harmala, Wilde Rue with white floures.



‡ 6 Ruta Canina.
Dogs Rue.



fuch acrimonie, that Clustes both be both oft ner than once observed it to piece through three pane of gloves to the hand of the gatherer, and is any one sub his face with his hand that hath newly gathered it, for the with it will mightily inslame his face. He tells a history of a Dutch Student of Mompelier that went with him a simpling, who putting some of it betweene his hat and his head to leep him the cooler, had by that meanes all his size picsently inslamed and blistred where society the sweat ran downe. ‡

4 There is another wilde Rue growing vpon the mountaines of Sauoy and other places adioyning, having a great thicke root, from which do arise great shoots or stall es; wheron do grow leaves very thicke and fat, parted into divers longish sections, otherwise resembling the leaves of the first described, of a strong and stinking smell, the sloures grow on the rops of the stalkes, consisting of source small yellow

leaues · the feeds are like the other.

geth forth immediatly from the 100t divers little stalks of a cubit high; whereupon do grow greene leaves diversly cut into long pieces, longer and narrower than those of the wild strong smelling Rue. the floures be white, composed of flue white leaves: the fruit is three square, bigger than that of the planted Rue, in which the seed lieth the 100t is thick, long, and blace

kish: this Rue in hot countries hath a maruellous strong smell, in cold Countries not so

‡ 6 This, which Matthiolus gaue for Sideritus 3. and Lobel, Clusius, and others for Retacanina, hath many twiggy branches some cubit and halfe high; whereon grow leaves resembling those of the Papaver Rhaas or Argemone, lesser, thicker, and of a blackish greene the floures are of a whitish purple colour, fashioned somewhat like those of Antirrhinum the seed is small, and contained in such vessels as those of Rue, or rather those of Blattaria. The whole plant is of a strong and vagratefull smell. It growes in the hot and dry places about Narbon in France, Rauenna and Rome in Italy. ‡

The Place.

Garden Rue 10yeth in funny and open places. It prospereth in rough and brickie ground, and among ashes: It cannot in no wife away with dung.

The wilde are found on mountaines in hot countries, as in Cappadocia, Galatia, and in divers

provinces of Italy and Spaine, and on the hills of Lancashire and Yorke.

Pleny saith that there is such friendship betweene it and the fig tree, that it prospers no where so well as under the fig tree. The best for physicks vie is that which groweth under the fig tree, as Dioscorides saith: the cause is alledged by Plutarch in the first booke of his Symposiacks or Feasts, for he saith it becommeth more sweet and milde in taste, by reason it taketh as it were some part of the sweetness of the sig tree, whereby the ouer rancke quality of the Rue is allayd, unlesse it be that the sig tree whilest it draweth nourishment into it selfe, it likewise draweth away the rancknesse of the Rue.

I The Time.

They floure in these cold countries in July and August, in other countries sooner.

The Names.

The first, which is Hortensis Rutu, garden Rue: in high-Dutch, Rauten: in low-Dutch, Russite: the Italians and Apothecaries keepe the Latine name: in Spanish, Aruda: in French, Rue de lardin. in English, Rue, and Herbe-Grace.

Wilde Rue is called in Greeke 11672111. Peganon: in Latine, Ruta syluestrus, or wilde Rue: in Galatia and Cappadocia, Molho of divers, Harmala. of the Arabians, Harmel. of the Syrians, Besara.

Rue is hot and dry in the later end of the third degree; and wild Rue in the fourth: it is of thin and

G

and whe liput, it wasts and confirmes winde, it cutterhand digesteth groffe and tough humors. of The Vertues.

threat Heibe Grace proud es trine, brings downe the ficknes, expels the dead child and after. A but's being irwardly taken, or the decostion drunk a good for the mother, if but smelled to

P/ 13.20 ca. 3. faith it opens the matrix, and brings it into the right place if the belly all out: P and the share (the bieft fay the old falle copies) be anounted therewith, mixed with hory it is a re medic against the inflammation and swelling of the stones, proceeding of long abstraction we none, called of on English Moi nichanlis the Colts early, if it be boyled with Farrowes greafe, Bay leaves, and the position of Fen igreel early Linfeed be added thereto, and applica pultish ite

Is talles away civility and saw nesseof hi mois, and also vindines and o'd parties of the sto wack Boiled with im get it eafeth pames, is good against the stitch of the side and chest and shores.

of breath upon a collected allo against the principathe towers and buckle bones

The oile of it ieles for ile purpoles lift recited in takes a vay the collicke and pange in the E gette, tot only machiller, but also anointed ponenc places affected. But if this oile be made of the objected out of sinefeed it will be so much the better, and of singular force to take and In Livellings of the spliene or rult.

It is sled with good fuccess against he dropsie called in Greeke is some, being applied to the

belly mini nucrotagultis.

The here a little boiled or realuced, and kept in problems Sanipier and cateri, garekens the fight The faincap slied with honey and the myce of Ferrell is a temedic against d in eyes.

The curve of Rice made hot in the finde of a pomegian it and dropped into the earce teller avair

the principer of.

the head, of yong children, is it be to speech with Ceiuse or white Lead, vinege, and oile of roses and made into the forme of Autrium of Triapharmacon.

Dioscorides saith, that Rue put vp in the nosshrils staveth bleeding.

Of whose opinion Play also is, when no with standing it is of power tather to procuse bleeding M through the sharpe and biting qualitie that it hath.

The leaves of Rue beaten and drunke with wine, are an antidote against poisons, as Plany faith.

D. of corrdes writeth, that a twelve penny weight of the feed drunke in wine is a counterport of the gainst deadly medicines or the poylon of Wolfs-bane, Ixia, Mushroms, or To le stooles, the biting of Serpents, stinging of Scorpions, spiders, bees, hornets, and wasps, and it is reported, that if a man be anounted with the suyce of Rue these will not hurt him; and that the Serpent is driven away at the smell thereof when it is burned, insomuch that when the Weesell is to fight with the Serpent, the aimeth her selfe by eating Rue against the might of the Serpent.

The leaves of Rue eaten with the kernels of wallnuts or figs stamped together and made into a F massic or paste, is good against all euillaires, the pestilence or plague, resists poylon and all venom

Rue boiled with Dil, Fennell feed, and fome Sugar, in a sufficient quantitie of wine, swageth the Q torments and griping paines of the belly, the paines in the fides and breast, the difficulty of breathing, the cough, and stopping of the lungs, and helpeth such as are declining to a dropsie.

The inyce taken with Dill, as afore laid, helpeth the cold fits of agues, and alters their course: it R

helpeth the inflammation of the fundament, and paines of the gut called Rectum intestiaum. The myce of Rue drunke with wine pargeth women after their deliverance, driving forth the G

fecondine, the dead childe, and the vinatural birth.

Rue vied very often et her in mate or drinke, quenchern and drieth vp the naturall feed of ge

neration, and the milke of those that give sucke.

The oile wherein Rue hath beene boyled, and infused many dayes together in the Sun warms in 1 and chaseth all cold members is they be anounted therewith: also it provoketh wrine if the region of the bladder be anointed therewith.

If it be ministred in clisters it expells wind nesse, and the torsion or gnawing paires of the guts.

The leaves of garden Rue boiled in water and drunke, causeth one to make water, provoketh the

termes, and stoppeth the laske. Ruta si uestrus or wilde Rue is much more vehement both in sinell and operation, and therefore the moievirulent or pernitious; for somtimes it sumeth out a vapor or aire so hurifull that it scorcheth the face of hun that looketh vpon it, raising vp blisters, wheales, and other accidents: ir venometh then hands that touch it, and will infect the face also, if it be rouched with them before they be cleane washed; wherefore it is not to be admitted vnio meate or medicine.

The end of the second Bookes



THE THIRD BOOKE OF THE HISTORIE OF PLANTS.

Containing the Description, Place, Time, Names, Nature, and Vertues, of Trees, Shrubs, Bushes, Fruit-bearing Plancs, Rosins, Gums, Ruses, Heath, Mosses: some Indian Plants, and other rare Plants not remembred in the Proeme to the sirst Booke. Also Mushroms, Corall, and their seuerall kindes, &c.

The Proeme.

Auing finished the Treatise of Herbes and Plants in generall, vsed for mear, medicine, or sweet smelling vse, onely some sew omitted for want of perfect instruction, and also being hindered by the slackenesse of the Cutters or Grauers of the those, which wants we intend to supplie in this third and last part. The Tables as well generall as particular shall be set forth in the end of this present Volume.

CHAP. I. Of Roses.

The Kindes.

He Plant of Roses, though it be a shrub full of prickles, yet it had been more fit and convenient to have placed it with the most glorious floures of the world, than to infert the same here among base and thornie shrubs: for the Rose doth deserve the chiefest and most principall place among all floures what soever, beeing not onely esteemed for his beautie, vertues, and his fragrant and odoriserous smell, but also be cause it is the honour and ornament of our English Scepter, as by the comment

appeareth in the vniting of those two most royal I houses of Lancaster and Yorke. Which pleasant shoures deserve the chiefest place in Crownes and garlands, as Anacreon Them a most antique Greeke Poet (whom Henricus Stephanus hath translated in a gallant Latine verse) affirmes in those verses of a Rose, beginning thus

To pider at Figginar, co.

Rofa honos, decufq; florum; Rofa, cura, amorq; Verss, Rofa, celitum voluptas; Rofe is puer Cytheres, Caput implicat Corollis; Charitum Choros frequentans; The Rose is the honour and beautic of doures.
The Pose is the case and love of the Spring,
The Rose is the pleasure of this equally powers.
The rose of ture invs, Cytheras dailing,
Doth wap in his head round with garlands of Rose,
When to the dances of the Graces he goes.

figer to Purbecking speaking of the estimation and honor of the Role, reportes that the Turks can by no means in sure to see the seaues of Roses sall to the ground, because that some of them have dreamed, that the first it most antient Rose did spring of the bloud of Venus, and others of the

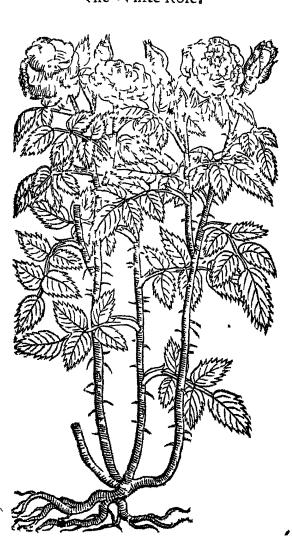
Wehametans ley that it sprang of the swear of Mahumet.

But there are many kinds of Roler differing either in the bignesse of the floures, or the plant is selfe, roughnesse of the continues of the multitude of the floures, or in the fewnesse of else in colour and small see diane of the multitude of the floures, or in the fewnesse of else in colour and small see diane of the multitude of the floures, or in the fewnesse of else in the latter of the multitude of the floures, or in the fewnesse of else in colour colours, or in the fewnesse of else in the latter of the multitude of the floures thou and low; some haue flue kaues, others very many. I help to after telleth of a certain Rose growing about Philippi, with an hundred leaves, which he inhabit mis brought sorth of Pangaum, and planted it in Campania, as Plint the property.

Morcon istome beied, others white, and most of them or all, sweetly smelling, especially those

of the guiden.

1 Rofaralbe.
The White Rofe.



The Description.



F the curious could so be content, one general description might serue to distinguish the whole stocke or kindred of the Roses.

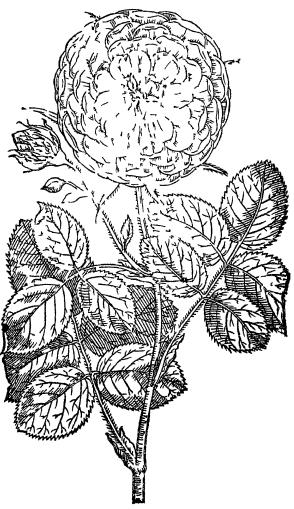
beeing things fo well knowne notwithstan ding I thinke it nor amisse to say so nerhing of them seucrally, in Lope to satisfic all 116 white Rose hath very long stalkes of a .. oo die substance, set or arned with die rsharpe prickles, the branches whereof are likewise full of prickles, whereon doe grow leaues confishing of fine leaues for the most part, servoon a middle rib by couples; the old leafe standing at the point of the same, and every one of those small leaves somewhat fnipt about the edges, somewhat rough, and of an cherwoine green colour from the bosom where sthoot sorth long soot-stalks, whereon do grow very faire double floures, of a white colour, and very fweet smell, hauing in the middle a few yellow threds or chiues; which being pail there fucceedetha long fruit, greene at the first, but red when it is ripe, and stuffed with a downie choaking matter, wherein is contained feed as hard as stones. The root is long, tough, and of a wooddie substance.

2 The Red Rose groweth very low in respect of the former: the stalkes are shor-

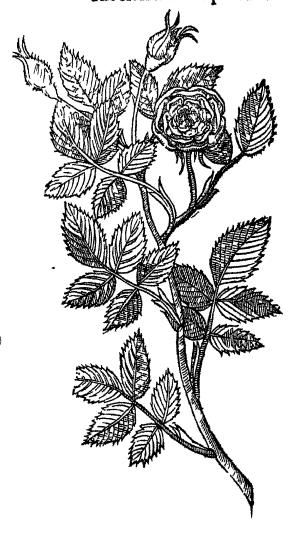
in function, and blowner of colour: the leaves are like, yet of a worse dust the colour: the slowes of the blanches, consisting of many leaves, of a perfect red colour: the fruit is likely of the blanches, consisting of many leaves, of a perfect red colour: the fruit is likely of the blanches, consisting of many leaves, of a perfect red colour: the fruit is likely of the blanches, consisting of many leaves, of a perfect red colour: the fruit is likely of the blanches, consisting of many leaves, of a perfect red colour: the floures in the red colour: the floures are like, yet of a worse dust the colour: the floures of the blanches, consisting of many leaves, of a perfect red colour: the floures in the red colour: the floures in the floures of the blanches, consisting of many leaves, of a perfect red colour: the floures in the floures i

The common Damaske Rose in stature, prickley branches, and in other respects is like the white

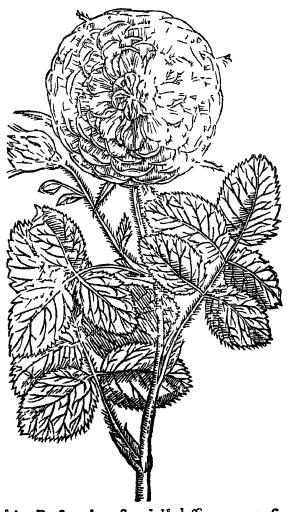
2 Rosa rubra.
The red Rose.



5 Rosa sine spinis.
The Rose without prickles.



3 Rosa Prouncialis, sive Domostena The Prounce, or Danaske Rose



white Rose; the especial difference consistent in the colour and simel of the floures; for these are of a pale red colour, and of a more pleasant smell, and sitter for meate or medicine.

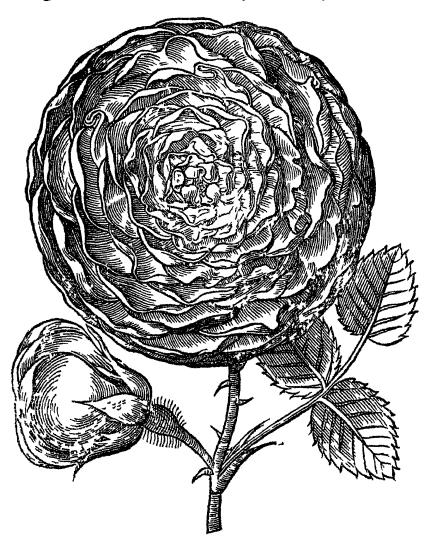
4 The Rosa Provincialis minor, or lesser Province Rose differeth not from the former, but is altogether lesser: the floures and fruit ate like: the vse in physick also agreeth with the precedent.

5 The Rosewithout pickles hath many young shootes comming from the root, diuiding themselues into diuers branches, tough, and of a woody substance as are all the rest of the Roses, of the hight of two or three cubites, smooth and plaine without and roughnesse or prickles at all, whereon do grow leaves like those of the Holland Rose, of a shining deepe greene colour on the vpper side, vnderneath somewhat hoarie and hany. The floures grow at the toppes of the branches, confifting of an infinite number of leaues, greater than those of the Damaske Rose more double, and of a colour betweene the Red and Damaske Roses, of a most sweet finell. The fruit is round, red when it is ripe, and stuffed with the like stockes and seeds of those of the Damask Rose. The root is great; wooddie, and far spreading. 6 The

The Holland or Prounce Rose hath divers shoots preceding from a gooddie 1001, sull of sharpepiickles, studing it selfe into divers branches, whereon a grow consisting of sincleaues set pon a rough middle sib, and those snipt about the edges, the flower grow on the tops of the branches, in shape and colour like the Damaske Rose, but given and more double, informed that the yellow chives in the middle are hard to be seen, of a reasonable good smell, but not ful so sweet as the common Damaske Rose, the fruit is like the other of his kinde.

6 Rofa Hollandica, five Batana.

The great Holland Rofe, commonly called the great Prounce Rote



We have in our London gardens one of the red Roses, whose floures are in quantitie and beauty equal with the former, but of greater estimation, of a perfect red colour, wherein especially it differeth from the Prounce Rose, in stalks, stature, and manner of growing it agreeth with our common red Rose

All these forts of Roses we have in our London gardens, except that Rose without prikles, which as yet is a stranger in England. The double white Rose doth grow wilde in many hedges of Lancashire in great abundance, even as Briers downth vs in these Southerly parts, especially in a place of the countriey called Leyland, and in a place called Roughsord, not far from Latham. Moreover, in the said Leyland fields doth grow our garden Rose wilde, in the plowed fields among the corne in such abundance, that there may be gathered daily, during the time, many bushels of Roses, equall with the best garden Rose in each respect: the thing that grueth great cause of wonder is, that may yeare the field will be spread over with Roses; and when it lyeth as they call it ley, and not plowed, then shall there be but sew Roses to be gathered, by the relation of a curious Gentleman there dwelling, so often remembred in our Historie.

‡ I have heard that the Roses which grow in such plenty in Glouers field every years the field is plowed are no other than come Rose, that is, red Poppies, however our Author was informed. †

These floure from the end of May to the end of August, and divers times after, by reason the tops and superstinous branches are cut away in the end of their flouring: & then do they sometimes floure even vntill October, and after.

of The Nance,

the Rome is alled in Latine Rose in Greene and the state of Cliffe and the late of ceperh the fame name that the flower late of called Later of Plumeh failing become it is deth forth plenty of imell.

The middle part of the Roses, that is, the yellow ching, in ede and typs, is called Anthor, and

Elos Roja, the floure of the Role in shops, Arthron he blowing of the tose

the white parts of the leaues of the floure at felfe, by which they are fattened to the cup, be named progressor nails. That is called Calin, or the cup, it is concatained and holdern in cogether the

yellow part and leaves of the floure.

Also for an are those parts of the cup which are deeply cur, so that compasse the floure close at the before it be of end, which he in number sive, two have beard and two have none, and the fifth until but halfe une most do call them Corrices Rosummon the hus! softheroses: the thoors of the plate of roles St. 10 Gull sin his little garder doch call Vibran.

The white Pose is called Refealba in English, the write Rose in high Duich, with Boosen; in his v Durch, Mile Boosen out iench, Rose Planche of Plane, Spincole Rosa, or Rose Campina

The sed Rote 1- c He Jan Laune, Rof trabro the Frenchmen, Roje Franch, koje de Provins, a tov se

in Campaigne of Place, Trubinia, or Praceftina

The Dimaske Rose is colled of the Italians Rosa e reat. in linguiduch Lebtarbige Rooten in low Dutch, Dimentic Mosse of some Rose Provinciales, or Rose of Province in French or some, emilipa the how of Melaxo, a citie in Asia, from whence some have thought it was first brought into those perts of Europe.

The great Rose, which is generally called the great Provence rose, which the Dutch men cannot endure, for say they, it came first out of Holland, and therefore to be called the Holland Rose but by all likelihood it came from the Damaske rose, as a kinde thereof, made better and fairer by art,

which feemeth to agree with truth.

The rose without pircles is called in Latine, Rosa sine spines, and may be called in English, the rose without thornes, or the rose of Austrich because it was first brought from Vienna, the Metropolitan cure of Austrich, and give no that samous Herbarist Carelus Clusius.

The Temperature.

The hancs of the floures of roles, because they doe consist of divers parts, have also divers and fundry faculties to their be in their certain that are earthy and binding, others moist and watery, and fundrie that are spirituall and arre parts, which notwithstanding are not all after one fort, for in one kinde these excell, in another those, all of them have a predominant or overruling cold temperature, which is neerest to a meane, that is to say, of such as are cold in the first degree, moist, aime, and spirituall parts are predominant in the White roles, Damaske and Muske.

The Vertues ..

The distilled water of roles is good for the strengthning of the heart, & refleshing of the spirits, A and likewise for all things that require a gentle cooling.

The same being put into tunketting dishes, cakes, sauces, and many other pleasant things, giueth B

a fine and delectable tafte.

It mitigates the paine of the eies proceding of a hot cause, bringeth sleep, which also the field. C

1063 themselves provoke through their sweet and pleasant smell

The suice of these soles, especially of Damask, doth moue to the stoole, and maketh the belly so- D lible but most esse stually that of the Musk roses: next to them is the suice of the Damask, which is more commonly vsed

The infution of them doth the same, and also the syrrup made thereof, called in Latine Dissaum, E or Serapium: the Apothecanes call it Syrrup of roses solutive, which must be made of the insusion in which a great number of the leaves of these fresh roses are divers and sundry times steeped.

It is profitable to make the belly loofe & foluble, when as either there is no need of other from ger purgation, or that it is not fir and expedient to vie it; for besides those excrements which slick to the bowels, or that in the first and neerest veines remaine raw, slegmaticke, and now and then cholericke, it purgeth no other excrements, vnlesse it be mixed with certaine other stronger medicines.

This fyrrup doth moisten and coole, and therefore it alayeth the extremitie of heat in hot burning seuers, mitigateth the instammations of the intrails, and quencheth thirst is scarce good for a weake and moist sto nacke, for it leaves it more slacke and weake.

Of like vertue also are the leanes of these preserved in Sugar, especially if they be onely brussed H with the hands, and dilizently tempered with Sugar, and so heat at the fire rather than boiled.

There is in the red Roses, which are common enery where, and in the other that be of a deep purple, called Prouence roses, a more earthic substance, also a drying and binding qualitie, yet not without

which teeneste mentation and, temporation required and as ye field which they lote when the who mid for one of the owner and manifement that he make he heads to which yet not to much as one, it is a fail. The level at large discount here months to gor problems and days and likeway could be a fact than when you have

fey trengthen the many induction the mention, and be carry thereof.

They grue it rength to the buce, kidner and other well emittail, they dry and comfort aveal to many all its flathie and no flay the phics and relight och bledings many part of the body.

dy, it is 35, bunde and bole, and morfe nehebody

And reverse pur into all mai the contemportons and other like medicines, whether they be to be outrainly applied on to be there by till enjoywhich they guiean effectively binding, and con-

tame friengraning qualitie.

lent cood for nound; vices, illues, in ignerally for fuch things a have need to be clented and and

The oile doth in the all trides of heat, and will not fuffer tridaminations of hot wellings to tife, and being inforted doth at the first affivage them.

All the temperature and Vertnes of the parts.

- The floures or blooming of Roses, that is to say, the yellow haires and tips, do in like maner by and binde, and that note essently than of the leaves of the roses themse ness the same temporary of the cups and beards be of , but seeing none of these have any sweet smell, they are not to prositable, nor so samiliar or beneficially on mans nature, norwish handing in fluxes at the ser, it shall awaite the Chirusgion greatly, to carry store thereof with ham, which doth there present to north much than at the land.
- P The firme vellow called Anthera, flateth not onely those lasks and blondy fluxes which do happen at the set of a self e tend also and likewise the white flux and red in women, if they been dried be stored pouder and two serio ples cheseor given in sed wine, with a little powder of Ginger added thereto and being at the sea, for want of red wine you may use such liquour as you can get in such examine.
- The little heads or buttons of the Roses, as Pliny writeth, do also stanch bleeding, and stoppe the liske.

The nailes or white ends of the leanes of the floures are good for watering eies

The mice, intufion, or decoction of Roses, are to be reckoned among those medicines which are fost, gentle, loosing, opening and purging gently the belly, which may be taken at all times and in

all places, of every kinde or lex of people, both old and yong, without danger of perill.

The syrup made of the insusion of Roses, is a most singular & gentle loosing medicine, carrying downwards cholericke humors, opening the stoppings of the liner, helping greatly the yellow iaundies, the transling of the heart, & taking away the extreme heat in agues and burning severs which is thus made:

Take two pound of Roses, the white ends cut away, put them to steepe or insule in six pintes of warme water in an open resells for the space of twelve hours: then strains them out, and put thereto the like quantitie of Poses, and warme the water again, so let it stand the like time: do thus source or fine times; in the end adde vnto that supuror: intus on, source pound of fine sugar in powder; then boyle it into the forme of a syrrup, upon a gentle site, continually struing it untill it be cold, then straine it and keepe it for your vie, whereof may be taken in white wine, or other siquour, from one ounce into two.

Syrup of the suice of Roses is very profitable for the griefes aforesaid, made in this manner.

Take Roses, the white nailes cur away, whar quantitie you please, stimpe them, and straine out the inice, the which you shall put to the fire, adding thereto high raccording to the quantity of the inice, boiling them on a gentle from a rook confidence.

iuice boiling them on a gentle? I nto a zood confidence.

Z Vnto i sele fyrrups you may adde a few drops of oyle of Vitriol, which grueth it a most beautifull colour, and also helpeth the force in cooling hor and burning feuers and agues, you likewise

may adde thereto a small quantitie of the suice of Limn which doth the like.

A The conferue of Roses as well that which is crude at the star which is made by ebullition or boiling, taken in the morning sasting, and last arms the star which is made by ebullition or boiling, taken in the morning sasting, and last arms the star which is made by ebullition or boiling, taken in the morning sasting, and last the heart, and taketh away the shaking and trembling thereof, strengthneth the limit of the sand teds in women, and in a word is the most samiliar thing to be vsed for the purposes aforesaid, and is thus made:

Take the leaves of Roles, the nails cut off, one pound, put them into a clean pan; then put thereto a punte and a halfe of scalding water, stirring them together with a woodden slice, so let them stand

to macerate, close couered some two or three houres, then set them to the fire slow ly to boyle, edding thereto three pounds of sugar in powder, letting them to simper together according to discre-

tion fome houre of more then keepe it for your vie.

The same made another way, but better by many degrees—take Roses at your pleasure, put them to boyle in faire water, having regard to the quantity; for if you have many roses, you may take the more water, if sewer, the lesse water will serve—the which you shall boyle at the least three or source hours, even as you would boyle a piece of meat, vntill in the eating they be very tender, at which time the roses will lose their colour, that you would thinke your labour lost, and the thing spoyled. But proceed, for though the Roses have lost their colour, the water hath gotten the tine ture thereof, then shall you adde vnto one pound of Roses, source pound of sine sugar in pure powder, and so according to the rest of the roses. Thus shall you let them boyle gently after the Sugar is put thereto, continually stirring it with a woodden Spatula vntill it be cold, whereof one pound weight is worth six pound of the crude or raw conserve, as well for the vertues and goodnesse in taste, as also for the beautifull colour.

The making of the crude or raw conserve is very well knowne, as also Sugar roset, and divers other pretty things made of roses and sugar, which are impertent into our historie, because I intend neither to make thereof an Aporhecaries shop, nor a Sugar bakers storehouse, leaving the rest for our cunning consectioners.

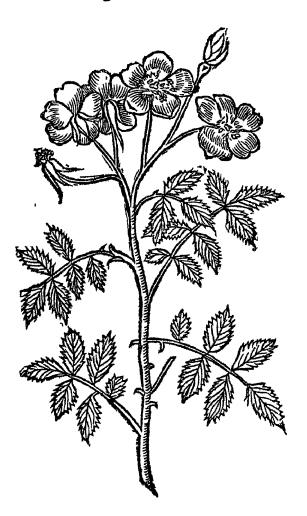
CHAP. 2. Of the Muske Roses.

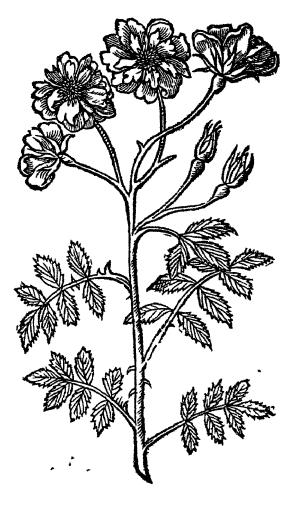
The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Roses planted in gardens, besides those written of in the former chapter, which are of most writers reckoned among the wilderoses, notwithstanding we thinke it convenient to put them into a chapter betweene those of the garden and the brier roses, as indifferent whether to make them of the wilderoses, or of the tame, seeing we have made them denizons in our gardens for divers respects, and that worthily.

I Rosa Moschata simplies flore.
The single Muske rose.







The Description.

The fingle Muske Rose hath divers long shoots of a greenish color, and wooddie substance, armed with very sharpe prickles, dividing it selfe into divers branches whereon do grow long leaues, smooth & shining, made of diuers leaues set vpon a middle rib, like the other roses. the floures grow on the tops of the branches, of a white colour, and pleasant sweet smell, like that of Muske, whereof it tooke his name; having certain yellow feeds in the middle, as the rest of the roses have the fruit is red when it is ripe, and filled with such chassic flocks and seeds as those of the other roses the root is tough and wooddie.

The double Muske rose differeth not from the precedent in leaves, stalks, and roots, nor in the colour of the floures, or sweetnesse thereof, but onely in the doublenesse of the floures, wherein

consisteth the difference.

Of these roses we have another in our London gardens, which of most is called the blush rose; it floureth when the Damaske rose doth: the floures hereof are very single, greater than the other Muske roses, and of a white colour, dasht ouer with a light wash of carnation, which maketh that colour which wee call a blush colour . the proportion of the whole plant, as also the smell of the floures, are like the precedent.

Rosa Moschata species maior. The great Muske rose.

4. Rosa Holosericea. The veluet rok.



The Veluet role groweth alwaies very low, like vnto the red role, having his branches couered with a certaine hairie or prickley matter, as fine as haires, yet not so sharpe or stiffe that it will harmethe most tender skin that is the leaves are like the leaves of the white rose, the stource grow at the top of the stalks, doubled with some yellow thrums in the midst, of a deeper and blacke red colour, refembling red crimfon veluet, whereupon some have called it the Veluetrose when the floures be vaded, there follow red berries full of hard feeds, wrapped in a downe or woolline fie like the others.

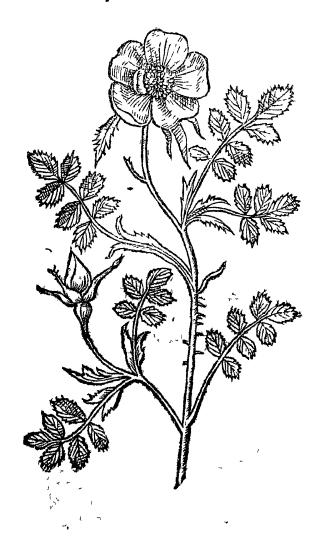
The yellow rose which (as divers do report) was by Art so coloured, and altered from his first effare by graffing a wilde rose vpon a Broome stalke; whereby (say they) it doth not onely change his colour, but his smell and force. But for my part I having found, the contrarie by mine owne experience, cannot be induced to beleeve the report for the roots and off spings of this rose have brought forth yellow roses, such as the maine stocke or mother bringeth out, which event is not to be teen in all other plants that have been grassed. Moreover, the seeds of yellow roses have brought forth yellow roses, such as the floure was from whence they were taken, which they would not do by any consecturall reason, if that of themselves they were not a naturall kind of rose. Lastly, it were contrary to that true principle,

Natura sequetur semina quodque sua that is to say;

Euery seed and plant bringeth forth fruit like vnto it selfe, both in shape and nature but leauing that errour, I will proceed to the description the yellow rose hath browne and prickly stalks
or shoots, sine or six cubits high, garnished with many leaues, like vnto the Muske rose, of an excellent sweet smell, and more pleasant than the leaues of the Eglantine the sloures come forth among the leaues, and at the top of the branches of a faire gold yellow colour the thrums in the
middle, are also yellow which being gone, there follow such knops or heads as the other roses do
beare.

5 Rofalitea.
The yellow 10fe.

‡ 6 Rosa Lutcamultiplex.
The double yellow rose.





† 6. Of this kinde there is another more rare and let by, which in stalks, leaues, and other parts is not much different from the last described, onely the floure is very double, and it seldome faith shewes it selfe about London, where it is kept in our chiefe gardens as a prime raritie. ‡

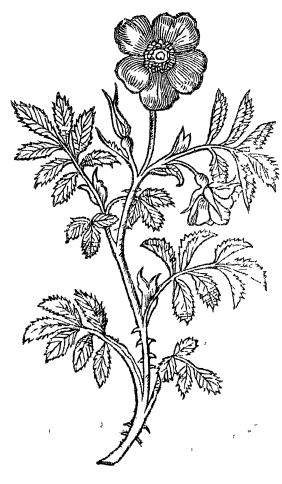
The Canell or Cinnamon rose, or the rose smelling like Cinnamon, bath shoots of abrown colour, source cubits high, beset with thorny prickles, and leaves like vnto those of Highestine, fur smaller and greener, of the sauour or smell of Cinnamon, whereof it tooke his name, and not of the smell of his sloures (as some have deemed) which have little or no saucur at all the sloures be exceeding double, and yellow in the middle, of a pale red colour, and sometimes of a carnation: the stoot is of a wooddie substance.

8 We have in our London gardens another Cinnamon or Canell rofe, not differing from the last described in any respect, but onely in the floures, for as the other hath very double floures, contrativise these of this plant are verie single, wherein is the difference.

7 . Rosa Ciunamamea pleno flore.
The double Cinnamon Rose.

‡ 8 Rosa Cinnamomea flore simplicia.
The fingle Cinnamon Rose.





The Place.

These Roses are planted in our London gardens, and elsewhere, but not found wilde in England.

The Time.

The Muske Rose floureth in Autumne, or the fall of the leafe: the rest floure when the Damask and red Rose do.

The Names:

The first is called Rosa Moschata, of the smell of Muske, as we have said in Italian, Rosa Moschetta in French, Roses Musquees, or Muscadelles in Low Dutch, Musket toolen in English, Musk Rose: the Latine and English titles may serve for the rest.

The Temperature.

The Muske rose is cold in the first degree wherein airie and spiritual parts are predominant: the rest are referred to the Brier rose and Eglantine.

The Vertues.

A Gonseine of syrrup made of the Muske rose, in manner as before told in the Damaske and red roses, doth purge very mightily waterish humors, yet safely, and without all danger, taken in the quantitie of an ounce in weight.

The leaves of the floures caten in the morning, in manner of a fallad, with oile, vineger and perper, or any other way according to the appetite and pleasure of them that shall eat it, purge very notably the belly of waterish and cholericke humors, and that mightily, yet without all perill or paine at all, insomuch as the simplest may vie the quantitie, according to their owne fancie; for if they do desire many stockes, or sieges, they are to eat the greater quantity of the leaves, if sewer, the leaves as for example the leaves of twelve or four eteene floures give six or eight stockes, as for example the quantitie, more or sewer, as my felse have often proved.

And to increasing or diminishing the quantitie, more or fewer, as my felse have often proved.

The white leaves stamped in a woodden dish with apeece of Allum and the inice strained forth in the same glassic will be the same glassic will be the same glassic will be the same pleasant yellow colour that the same proved in the same or wash pictures and I magerie in books, but also to colour measures and I magerie in books, but also to colour measures and I magerie in books, but also to colour measures are a same as a same same and a same a same and a same a

There

There is not any thing extant of the others, but are thought to be equal with the white Muske Role, whereof they are taken and holden to be kindes.

CHAP. 3. Of the wilde Roses.

The Description?

It is contained rough cotton, or hairie downe and feed, folded and wrapped up in the fame, which is finall and hard there be likewise found about the slender shoots hereof, round, soft, and hairie spunges, which we call Brier Balls, such as grow about the prickles of the Dog-rose.

1 Rossifyluestres odora: The Eglantine, or sweet Brier.





We have in our London gardens another sweet Brier, having greater leaves, and much sweet er: the floures likewise are greater, and somewhat doubled, exceeding sweet of sincil, wherein it different from the former.

The Brier Bush or Hep tree, is also called Rosa canina, which is a plant so common and well knowne, that it were to small purpose to vie many words in the description thereof for euen children with great delight eat the berries thereof when they be ripe, make chaines and other prettie gewgawes of the fruit: cookes and gentlewomen make Tarts and such like dishes for pleasure thereof, and therefore this shall suffice for the description.

4 The Pimpinell rose is likewise one of the wilde ones, whose stalks shoot forth of the ground, in many places, of the height of one or two cubits, of a browne colour, and armed with sharpe prictions of a browne colour, and armed with sharpe prictions.

i 2 Rosa syl odora flore duplies.
The double Eglantine



4 Rosa Pempinella folio.
The Pempinell Rose.



3 Rosa Camna snodora.
The Brier Rose, or Hep tree.



kles, which divide themselves toward the tops into divers branches, whereon doe grow leaves consisting of divers small ones, set upon a middle rib like those of Burnet, which is called in Latine Pimpinella, whereupon it was called Rosa Pimpinella, the Burnet Rose. The floures grow at the tops of the branches, of a white colour, very single, and like unto those of the Brier or Hep tree: after which come the fruit, blacke, contratie to all the rest of the roses, round as an apple; whereupon some have called it Rosa Pomisfera, or the Rose bearing apples wherein is contained seed, wrapped in chassie or slockie matter, like that of the Brier: the root is tough and wooddie.

The Place.

These wilde Roses do grow in the borders of fields and woods, in most parts of England. The last groweth very plentifully in a field as you go from a village in Essex, called Graies (vpon the brinke of the river Thames) vnto Horndon on the hill, insomuch that the field is full fraught therewith all ouer.

It groweth likewise in a pasture as you goe from a village hard by London called Knights bridge, vnto Fulham, a village thereby, and in many other places.

We have them all except the Brier Bulh in our London gardens which we think evoworthy

I I IC TIME.

They floure and flourish with the other Roses

The Name

The Englantine Rose, which is Cynorrhodi, or Canine Rosaspelles, a kinde of Dogs Rose and Rosa sylucstris, the wild Rose in low-Dutch, Eglantier in French, Esgle nine, and as Ruelling testifies. Eglentereum who also suspects it to be Cynosbaton, or Con rebus of which Diosorid . hath writer in these words, Cynosbatus, or Canurubus, which some call or yeartha, is a thrub growing like a cree. full of prickles, with a white floure, long fruit like an oline if one, ted when it is tipe, and downic within: in English we call it Eglantine, or fiveet Brier.

The spongie balls which are found upon the branches are most aprly and properly called Sym grola syluester Rose, the little sponges of the wilde Rose The shops mistake it by the name of Bedeguar, for Bedigi, among the Arabians is a kinde of Thiftle, which is called in Greeke 1-900a a ve. that is to la j, Spin i albathe white Thille, not the white I horne, though the word doe import to

The Band or Hep tice is called syllestris Roja, the wilde Role an high-Dutch, wilden Rolen: in lucinch, Roses Jaurages Pliny, lib 8. wap. 25. faith that it is host Carira Dogs Rose of diners, Cannafentis, or Dogs Thorne in English, Brier buth, and Heptree the last hath been touched in the

The Temperatur and Fertues.

The faculties of these wilde Roses are referred to the manufed Rose, but not vsed in physiche. A where the other may be had notwithstanding Pliny assirmeth, that the root of the biser bush is a fingular remedic found out by oracle against the biting of a mad dog, which he sets downe in his eighth booke, chap.41

The same Author, ur. 25 144.2. ashrmeth, that the little spongre Brief ball stamped with honey B and afthes causeth haires to grow which are fallen through the disease called Alopecia, or the Foxes

cuill in plaine termes the French pocks.

Fuchfius affirmes, that the spongie excrescence or ball growing vpon the Brier are good against C

the stone and stranguae, if they be beaten to pouder and inwardly taken.

They are good not as they be directicks or proaokers of vrine, or as they are wearers away of the D stone, but as certaine other binding medicines that strengthen the weake and feeble kidneyes; which do no more good to those that be subject to the stone, than many of the diuretickes, especially of the stronger fort; for by too much vsing of diureticks or pissing medicines, it hapketh that the kidneyes are ouer-weakened, and often times too much heated, by which meanes not only the stones are not diminished, worne away, or driven forth, but oftentimes are also increased and made more hard: for they separate and take away that which in the bloud is thin, waterie, and as it were wheyish, and the thicker part, the stronger sorts of diuretickes do draw together and make hard: and in like maner also others that are not so strong, by the overmuch vsing of them, as Galen. lib. 5. of the faculties of simple medicines reporteth.

The fruit when it is ripe maketh most pleasant meats and banqueting dishes, as tarts and such E like, the making whereof I commit to the cunning cooke, and teeth to eat them in the rich mans

mouth.

CHAP. 4. Of the Bramble or black-Berry bush.

The Description.

He common Bramble bringeth forth flender branches, long, tough, eafily bowed, tamping among hedges and what socuer stands neere vnto it; armed with hard and sharpe prickles, whereon doe grow leaves confisting of many fet vpon a tough middle rib, greene on the vpper fide, and underneath somewhat white : on the tops of the stalks stand certaine floures, in shape like those of the Brier Rose, but lesser, of colour white, and sometimes washt ouer with a little purple: the fruit or berry is like that of the Mulberry, first red, blacke when it is ripe, in taste betweene sweet and soure, very soft, and full of grains: the root creepeth, and sendeth sorth here and there yong fprings.

‡ Rubus repens fructu casio. ‡ 2 This hath a round stalke set full of small crooked and very sharpe pricking thomes, and creepeth on hedges and fow bushes of a great length, on the vpper side of a light red colour, and vnderneath greene, and taketh root with the tops of the trailing branches, whereby it doth mightly encrease the leaves grow without order, composed of three leaves, and sometimes of five, or else he two lower leaves are danded into two parts, as Hop leaves are now and then, of a light greene colour both above and vinderneath. The floures grow on the tops of the branches, race material many together, sometimes white, sometimes of a very light purple colour, every floure containing five leaves, which are crompled or wrinkled, and do not grow plaine: the first followes, first green, and afterwards blew, everie berry composed of one or two graines, seldome obove foure or five growing together, about the bignesse of corans, where in is contained a stony hard keinell or feed, and a myce of the colour of Claretwine, contains to the common Rubia or Bramble, whose leaves are white vinderneath the berries being upe are of a shining blacke colour, and every berry containes vsually above forty graines closely compasted and thrust together. The root is wooddy and la sting. This growes common enough a most places and too common in ploughed fields. Sept 6. 1619. 10 in Goodyer. ‡

The Raspis or Frambosse bush hath lenues and branches not much valike the common Bramble, but not so rough nor prickly, and sometimes without any prickles at all, having onely a sough hairmesse about the stalkes—the fruit in shape and proportion is like those of the Biamble, red when they be ripe, and covered out with a little downmesse, in taste not very pleasant. The root creepeth far abroad, whereby it greatly encicase this—1. This growes either with pickles vpon the stalkes, or else without them: the fruit is vsually red, but sometimes whith of colour—‡

1 Rubus.
The Bramble bush.



2 Rubus Idaus. The Raipis bush of Hinde-berry.



4 Stone Bramble seldome groweth aboue a foot high, having many small flexible branches without prickles, trailing upon the ground, couered with a reddish barke, and somewhat hairy. the leaves grow three together, set upon tender naked foot-stalkes somewhat snipt about the edges: the floures grow at the end of the branches, consisting of soure small white leaves like those of the Cherry tree: after which come small Grape-like fruit, consisting of one, two, or three large transparent berries, set together as those of the common Bramble, of a red colour when they be ripe, and of a pleasant taste, but somewhat astringent. The roots creepe along in the ground very farre abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

A Chaptersorue (called in the North part of England, where they especially doe grow, Knotberries, and Chought berries) is likewise one of the Brambles, though without prickles: it brings in the notes branches or under stems of a foot high the second og on at certained stances on the outs in shape like those of the Mall and not in like to the Goosebe sie bush to the top of each branch standeth one flour and no note, con string of five small leaves of a citic policial branch standeth one flour and no note, con string of five small leaves of a citic policial branch being fallen, the sinut succeeds the like vito that of the Mulberrie, where of the colonic which being fallen, the sinut succeeds the standard of the Mulberrie, where of the called Chamemories, dwarfe Mulberry, at the sit shot and Little and Little and forwhat pieces on the root is long, something known, from which knows on community of the area threading that plane to which our Author receases Lach allowed a viscle enapter and called Paccinia and or Cloud beines, to be the same with this is taken the showy unmore length, in that place.

4 Adir Stone plact c-Derry buil



The Place.

The Bramble groweth for the most part in every hedge and bush.

The Raspis is planted in gardens it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in the field by a village in Lancashine called Harwood, not far from Blackburne.

I found it among the bushes of a causey, neere vnto a village called Wisterson, where I went to

schoole, two miles from the Nantwich in Cheshire.

The stone Bramble I have found in divers fields in the Isle of Thanet, hard by a village called Birchinton, neere Queakes house, sometimes Sir Henry Crisses dwelling place. ‡ I seare our Author missooke that which is here added in the second place, for that which he sigured and described in the third (now the sourth) which I know not yet to grow wilde with vs. ‡

Knot-berries do loue open snowie hills and mountaines; they grow plentifully vpon Ingleborow hils among the heath and ling, twelve miles from Lancashire, being thought to be the highest

hill in England.

They grow upon Stane-more betweene Yorkshire and Westmerland, and upon other wet Fells and mountaines.

These floure in May and Iune with the Roses: their fruit is ripe in the end of August and September.

of The

4 The Names

The Branch Is called in Greeles in Fren light of Days decliners in Ling Rubis, and responding each over written in his will be of Metanion photies.

Aut - epor que vepre latens l'uffilia Les mis

Ortoth' Hare, three id the mode closely lying spice The hostile mouthes of Dogs -

Of diversit is called Cynosbatus, but not properly, for Cynosbatus is the wild Rose, as we have written in high Dutch, Bremen: in low Dutch Breemen: in I cuch, Rouce in Italian, Garga, in English Bramble bush, and Blut berry bush

The nuit is named in Laune Moranierbi, and as Fuchfins chillech, Facinium, but not properly in shops, Mori Bu und in such thops as are more barbarous, Cloud Buy un English, Blacke

bennes.

E

The Raipis is called in Greeke timely in Lattic, Rubus Idam, of the mountaine Ida on which it growth in Lighth, Raipis, Frambotte, and Hildebeny

If the Temperate Cand Vertues.

The yong buds or under top, of the Biamble buth, the floures, the leaves, and the viripe fruit, do very much dry and binde with ill: being cliewed they take away the heate and inflammation of the month, and almonds of the throat: they flay the bloudy flix, and other fluxes, and all miner of bleedings: of the fame force is their decoction, with a little honey added.

They heale the eyes that hang out, hard knots in the fundament, and flay the hemorihoi is it

the leaves be layd thereunto.

The suyce which is pressed out of the stalks, leaves, and vnripe berries, and made hard in the Sun is more essective stall so all those things

The ripe fruit is fareet, and containeth in it much suyce of a temperate heate, therefore it is not unpleafant to be eaten.

It hathalfo a certaine kinde of affiretion or binding qualitie.

It is likewise so that cause wholsome so the stomack, and if a man eat too largely theros, faith Galen, he shall have the head-ache, but being dried whilest it is yet vnipe it bindeth and driesh more than the ripe finit.

The roct besides that it is binding containeth in it much thin substance, by reason whereof it

wasteth away the stone in the kidnies, faith Galen.

H Plmy writeth, that the berries and floures do prouoke vrine, and that the decoction of them in

wine is a present remedie against the stone.

The leaves of the Bramble boiled inwater, with honey, allum, and a little white wine added thereto, make a most excellent lotion or washing water to heale the fores in the mouth, the prime parts of man or woman, and the same decoction fastueth the teeth.

The Raspis is thought to be like the Bramble in temperature and veitues, but not so much binding or drying. The Raspis, saith Diescorides, personneth those things which the Bramble doth.

The fruit is good to be given to those that have weake and queasie stomacks.

CHAP. 5. Of Holly Roses, or Cistus.

The Kindes.

Is the hath been taken of divers to be a kinde of Rose: the old Writers have made two forts thereof, male and semale; and likewise a third fort, which is called Lidum the later Herbarists have discovered divers more, as shall be declared.

of A generall Description, wherein all the forts of Cistus are comprised.

form and his kindes are wooddy shrubs full of branches, of the height of two or three cubits:
forme have broad leaves, others rough, vneuen, wrinkled, somewhat downy, and most like the
leaves of Sage, although some have the leaves of Rosemary, others the forme of those of the
Paplar tree: the floures grow on the tops of the branches, like vnto the wild Rose, yet such as very
quickly sade, perish, and fall away: those of the male are most of a reddish blew or purple colour;
and of the sound white: in their places come vp little heads or knops somewhat round, in which is
contained small seed the roots of them all are wooddy.

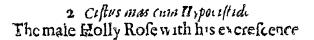
There

There gro with vp sometimes under the shrub hard to the roots, a certaine excess it is a larger with thicke, fat, grosse, full of suyce, without leaves, wholly consist in a strain it is easier to boxes, as do those of Henbane or of the Pomegranat tice, of a yello sisting to the kinde, and in another white, and in certaine other greene or grasse, as Diose that the

The Description.

He first kinde of Cistus groweth up like a small bush or simbly of an coddy sinct not, three or source cubits high, grantshed with many small and buttled ranches, set sull or crumpled or rugged leaves very like unto Sage leaves at the top of diebearch across floures of a purple colour, in shape like unto a single Brief Rose, having leave so in that a rost led like a cloath new dried before it be smoothed, and in the midst a few yell we chare or thrums the tloures for the most part do perish and fall away before noone, and rever costs flouring in with man nei from the moneth of May unto the beginning of September, at which time the seed is up the ing of a reddish colour, and is contained in an hard hairie huske not much unlike the husk of Henbare.

K Ciflus mas wzujtifoli ie The male Holly Rose.







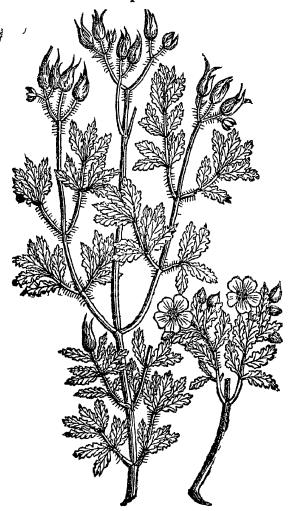
The second fort of Cosins, being another kind of the male Cosins, which Pena calls Cosins man turn Hypososisted, is like vnto the former, but that from the root of this kinde there commetha cettaine excrescence or out-growing, which is sometimes yellow, sometimes greene, and sometimes white; from which is drawne by an artificiall extraction a certaine suyce called in shops Hypocosius.

This kinds of Cifes hath many wooddy stalks divided into divers brittle branches of a russet colour; whereon do grow rough leaves somewhat cut or toothed on the edges, and of an overworne colour: the floures grow on the tops of the branches, in some of a Muske Rose, but of an excellent bright purple colour: after which come round knops, wherein is contained small reddish seed: the soot is tough and wooddy,

This fourth fort of Ciftus hath divers wooddy branches, whereon are fet, thicke thrust together, divers small feaues narrow like those of Winter Sauorie, but of an overworne russet colour: the root and floures are like the precedent.

3 Ciftus

3 Cistus mas dentatus. Toothed or snipt male Cistus.



5 Cistus famina.
The female Cistus.



A Cistus mas tenuifolius.
Thin leafed Cistus.

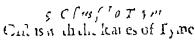


7 Ciftus folio Halimi. Ciftus with leaues like Sea Purslane.

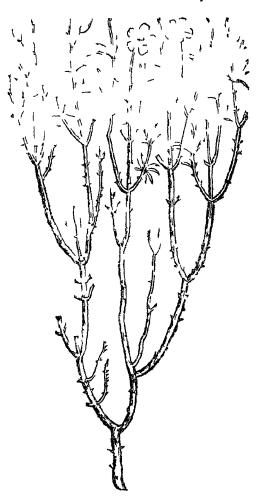


- The full of the females is like vnto the male Ciftus in each respect, suring that the rivers ncient is or a white colour, with divers yellow thrummes in the middle, and the orbit purple where the onlifted the difference
- 6 The second semale of Matthiology description hath marr hand and wooddie Allas, by method with diacis aimes or wings, whereon he fet by couples rough hour, and hair feines, of a finke ruffer colour among which come forth finall white the restre in a those of the Lifty is the root is tough and wooddy # This I sudge all men whithe former, another for have omitted the figure as importancia, although our Authous solios ed is, making the dome folittle in his leaving-
- † 7 The feuenth fort of Ciffus grow ethic profine in gir of a finall let to 17, he may be users brittle bear classfull of a the reason are feel bear on pless the thore or learning, he is to fay, fort, he may not a situac econered our main alone of a thresse the local or the situation. and leffe than those of the former

8 Ciflus folin Im no .. Lauander leaned Cafe







The eighth Cistus hath likewise shubbie stalks in maner of a hedge tree, whereon do grow at certaine distances divers leaves close toyned together at the stalke, like those of the former, but for newhat lower and narrower the floures we have not expressed in the figure, by reason we have no certaine knowledge of them.

This ninth Cistus is likewise a wooddy shrub some foot high the stalks are very brittle, as are all the rest of his kinde, whereon do grow very small leaves like those of Tyme; the floures

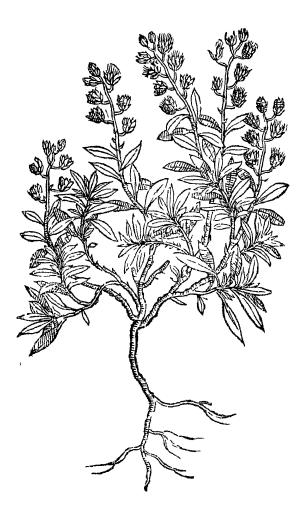
are white, which maketh it one of the females.

The low or base Custus with broad leaves, groweth like a small shrub, of a wooddy substance: the leaves are many, of a darke greene colour: the floures are in sorme like the other, but of a yellow colour, the roots are likewife wooddy.

This narrow leafed low Cistus hath divers tough branches leaning to the ground, whereon do grow without order many small narrow leaves somewhat long, of a gummy taste at the first, afterwards bitter the flomes grow on the tops of the branches, of a yellow colour, confifting of fine leanes, with certaine chines in the middle; after which follow three square cods or seed-vessels: the root is tough and wooddy. 12 The

Ppppp

10 Ciftus humilis latifolius. Low Ciftus with broad leaues.



12 Cistus humilis Austriaca Clusij. Low Cistus of Austria.



I I Cistus humilis angustifolius. Low Cistus with narrow leaves.



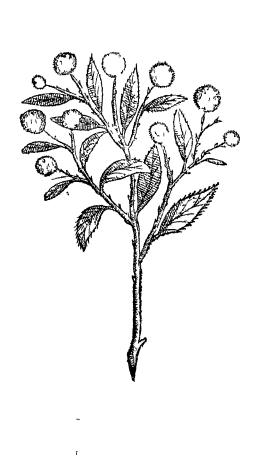
Low Cistus with leanes likewilde Tyme.



- The low or base Cistus of Austria groweth likewise leaning to the ground, hauing many wooddy branches very firme and tough, couered with a blackish barke, whereon do grow very many rough and hairy leaues in shape like those of the small myrtle, of a shining greene on the vpperside, and of an astringent taste on every branch standeth one floure, seldome two, in forme like the other, but confishing of one leafe deeply divided into five parts, and of a white colour tending to a flesh colour.
- This low fort of Cistus hath many long tough branches trailing upon the ground, of a reddish colour, whereon do grow small leaues like those of wilde Tyme, of a darke green colour, very thicke and fat, and somewhat hairy the floures grow at the top of the bianches, of a yellow gold colour, confisting of five small leaves of a very sweet smell. The root is thicke, haid, and wooddie.
- This strange and rare plant of Lobels observation I have thought meet to be inserted amongst the kindes of Cistus, as a friend of theirs, if not one of the kinde it hath leaves like vnto the male Cistus (the first in this chapter described) but more harry, bearing at the top of his branches a small knop in shape like a rotten Strawberry, but not of the same substance, for it is compact of a scaly of chaffie matter such as is in the middest of the Camomill floures, and charustet colour.

14 Ciftus exoticus Lobely. Lobels Arange Cistus.

16 Myrtociftus Tho Pennes Anols. D'. Penny his Ciftus.





15 This adulterine or counterfeit or forged Cistus growes to the height of a hedge bush; the branches are long or brittle, whereon do grow long leaues like those of the Willow, of an ouerworne ruffet colour: the floures are small, confisting of fine little yellow leaves: the whole plant being well viewed seemeth to be a Willow, but at the first sight one of the Cistus, so that it is a plant participating of both: the root is wooddy. # Bauhine judges this (which our Author out of Tabern, figured and named Ciffus adultermus) to be the Cistus set forth in the eighth place of the next chapter saue one but I rather indge it to be of the Ledum Selesiacum set forth in the cleuenth place of that chapter, and againe in the twelfth, where you may finde more thereof. ‡

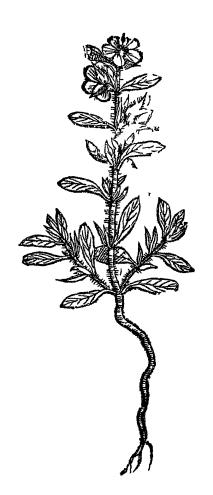
16. This kinde of Cistus, which Dr. Penny (a famous Physician of London deceased) did gather vpon the Islands of Majorica or Majorca, and called it by the name some in Latine, Myrta-criftus Balearica, is a shrub growing to the height of three cubits, having a very rough barke, befet round about with rough and scabbed warts; which bark wil of it selfe easily fall away from the p old

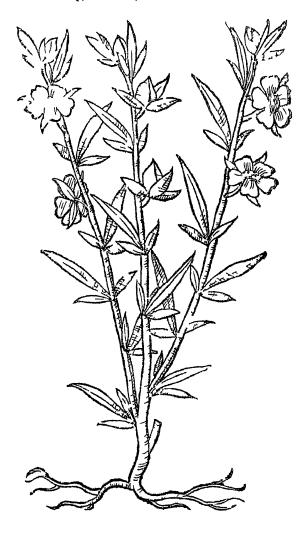
old braiches or boughes of the tree. The leanes of this create almost like them of Myrtus, very rough indefineath like the branches aforefaid, but the read sill at grew higher, and toward the top of the branches, are smooth, growing about the branches very thicke together, to in the other lindes of Cistus. The slowest are yellow, growing on the top of the twigs, consisting of fine long leanes full of many very long chines within. When the foures be raded, there followeth a very long and sine square head or huske full of seed. Them he excess very sweet, out of which issue a gum or rosine, or rather a thicke claiming and fat myee, such as commeth south of the kindes of Ledum.

17 This annual Cistus groweth up from seed with one upright stalke to the height of a cubit, of times duided into other small branches, whereou grow rough leaves somethat long, of a dark greene colour. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, consisting of 5 small yellow leaves which being pass, there sollowesh a three square seed vessell full of small reddish seed. The root is single and wooddy, and perisheth when the seed is perfected.

Cistos Irstang one yease.

18 Cistus annun longifolius Lobels, Long Icaled yearsly Cifus.





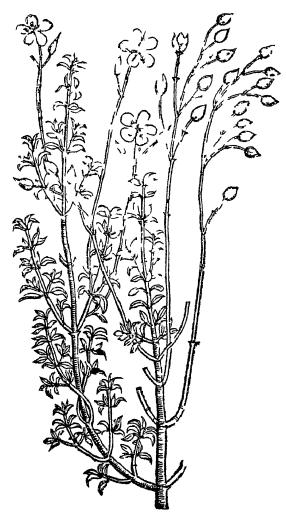
- This other Cissus that lasteth but one yeare hath long stalks divided into other branches of the height of two cubits, whereon do grow long rough leaves, set three together at certain distances, the middlemost whereof is longer than the other two: the floures grow on the sides of the branches, like the semale Cissus, of a white colour: the root is of a wooddy substance, as are all the rest of his kinde.
- ‡ 19 This growes some foot high, with a square rough greenish stalke, whereon by couples at certaine spaces stand little longish lough leaves, yet toward the top of the stalk they stand somtimes three together: vpon the top of the little branches grow floures like those of the other Cistus, of colour yellow, with a fine sanguine spot vpon each lease of the floure. It groweth in some parts of France, as also on the Alps in Italy. Clusius describes it by the name of Cistus annuus 2. Pons in his Mons Baldus calls it Cistus annuus slore guitato.
- This hath many flender branches whereon grow small roundish leaues, hoarie, and somewhat like those of Maijerome, somewhat lesse, with the middle rib standing out. The floures grow upon the tops of the branches, and consist of sine white leaues, with a darke purple spot in the middle of each lease: the threds in the middle of the floure are of a yellow colour; their seed-vessels

are of the bignesse of those of flax, but three square, containing a seed of the bignesse of that of Henbane. Clustus found this in divers pairs of Spaine, and fees it forth by the name of Cissus solve Complache. ‡

19 Cistus annuus store maculate Spotted annuall Cistus,



l 20 Cijtis folio Sampfuchi Marjerome leaued Cistus



The Place.

Holly Roses grow in Italy, Spaine, and Languedoc, and in the countries bordering upon the riuer Padus, in all Hetruria and Massiles, and in many other of the hotter prounces of Europe, in dry and stony places, varying infinitely according to the diuersitie of the regions where they doe grow, of which I have two forts in my garden, the first, and the Cistus annuals.

They floure from May to September.

The Names.

The Holly Rose is called in Greeke wife, or wish in Latine also Cistus, and Rose splittatica of divers, Rosa Canina, as Scriboaius Largus writeth, but not properly: in Spanish, Estepa of the Portugals, Rosella in English, Holly Rose, and Cistus, after the Greeke name. The sungous excrescence growing at the root of Cistus, is called in Greeke with because it groweth under the shrub Cistus: it is also called Limodoron some call it with among whom is Paulus Agineta, who also doth not call that Hypocistus which groweth under the shrub Cistus, but the suyce hereof, whereupon might grow the word Hypocistus, by which name the Apothecasies call this suyce when it is hardned: of some it is called Ersthanon, Citinus, and Hypoquistidos

The Temperature.

Cistus, as Galen saith, doth greatly dry, necre hand in the second degree, and it is of that coldnesse, that it hath withall a temperate heate the leaves and the first buds being beaten do only divand binde, in such sortes they may close vp vicers, and soyne together greene wounds.

The Houres are of most force, which being drunke with wine are good against the bloudy flix, A weakenesse of the stomacke, fluxes, and ouerstowings of most humors.

They cure putrified vicers being applied in manner of a pultis: Dioscorides teacheth that they Be are a remedie for eating vicers, called in Greek wises, being anomited therewith, and that they cure burnings, scaldings, and old vicers.

Pppp - Hypocifix

O Hypoc. stis is much more binding it is a sure remedie for all infirmities that come of fluxes, as voiding of bloud, the whites, the laske, and the bloudy flix but if it be requisit to diengthen that part which is our weakned with a superfluous moissure, it doth notably comfort and strengthen the same.

It is excellent to be mixed with fomentations that ferue for the stomacke and lines.

It is put into the Treacle of Vipeis, to the end it should comfort and strengthen weake bodies, as Galen writeth

CHAP. 6. Of other Plants reckoned for dwarfe kindes of Cistus.

1. 2. Hehanthemum Anglicum luteum vel album. English yellow or white dwarfe Cistus.



The Description.

He English dwarfe Cistus,called of Lobel, Par in Chironium (but there is another P wir of Chirons description, which I hold to be the true and right Panar, notwithstanding he hash inscited it amongst the kindes of Cistus, as being indifferent to 10 yne with vs and others for the infertion) is a low and base plant creeping vpon the ground, hauing many imal tough branches, of a browne colour, whereupon do grow little leaves fet together by couples, thicke, fat, and ful of substance, and couered ouerwith a foft downe from the bosome whereof come forth other leffer leaves the floures before they be open are small knops or buttons, of a browne colour mixed with yellow, and being open and spred abroad are like those of the wild Tansie, and of a yellow colour, with some yellower chiues in the middle the root is thicke, and of a wooddy substance.

The second is very like vnto the precedent, sauing that the leaues are long, and doe not grow so thicke thrust together, and are more woolly: the sloures are greater, and of a white colour, wherein the especial difference consistest. The root is like the former.

3 Heliamhemum luteum Germanicum. The yellow dwarfe Cistus of Germanie.



There is found in Germanie, a certaine plant like to Cistus, and Ledon, but much lesser, creeping upon the ground, unlesse it be propped up, having a multitude of twiggie branches, slender, and liste whereupon do grow leaves lesser than those of Ledon or Cistus, very like to that of our English white dwarfe Cistus, of a full substance, sleightly haired, wherein is contained a tough suice the floures are small like little Roses, or the wilde Tansie, of a yellow colour the roots be slender wooddie, and something red.

4 Heliantherum ilbum Germanieum. The white dwarfe Cistus of Germanie.



5 Helianthemum Sahaudicum. The dwarfe Cistus of Sauoy.

6 Heliantheoium angustifolium. Narrow leased dwarfe Cistus.



This differeth not from the last described, saving that the stoures hereof are very white, and the others yellow, wherein they especially different

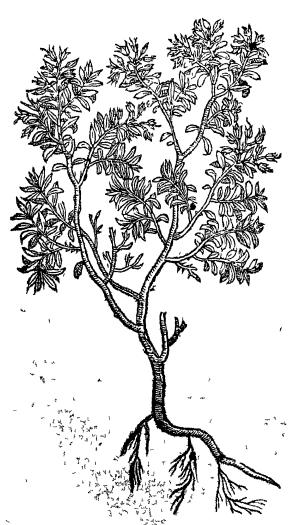
The Dwarfe Cistus of Sauoy hath divers tough branches, of a reddidicolour, very tough and wooddy, divided into divers other branches whereon are fet small leaves, four together, by certain spaces, the floures grow at the top of the branches like those of our yellow Lwarse Cistus, of a yellow colour the root is very wooddie

6 This dwarfe Ciftus with narrow leaves, hath very many imall flexible branches, of a browne colour, very imooth, and ramping upon the ground, whereon do grow imall, long, uarrow leaves, like those of Time of Candie, from the bosome whereof come forth divers other imaller leaves the floures grow on the tops of the branches, of a bleak yellow colour the root is likewise wooddy.

To these I may fitly adde two more the first of these hath creeping stalks, some soot or two long, blacks sh, and divided into sundry smaller branches: the leaves grow thick and many together, set by couples (though the figure do not well expresses on much) these leaves are small, of the bignes of those of Time, thick, green about, and whitish underneath, and of a bitter tast at the ends of the branches grow two or source floures neere together, very small, composed of five little leaves, of a kinde of sless colour to these succeed heads opening themselves when they come to ripenesse into five parts, and containing a very small seed the root is hard and wooddie, sending out certaine sibres also the branches here and there put forth some sibres. This plant dryed hath a pretty pleasing smell. This growes upon the highest Austrian and Styrian alpes, and is set forth by the stress by the name of Chamacistus septimus.

‡ 7 Chamacistus serpillisolius.
Tyme leaued dwarfe Cistus.

1 8 Chamacifius Iride... Veisian Dwarfe Culus.





The same Author also in his Cura posteriores gives vs the historie of this, which he received with some other rare plants from Iohn Doriman, a samous and learned A pothecarie of Groeningen: This little plant is in lease and root almost like and neere of the same bignesse with the Celticke Mard, yet the stalks are vnlike, which are small, set with a few longish leaves, and at the tops they carry five or six pretty floures like those of Crowseet, consisting of six leaves apiece, of a yellow colour, yet with some sew spots of another colour, and these set in a double ring about the middle, after these follow heads or seed vessels with sorked tops, silled with a chassis seed: the whole plant smalls somewhat strong. It growes together with Gramen Pernassi in rotten moorish places about a village in the county of Drent. Dortman called this Hirculus Friscus: Clusturaddes, qui Chamacisti

The Plac.
Then fenerall titles have touched their marrials countries they grow in rough, dr.e, and funnic

places, in plaine fields and voor mountaines.

Those of our English growing, I have found in very namy places, especially in Kent, spor the chalkie bankes about Grauef-end, Southfleet, and for the most part all the way from the near r to Canturburie and Douer.

They floure from July to the end of Augu?.

The Names.

Tragus calleth dwarfe Ciffus mithe high Dutch tongue Hopden Plane in Line, and De but there is another herbe called also of the later Herbaults Gratin Di, which is it is a contract of the cont Cordus natural it Helianthemin, and Sol , flos, or Sunne House. of Clusius. Ch man f v . . . I wie

Pluy writesh, that Heliambeg or ech in the champion countrey Termifeviair Portus, as I with a mountaines of Cilicia necic to the sea and he faith further, that they seemen of those countries, and the kings of Persia do annount their bodies herewith, boi'ed with Lions fat a list's Sission, and wine of Dati s, that they may feeme faire and beautiful, and trereiore have they can east Hel ocole. den, of the beautie of the Sun Martholic faith, that Helier thomas to an of fome to be Pur area Chironium, on chiron. All-heale but it is nothing likely, is we have faid

The I empereture and Virtues.

ical ch womas, flan. A The facultie, and temperature are referred to the kindes of Cissus therh bloud, and stoppeth the spittings of bloud, the bloudie flise, and orbital es of bloud.

The same boiled in wine healeth vicers in the mouth and print pairs, bey be washed there- B with tobe briefe, it ioineth together and strengthneth. which things doe plainely and enidently shew, that it is not onely like to Cistus and Ledon in for ne, but invertues and faculties also, and therefore it is manifest, that it is a certaine wilde kinde of Cistus and Ledon.

CHAP. 7. Of Ciftus Ledon, and Ladanum.

of The Kinds.

Here be divers forts of Cistus, whereof that gummy matter is gathered, called in shops Lada: I num, and Labdanum, but vuproperly.

A The Description.

Istus Ledon is a shirth, growing to the height of a man, and sometimes higher, having many hard wooddie branches, covered with a blackish bark: wherupon do grow leaves fet together by couples, one right against another like vnto wings, of an inch broad, of a blacke swart greene on the vppersides, and whiti h vnderneath whereon is gathered a certain clammie transparent or through shining liquour, of a very hot sweet smell, which being gathered and hardned, is that which in shops is called Labdanum. the floures grow at the ends of the branches like little roses, consisting of sine white leaves, every one decked or beautified toward the bottome with pretty darke purplish spots tending to blacknesse, having in the middle very many yellow chines, such as are in the middle of the Rose. after come the knaps or seed vessels, full of most small reddish seed; the whole plant being dried, groweth somewhat whitish, and of a pleasant smell, the which it retainerh many yeares.

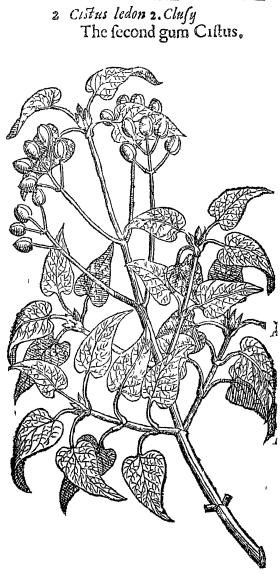
The second groweth likewise to the height of an hedge bush, the branches are long, and very fragile or easie to breake, whereon do grow leaves greener than any other of his kinde, yet vnderneath of a hoarse colour, growing toward winter to be somewhat reddish, of a sower and binding taste the floures are like the precedent : the forme whereof the Grauer hath omitted, in other re-

speas like the former. The third fort of Cistus Ledon groweth vp to the height of a small hedge bush, having many twiggie branches, whereon do grow leaues like those of the Poplar tree, sharpe at the point, couered ouer with that clammie dew that the others are: the floures grow at the tops of the branches, of a white colour like the precedent. 4 The

I Cifius Ledon 1. (lufy.
The first Cistus bringing Ladanum.



3 C'stus ledon populea fronde Cistus ledon with leaues like the Poplar.



4 Cistus ledon 4 Clusy.
Cistus ledon, the 4. of Clusius.

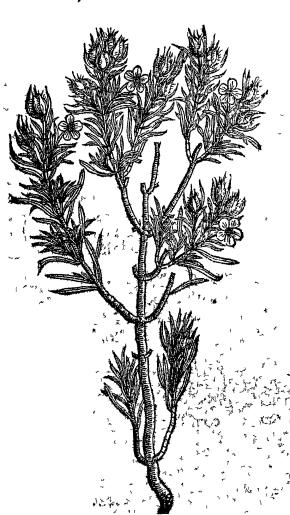




5 Cestus Ledon 5.Clusy. The fift Cistus Ledon.



7 Cistus Ledon 7. Ciuso.
The 7. Cistus Ledon.



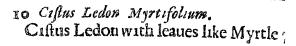
6 Ciftus Ledon 6.Clusy. The fixth Ciftus Ledon



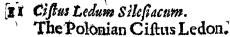
8 Cistus Ledon cum Hypocistide Lobelis.
The 8. Cistus Ledon, with his excrescence,

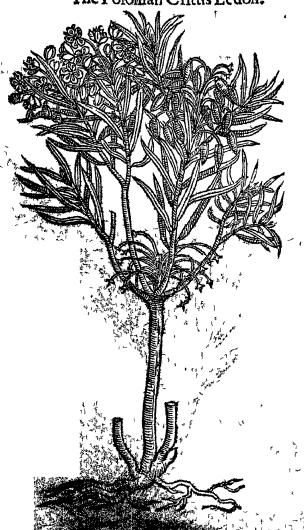


g Ciftus Ledon 10. Clusy.
The 10. Cistus Ledon.











- eth likewise to the height of a shiubby bush, having many branches, slexible, hoarie, and hairie the leaues are like the rest of his kind, but softer, more hairy, of a swart green colour, dasht ouer with that dewie fatnesse, not onely in the spring time, but in the heat of Sommer likewise: the sloures are white, with yellow thrums in the middle the rest answereth the last described.
- The fift groweth vp like a hedge bush with many tough branches, whereon are set long rough leaves, hoarie vinderheath, somewhat dasht ouer with that fattie dew or humour that the rest are possessed of: the floures are likewise of awhite colour, with certaine yellow chiues in the middle: the roor is wooddie.
- † 6 The fixth hath divers small branches covered with a blackish bark, the floures are set together at the tops of the branches by certaine spaces: they are yellow, and like the former meach respect.
- 7 The fenenth is a low shrub growing to the height of two cubits, having many branches conered with a barke of the colour of ashes; whereon are confusedly set divers leaves at certaine distances small amore, like those of winter Savory, of an overworne russet colour, very thick far and glutinous: the sloures are white & differ not, northe feed from the rest.

- The eighth groveth vp like a little hedge buth, having leaves like the common female itus, fauting that those of this plant are sprinckled over with that clammy mossiure, and the ownot so, the floures and feed are also like. I rom the root of this plant commeth such like excrecence called Limidoron, Orobanche, or Hypocistus, as there doth from the first male Cistus, wherein it different from all the rest vider the name Ledon.
- 9 The ninth hath divers brittle stalkes of an ash colour tending to a russet, whereon are set very many leaves like those of Thyme, of an overworne colour: the floures are white, with certaine yellow chives in the middle, which the graver hath omitted in the figure.
- The tenth groweth vp like a small shrub, having brittle stalkes, covered with a blackish barke, and divided into divers branches; whereon are set vpon short truncheons or fat sootstalkes, source or sine like those the Myrtle tree, of a strong smell the floures are likewise of a white colour.

12 Cistus Ledum Rorismarini folio.
Cistus Ledon with leaves like Rosemarie.

13 Cistus Ledum Matthioli.
Cistus Ledon of Matthiolus description.





The state of

bringeth at the top many small twigs or rods of a cubit long, concred with a barke of the colour of asses, which divide themselves into other branches, of a purplish colour, beset with long and narrow leaves, not much valke to Rosemary, but longer; of a greene colour above, but vaderneath having as it were a long rib, made or compact of wooll or downe; of a sweet and pleasant smell, and somewhat sharpe in taste; on the tops of the branches grow knops or heads, compact as it were of many scales of an iron or rustic colour; out of which commeth and proceedeth a cetaine to many scales of an iron or rustic colour; out of which commeth and proceedeth a cetaine to many long mane, or having panickled rust of floures, with many long, tender, greene, and somewhat and long mane, or having sprowing into them, of a sweet sent and smell: the floures consist of sine woolly stalkes or twigs growing into them, of a sweet sent and smell: the floures consist of sine woolly stalkes or twigs growing into them, of a sweet sent and smell: the floures consist of sine smell in the little white leaves, within which are contained ten white chines with a long stilled pointal in the little white leaves, within which are contained ten white chines with a long stilled pointal in the maidst of the floure; when the floures be vaded, there succeed long knops or heads which are succeeded in shape and bignesse like into the succeed long knops or heads which are fine cornered, in shape and bignesse but being ripe, are of a red colour, containing within them a bespeckled with many sluer spots but being ripe, are of a red colour, containing within them a bespeckled with many sluer spots but being ripe, are of a red colour, containing within them a bespeckled with many sluer spots but being ripe, are of a red colour, containing within them a bespeckled with many sluer spots but being ripe, are of a red colour, containing within them a bespeckled with many sluer spots but being ripe, are of a red colour, containing within them a same mane.

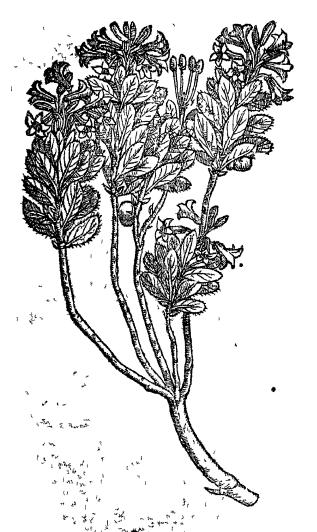
deceived if the figure which Tabernamontanus and our Author out of him gaic by ile nome of Ca

stus adulterinus, were not of this ‡

fet forth one, whereof to write at large were impossible, considering it e Author is sobricse, and of our selues we have not any acquaintance with the plant it selse Dioscorides to helpe what may be, saith, that it is a shrub growing like vnto the stocke or kindled of the Cifts from whose leaves is gathered a clammy dew which maketh that gummie matter that is in shops called Lapda, im it groweth, saith he, in hot regions (but not with vs.) the Mauritanians call the juice or clammy matter, Leden, and Laden of some, Ladano, and Odano in Spanish, Xara and suither saith, it groweth in Arabia, where the bush is called Chasus thus much for the description ‡ Our Author here seems to make Dioscorides to comment upon Matthiolus, which shewes his learning, and how well he was exercised in reading or understanding any thing written of Plants. But of this enough, The plant here figured which Matthiolus sudges to be the true Ledon, or Cistus Ladanifera of Dioscorides, hath large stalkes and branches, whereon grow very thicke leaves, broad also and long, with the nerues running along st the leaves, the source of this consists of sine white leaves, and the seed is contained in a three corneced seed vessel. ‡

14 Ciftus Ledum Alpinum Clusin The Mountaine Cistus.

‡ 25 Ciftus Ledon folys Rorismarini.
Rosemary leaued Cistus Ledon.





The fourereenth Cissus, being one of those that do grow upon the Alpish mountaines, which Lobel serecth downe to be Balfamam alpinum of Gesner notwithstanding I thinke it not amisse to insert it in this place, having for my warrant that samous Herbarist Carolus Clusius this plant is one of beautifullest, differing in very notable points, and yet resembleth them in the wooddy branches and leaves it riseth up having many weake branches leaning to the ground, yet of a wooddy ning greene colour, and a binding taste the sources grow at the tops of the branches like little bels, having downe their heads, divided at the sips or brims into sive divisions, of a deepe red tolor on the outside and dash to wer here and there with some silver spots, on the inside of a bug havining plant, with certaine chives in the middle, and of a very sweet smell, as is all therese of the the head of them to ake that smell heads or knaps, sull of seed like dust, of a very strong smell, making the head of them to ake that smell thereto; the root is long, hard, and very woody of rentimes there is

found upon the trunke or naked part of the stalks certaine exert scences, or out-growings in manner of galls, of a fungous fubstance, like those of Touchwood, white within, and red without, of an astringent or binding taste

This growes some cubite and better high, and hath long narrow glutinous leaves like in shape to those of Rosemarie, set by couples, but not very thick . the branches whereon the sloures do grow are slender, and the seed vessels are divided into five parts as in other plants of this kinde. This Clusius found in Spaine, and sets forth for his Ledin nonum .

of The Place.

Cistus Ledon groweth in the Island of Candie, as Bellone is doth testifie, in ancilled places energy where: it is also found in Cyprus, as Pliny sheweth, and likewise in many places of Spaine that lie open to the Sun moreover both the forme and bignefie of the leaves, and also of the plants themselues, as well of those that bring forth Lads num, as the other C1 tas, do varie in this wonderful maner, according to the dineifitie of the places and countries where they grow, they are strangers in these Northerly parts being very impatient of our cold clymare.

They floure for the most part from May to the end of August the clammic matter which falleth vpon the leaves, which is a liquid kinde of Rosen of a sweet smell, is garhered in the Spring time as Diescorides faith. but as Petrus Bellomus assumeth (being an eye witnes of the gathering) in the midst of lommer, and in the extreme hear of the Dog-daies, the which in our time not without great care and diligence, and as great labour, is gathered from the whole plant (with certain instruments made in manner of tooth pickes, or care pickes, which in their tongue they call Ergaftin) and not gathered from the beards of Goats, as it is reported in the old fables of the lying Monks themselves, called Calobieros, that is to fay Greekish Monkes, who of very mockerie haue soisted that fable among others extant in their workes.

I thinke it not amisse sorthe better explanation of the matter here treated of, as also to shew you after what manner our Author in divers places gave the testimonies of sundry Writers, and how well he understood them, here to set downe in English the words of Bellonius concerning the gathering of Ladanum, which are these. [The Greekes (saith he) for the gathering of Ladanum, prouide a peculiar instrument which in their vulgar tongue they terme Ergastiri This is an instrument like to a Rake without teeth, to this are failened fundry thongs cut out of a raw and vintamed hide; they gently rub these vpon the Ladanum bearing shrubs, that so the liquid moisture concrete about the leaves may sticke to them, which afterwards with knives they shave off these thongs in the heat of the day. Wherefore the labour of gathering Ladanum is exceeding great, yea intollerable, seeing they must of necessitie stay in the mountaines all the day long in the greatest hear of the Dogdaies neither vsually shall you finde any other who will take the paines to gather it, besides, the Calobierer, that is the Greeke Monkes. It is gathered no where in the whole Island of Candy in greater plenty, than at the foot of the mountaine Ida at a village called Cogualino, and at Milopotamo.‡] The Names.

The shrub it selfe is called in Greeke was, or were the Latines keep the name Ledon or Ladon, and is a kinde of Cistus or Hollie Roses: the fat or clammie matter which is gathered from the leaves, is named Ladanon and Ledanon, according to the Greeke: the Apothecaries corruptly call it Lap. danum. Dioscorides counteth that to be the best which is sweet of smell, and so newhat greene, that easily waxeth soft, is fat, without fand, and is not easily broken, but very sull of Rosine or Gumme.

I The Temperature.

Ladanum, saith Galen, 18 hot in the later end of the first degree, having also a little astrictive or binding qualitie; it is likewise of a thin substance, and therefore it softeneth, and withall dorh mode, rately digest, and also concoct. The Vertues.

Ladanum hath a peculiar property against the infirmities of the mother, it keepeth haires from A falling; for it wafteth away any fetled or putrified humour that is at their roots.

Diescorides saith, that Ladanum doth bind, heat, souple, & open, being tempered with wine, Myrrhe, B and oile of Myrtles, it keepeth haires from falling, being annointed therewith; or laied on mixed with wine, it maketh the markes or scars of wounds faire and well coloured.

It taketh away the pame in the eares if it be powred or dropped therein, mixed with honied wa- C

ter,or with oile of Roles. A fume made thereof draweth forth the afterbirth, and taketh away the hardnesse of the ma- D LIX.

Qqqqq a

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Of the Hiftory of Plants:

L1B.3.

E It is with good successe mixed with mollifying plaisters that mitigate paine.

Being drunke with wine, it stoppeth the laske, and prouoketh vrine.

There is made hereof divers forts of Pomanders, chaines, and bracelets, with other sweets mixed therewith.

CHAP. 8. Of Rosemarie.

The Description.

Osemarie is a wooddie shrub, growing oftentimes to the height of three or source cubits, especially when it is set by a wall: it consistes of slender brittle branches, whereon do grow verie many long leaues, narrow, somewhat hard, of a quicke spicy taste, whitish viderneath, and of a full greene colour aboue, or in the vpper side, with a pleasant sweet strong smell, among which come forth little floures of a whitish blew colour: the seed is blackish: the roots are tough and woody.

1 Rosmaripum Ceronarium. Garden Rosemarie. 2 Rosmarinum syluestre. Wilde Rosemarie.





The wilde Rosemarie Clasius hath referred vnto the kindes of Cistus Ledon, we have as a poore kinsman thereof inserted it in the next place, in kinred or neighbourhood at the least. This wilde Rosemarie is a small wookldie shrub, growing seldome aboue a foot high, having hard branches of a reddish colour, dividing themselves into other smaller branches of a whitish colorwhereness are placed without order divers long leaves, greene aboue, and hoarie underneath, nor unlike to sapic of the dwarfe Willow, or the common Rosemarie of a drie and astringent taste of little smell states and in the floures stand on the tops of the branches, ser upon bare or naked soonstalks, constitutions into the interpolation of a reddish colour, somewhat shining, after which appeare little knaps stall there is the sport is tough and wooddie.

ical : die soct is tough and woeddie.

All surespilite an hedge thrub of a wooddie fubflance to the height of two or three cubics.

? cafia roctica, Lobely.
The Poets Kosemane or Gardrobe,



cubits, having many twiggie blanches of a green colou. wherepon do giow nanow leaues like vnto L narro or Toad-flex, of a buter rafte; among which come forth finall mossie scures, of a greenish, of ow colour live mosts of the Cornell tree, indoftne finell of hofer aries which hath mo tedme to place trinith the Rose maites is a kinde thereof, to finding any other entire trees into the notation and a first the horses be provided a first the control of a first particular decimal true greeness. first are of a storing red colour when they bee ripedide Condition the Lerrics of the golden for and focumente, leaving a certaine scrip of me or thur, taftem the end, the flone within is hard as to the chargo herein is concained a final white keine in cerminal theraction in coddu lubitance it dometh in the Scaline ; if o hereist is n eleendel O good the sople of Grenzee, Manipelia, and of clekingdom of Valentia, doe vie it in their prefils and Varaouts riner por thereall is and ilsto a Elis en Clipit he trine when the lided about a lord called it Cafe, thinking it that mentioned by the Poet Virgil; the which it cannot be, for it I ath no tweet smell. Pena and Lobel sudge it to be the Colia of Theophrasius, wherewith also it doinnot well agree.

The Place.

Rosemarie groweth in France, Spaine, and in other hot countries, in woods, and in vntilled

places: there is such plentie thereof in Languedocke, that the inhabitants burne scarce any other suell, they make hedges of it in the gardens of Italy and England, being a great ornament vnto the same, it groweth neither in the fields nor gardens of the Easterne cold countries; but is carefully and currously kept in pots, let into the stones and sellers, against the iniuries of their cold Winters.

Wilde Rosemanie groweth in Lancashire in divers places, especially in a field called Little Reed, amongst the Hurtleberries, neere into a small village called Maudsley; there sound by a learned Gentleman often remembred in our historie (and that worthily) Mr. Thomas Hesketh.

The Time.

Rosemane sovieth twice a yeare, in the Spring, and after in August.

The wilde Rosemarie floureth in Iune and Iuly

The Names.

Rosemarie is called in Greeke account status in Latine, Rosmarinus Coronais. it is suinamed Coronaria, for difference sake betweene it and the other Liberatides, which are reckoned for kindes of Rosemarie, and also because women have been accustomed to make crownes and garlands thereof in Italian, Rosmarino coronario in Spanish, Romero in French and Dutch Rosmarin.

Wilde Rosemane is called Rosmannus sylvestres of Cordus, Chamapeuce.

The Temperature.

Rosemarie is hot and drie in the second degree, and also of an astringent or binding-quality, as being compounded of divers parts, and taking more of the mixture of the earthy substance.

Rosemarie is given against all fluxes of bloud, it is also good especially the stoures thereof, for A all infirmities of the head and braine, proceeding of a cold and moist cause; for they dry the brain, quicken the sences and memorie, and strengthen the sinewie parts.

Serapio witnesser, that Rosemanie is a remedie against the stuffing of the head, that commeth B through coldnesse of the braine, if a garland thereof be put about the head, whereof Abin Mesuar giveth testimonie.

Dioscorides teacheth that it cureth him that hath the yellow is undice, if the boiled in water and C drank before exercise, & that after the taking therof the patient must bathe himselfe & drink wine.

Qqqqq 3

- The distilled water of the sloures of Rosemane being drunke at morning and evening first and last, taketh away the stench of the mouth and breath, and maketh it very sweet, is there be added thereto, to steep or insufe for certaine daies, a sew Cloues, Macc, Cinnamon, and a little Annise seed.
- The Arabians and other Physitions succeeding, downie, that Rosenian comforted the brain the memorie, the inward senses, and restoreth speech vinto them that are postessed with the dumber palsie, especially the conscrue made of the floures and sugar, or any contested with sugar, being taken every day saring.

The Arabians, as Secapio wir neffeth, give these properties to Rosemanie it heateth, say they, is of subtill parts, is good for the cold rheinne which falleth from the braine, dirueth away windines.

prouoketh vrine, and openeth the floppings of the liner and milt.

Tragus writeth, that Rosemanie is spice in the Germane Kitchins, and other cold countries. Fur ther, he faith, that the wine boiled with Rosemanie, and taken of women troubled with the mother, or the whites, helpeth them, the rather if they fast rluce or source hours after.

The floures made up into places with fugar after the manner of Sugar Roset and caten, comfort

the heart, and make it merry, quicken the spirits, and make them more lively.

The oile of Rosemane chinically drawne, comforceth the cold, weake and sceble beame in most wonderfull maner.

The people of Thuring 1a do vse the wilde Rosemarie to prouoke the desired sicknesse.

- Those of Marchia vse to put it into their drinke the sooner to make their clients drunke, and do put it into chests and preses among clothes, to presente them from mothes or other vermi:
- The vertue, in the wo last places properly belong to the Rojmanum/jluefite of Matthulu, which is the Chimspeuce of Coldus, and is described in the after the fire peuce of Coldus, and is described in the active forces of Coldus and is described in the active forces.

CHAP. 9. Of Vpright Wood-binde.

1 Periclymenum rectum Sabaudicum. Sauoy Honisuckles.

2 Percelymenum rettum Germanicum: Germane Honisuckles.





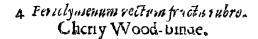
The Description

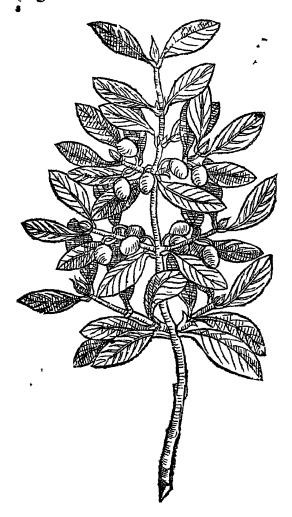
This strange kinde of Hony-suckle, sound in the woods of Sauoy, represents vintors that shrub or hedge-bush called Cornus famina, the Dog-berry tree, or Pricke-timber tree, having leaves and branches like the common Wood-binde, saving that this doth nor clamber or clymbe as the others do, but contrariwise groweth vpright, without leaning to one side or other, like a small tree or hedge-bush the floures grow vpon the tender sprayes or twiggie branches by couples, not valike in shape and colour to the common Wood-binde, but altogether lesser, and of a white colour, having within the same many hairy chiues like the other of his kinde after which come red berries soyned together by couples the root is tough and wooddy.

The stalkes of the second be oftentimes of a meane thicknesse, the wooddy substance somwhat whitish and soft the branches be round, and couered with a whitish barke, notwithstanding in the beginning when the sprayes be yong they are somewhat reddish. The seaues be long, like those of the common Hony-suckle, soft, and of a white greene on the lower side they be whiter, and a little hairy the sloures be lesser than any of the Wood-bindes, but yet of the same fashion, and of a whitish colour, toyned together by couples upon several slender foot-stalkes, like little

wilde Cherries, of a red colour, the one lesses oftennimes than the other.

3 Periclymenum rectum fructu caculeo. Vpright Wood-binde with blew berries.







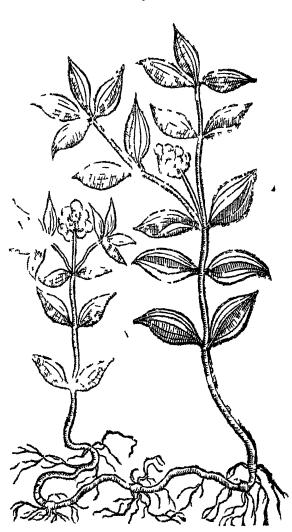
This strange kinde of Wood-binde, which Carolin Clusius hath set forth in his Pannonicke Observations, riseth up oftentimes to the height of a man, even as the former doth; which divides it selfe into many branches, covered with a rough blacke barke, that choppeth and gapeth in sundire cless as the barke of the Oke. The tender branches are of a whitish greene colour, covered with a woolly harrinesse, or an overworne colour, whereupon do grow leaves set by couples one against the other, like unto the common Wood-binde, of a drying bitter taste: the floures grow by couples likewise, of a whitish colour. The fruit succeedeth, growing like little Chierries, each one on his owne foot-stalke, of a bright and shining blew colour; which being brussed, doe due the hands of a reddish colour, and they are of a sharpe winie taste, and containe in them many small states. The root is wooddy, dispersing it selfe far abroad.

niore high, like to the last described, but altogether greater. The betties here of are very backe, wheremespecially is the districted, but not have, not superabout the edges the floures grow by earlies, of awhitish purple, or wholly purple to these prints of slowes there commonly succeeds but one berry, larger than any of the sounce, of the brightshe of a little cherry, and of the same colour, having two marks upon the top theres where the floures flood. ‡

Periolyment 2. & A. flires.
The floures of the third and fourth.

5 Chamaperulymenum. Dwarfe Hony-suckle.





To the kindes of Wood-bindes this plant may likewife be referred, whose picture with this description was sent vnto Clusius long since by that learned Doctor in physicke Thomas Penny (of our London colledge of samous memorie:) it riseth up with a stalke of a soot high; whereupon are set by couples faire broad leaves one right against another, ribbed with certaine nerves like those of Plantame, sharpe pointed, and somewhat hollowed in the middle like Spoon-wort: from the bosome of which leaves come forth small sloures, not seene or described by the Author: after which commeth south a cluster of ied berries, thiust hard together as those of Aaron or priests pint. The root is tough and very slender, creeping far abroad under the upper crust of the earth, whereby it occupieth much ground.

These plants are strangers in England: they grow in the woods and mountaines of Switzerland, Germany, Sauoy, and other those parts tending to the East, East North-East, and East and by South.

I have a plant of the first kinde in my garden: the rest as yet I have not seene, and therefore cannot write so liberally thereof as I could wish.

The dwarfe Hony-suckle growes in the maritime parts of Norway and Sweden, & the countries thereabour. †

They floure for the most part when the others do, that is to say in May and Iune, and their fruit is ripe in September.

The Names

Vpright Wood-binde or Hony-suckle is called Periclymenum stans, and Periclymenum rectum, or vpright Wood-binde: of Dodonaus, Xylosteum in high-Dutch, Donds kirsen, that is to say, Canum Cerasa, or Dog Cherries. The English names are expressed in their severall titles. It hath bin called Chamacerafus, but not truly.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Touching the temperature and vertues of these vpright Wood-bindes, we have no experience at all our selues, neither have we learned any thing of others.

CHAP. 10. Of Sene.

Sena folajs obtusis. Italian Sene.



The Description.

Ene bringeth forth stalks a cubit high, set with divers branches the leaves are long, winged, confifting of many small leaves like those of Liquorice, or of battard Sene · the floures come forth of the bottom of the wings, of colour yellow, standing upon slender foot-stalks, from which after the slowes be gone hang forked cods, the same bowing inward like a halfe-moone, plain and flat, in which are contained feeds like to the feeds or kernells of grapes, of a blackish colour. The root is slender, long, and unprofitable, which perisheth when the leaues are gathered for medicine, and the feeds be ripe, and must be sowne againe the next yeare, euen as we do corne.

There is another kinde of Sene growing in Italy, like the other in each respect, saving that it is greater, and hatlenot that force in purging 32

that the other hath.

The Place and Time.

This is planted in Syria and Egypt, also in Italy, in Prouince in France, in Languedoc. It hardly groweth in high and low Germany, neither in England: it prospereth in hot Regions, and cannot away with cold, for that cause it is in Italy fowne in May, and continueth no longer than Autumne: the best is brought from Alexandria and Egypt. The Arabians were the first that found it out.

The Names.

The Persians call it Abalzemer, as Mesue his copy teacheth : the Apothecaries Sena, by which name it was knowne to Aduareus the Grecian, and to the later Latines: it is called in English;

The Temperature. Sene is of a meane temperature, neither hor nor cold, yet inclining to heate, and dry almost in the third degree . it is of a purging facultie, and that by the stoole, in such fort as it is not much troublesome tomans nature, haning withall a certaine binding qualitie, which it leavest after the purging.

The Pertues.

It voideth forth flegmaticke and cholericke humors, also grosse and melancholike, if it be hel-

ped with something tending to that end.

It is a singular purging medicine in many diseases, fit for all ages and kindes.

It purgeth without violence or hurt, especially if it be tempered with Anise seed or other like sweet singular things added, or with genrie purgers or lenitive medicines. It may be given in pouder, but commonly the infusion thereof is vied. L. T. The quantitie of the pouder is a dram weight, and in the infusion, sourc, siue, or more. It may be mixed in any liquor.

It is in the decoction or in the infusion tempered with cold things in burning agues and other hot diseases in cold and long infirmities it is boyled with hot opening simples and such like, or else it is steeped in wine, in which manner, as familiar to mans nature, it draweth forth gently by the stoole, almost without any kinde of paine, crude and raw humors.

Most of the Arabians commend the cods, but our Physitions the leaues rather; for vnlesse the cods be full ripe they ingende winde, and cause gripings in the belly. For they are oftentimes gathered before they be ripe, and otherwise easily fall away being shaken downe by the wind, by rea-

fon of their weake and flender stalks.

Some also thinke that Sene is hurtfull to the stomacke, and weakneth the same, for which cause they say that Ginger or some sweet kinde of spice is to be added, whereby the stomacke may be strengthned. Likewise Mesue noteth that it is slow in operation, and therefore Salgem is to be mixed with it. Moreover, Sene purgeth not so speedily as stronger medicines do.

Notwithstanding it may be helped not only by Salgem, but also by other purging things mixed therewith, that is to say with simple medicines, as Rubarb, Agaricke, and others; and with compounds, as that which is called Catholicon, or the Electuarie Diaphanicon, or that which is made of the tuyce of Roses, or some other, according as the condition or qualitie of the disease and of the

ficke man requireth.

The leaves of Sene are a familiar purger to all people, but they are windie, and do binde the bodie afterwards, very much disquieting the stomack with jumbling and belching; for the audiding of which inconvenience there must be added Cinnamon; Ginger, Annise seed, and Fennell seed, Raisins of the Sun, and such like that do breake winde, which will the better help his purging qualitie.

Sene doth better purge when it is infused or steeped, than when it is boyled: for doubtlesse the

more it is boiled the leffe it purgeth, and the more windie it becommeth.

Take Borage, Buglosse, Balme, Fumitorie, of each three drams, Sene of Alexandria very well prepared and pouned, two ounces, strow the pouder upon the herbes and distill them: the water that commeth thereof reserve to your vse to purge those that live delicately, being ministred in white wine, with sugar, in condited confections, and such dainty waies, wherein delicate and sine people dogreatly delight, you may also (as was said before) adde hereunto according to the maladie, diucrs purgers, as Agaricke, Mirobalans, &c.

The pouder of Sene after it is well prepared two ounces, of the pouder of the root of Mechoacan foure drams, pouder of Ginger, Anise seeds, of each a little, a spoonfull of Anise seeds, but a very little Ginger, and a modicum or small quantitie of Salgermae this hath beene proued a very little Ginger, and a modicine for all ages and sexes. The patient may take one spoonful or two therof fasting, either in pottage, some suppling in drink, or white wine. This is right profitable to draw

both flegme and melancholy from the brest and other parts.

The leaves of Sene and Cammomil are put in baths towash the head.

Sene opens the inward parts of the body which are stopped, and is profitable against all griefes

of the principall members of the body.

Take Sene prepared according to art one ounce, Ginger halfa quarter of an ounce, twelve cloues, Fenell feed two drams, or in stead thereof Cinnamon and Tartar, of each halfe a dram, pouder all these, which done, take thereof in white wine one dram before supper, which doth maruellously purge the head.

Handle Sene in maner aboue specified, then take halfe an ounce thereof, which don, adde thereto fixty Raisins of the Sunne with the stones pickt out, one spoonfull of Anise seeds braied, boile
these in a quart of ale till one halfe be wasted, and while it is boiling put in your Sene: let it stand
so till the morning, then straine it, and put in a little Ginger: then take the one halfe of this porion
and put thereungs two spoonfulls of syrrup of Roses: drinke this together, I meane the one halfe
of the medicine at one time, and if the parient canot abide the next day to receive the other halfe
then let it be deserted vatil the third day after.

Sene and Fumitorie (as Rafis affirmeth) do purge adust humors, and are excellent good against

icabs, itch, and the ill affection of the body.

If Sene be infused in whey, and then boyled a little, it becommeth good physicke against melancholy clenseth the braine and purgeth it, as also the heart, liver, milt, and lungs, canfeth a mar to looke yong, ingendreth mirth, and taketh away sorrow: it cleareth the sight, strength eath heart, and is very good against old seners and diseases arising of melancholy.

The former ways figures in this chapter, which differed onely in that the first which was the sme oriented had letter, partition and times points are the sme of the small three points are the small three points.

CHAP: II. Of bastard Sene.

The Descript on.

Olytea and Sene be so neere the one unto the other in shape and shew, that the unskilful Herbarists have deemed Cola ca to be the right Sene. This bastard Sene is a shrubby plant growing to the forme of a hedgebush or shrubby tree his branches are straight, brittle, and wooddy, which being carelesly broken off, and as negligently prickt or stucke in the ground, will take root and prosper at what time of the yeare soeuer it be done; but slipt or cut, or planted in any curious fort what soeuer, among an hundred one will scarcely grow these boughes or branches are beset with leaves like Sena or Securidaca, not much vnlike Liquorice among which come forth faire broome-like yellow floures, which turne into small cods like the found of a fish or a little bladder, which will make a cracke being broken betweene the fingers wherein are contained many blacke flat feeds of the bignesse of Tares, growing upon a smill rib or sinew within the cod. the root is hard, and of a wooddy fubstance.

I Colutea. Bastard Sene.

2 Colutea Scorpioides. Bastard Serewith Scorpion cods.

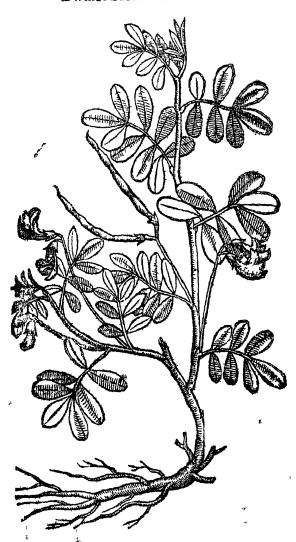




2 Baffard Senewith Scorpion code is a finall wooddy thrub or buth, having leaves, branches, and floures like vnro the former bastard Sene, but lesse in each respect : when his small yellow stoures are fallen there fuceeed little long crooked cods like the long cods or husks of Matthiolis his Soorproides, whereof it tooke his pame the root is like the root of the Box tree, or rather relembling the roots of Dulcamara or Bitter-Iweet, growing naturally in the shadowse woods of Valena in Nar-

bone; whereof I have a finall plant in my garden, which may be called Scorpini Senc.

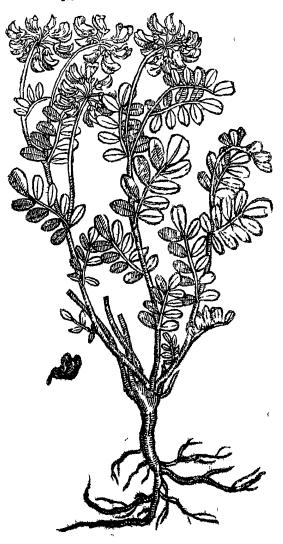
The low or dwarfe column of clusical description, hath a thicke wooddy foot concred with a vellowish barke, with many sibres anexed thereto, which bringeth forth yearely new shoots whereby it greatly encreasesh, of a cubit and a halfe high smooth, and of a greene colour, whereon doe grow leaves composed of fix or seven leaves, and sometimes nine services a middle rib like those of the common kinde, of a stipticke taste, with some sharpnesser bining: the sources grow upon flender 3 Coliste i scorpiosaes humili. Divarie bastard Sene.



5 Colatea minima, five Coronilla. The imalicit bastard Senc.



4 Colutea scorpioides montana (luss).
Mountaine bastard Sene.



flender foot-stalkes, long and naked like those of the Pease, and of a yellow colour, of little or no smell at all, and yet that little nothing pleasant: after which come forth long cods, wherein is contained small seed like those of the Strangle Tare.

4 This mountaine bastard Sene hath stalks, leaves, and roots like the last described. The shoures grow on the tops of the branches in maner of a crowne; whereupon some haue called it Coronila. In shape like those of the pease, and of a yellow colour: the cods as yet we have not seen, and therefore not expressed in the sigure.

fmall thrub creeping wpon the ground, halfe a This small bastard Sene groweth like a cubit high, bringing forth many twiggie branches, in maner of those of the Spanish broome; wherupon do grow leaves like those of Lentils or the Strangle Tare, with many final leaves feed vices middle rib; formewhat fat or full of integr of the colour of the leaves of Rue or Heibegrace, of an aftringent and unpleasant taste ithe floures grow at the tops of the branches; of a yellow colour, in thapelike those of the smallest broome, after which come kittle crooked cods like the clawes or toes of a bird, wherein is contained feed formwhat long blacke, and of an virauone talter the root is long band tough, and wooddy fubliance.

There is also found another fort hereof, not much differing from the former, saving that this plant is greater in each respect, wherein especially consistes the difference.

The Place.

Colutes or bastard Sene groweth in divers gardens, and commeth up of seed, it quickly commeth to perfection, insomuch that if a sticke thereof be broken off and thrust into the ground, it quickly taketh root, yea although it be done in the middle of fummer, or at any other time, even as the flicks of Willow or Elder, as my selfe have often prooued; the which bring forth floures and fruit the next yeere after.

The second with Scorp on cods groweth likewise in my garden: the sast doch grow in assers barren chalky grounds of Kent towards Sittinbourne, Canturbury, and about Southfleet, I have

not seene them eisewhere. the rest are strangers in England

The Time.

They floure from May till summer be well spent, in the meane season the cods bring forth tipe fced.

The Names.

This shrub is called of Theophrastus in Greeke woloung with the diphthong on in the second siltable in Latine, as Gaza expoundeth it, Coloutea or Colutea in high Dutch, wellch limben: in French, Baguenaudier they are deceived that thinke it to be Sena, or any kinde thereof, although we have followed others in giving it to name Bastard Sene, which name is very vngrope, to it: in low Dutch it is called Sene boom : and we may vie the fame name Sene tice, in English

This Calutea, or bastard Sene, doth differ from that plant with with win the second syllabie, of which Colytea, Theophrastus writeth in his third booke. ‡ The fitch is the Polygula Valentina of Con-

The Nature and Vertues.

Theophrastus, neither any other hath made mention of the temperature or faculties in working A of these plants, more than that they are good to fatten cattell, especially streepe.

† There were form-tivin the lifth and litth places here two figures no water different, but that which was in the Path place was a little targer, and Lobell title which he put in his lost, over the was dissided between them for as you fee, Column manner, for Commille, was over in the first, and Column Pelysial Pelestics.

Clust, was over the fixth.

CHAP. 12. Of Liquorice.

A The Description.

The first kinde of Liquorice hath many wooddy branches, rising vp to the height of two or three cubits, beset with leaves of an oderworne greene colour, consisting of nany small leaues set upon a middle 116, like the leaues of Colutea, or the Mastich tree, somewhat zlurinous in handling; among which come small knops growing upon short stems betwirt the leaves and the branches, clustering together, and making a round forme and shape: out of which grow small blew floures, of the colour of an English Hyacinth; after which succeed round, rough, prickly heads, confifting of divers rough or scaly huskes closely and thicke compact together; in which is contained a flat feed: the root is straight, yellow within, and browne without : of a sweet and pleasant taste.

The common and viuall Liquorice hath stalkes and leaves very like the former, saving that his leaves are greener and greater, and the floures of a light shining blew colour: but the floures of this are succeeded by longish cods that grow not so thicke clustring together in round heads as the former, but spike fashion, or rather like the wilde Vetch called onobrychu, or Galega the cods are imall and flat like vnto the Tare: the roots are of a brownish colour without, and yellow within

like Box, and sweeter in taste than the former.

The Place.

These plants do grow in simdry places of Germany wilde, and in France and Spaine, but they are planted in gardens in England, whereof I have plenty in my garden : the poore people of the North parts of England domanure it with great diligence, wherby they obtain great plenty thereof replanting the same once in three or foure yeares.

The Time. Liquorice floureth in Iuly, and the feed is ripe in September. I Glycyrrhiza Echinata Dioscoridis. Hedge-hogge Licorice.



1 2 G'y yorhiz wulgars. Common Licence.



The Names.

The first is called in Greeke runding Lin Latine, Dulcu radix, or sweet Root: this Liconice is not knowne either to the Apothecaries of to the vulgar people: we call it in English, Diascorides his

Licorice.

Licorice: the Aporthecaries call it by acoustic most ender that the other is Glycyrrhiza, or Licorice: the Aporthecaries call it by acoustic most of the carries of both Durch rupt word, Lequiritea: the Italians, Regalitea the Spaniards, Regeliga and Regalitea in high Dutch; Sulthoty, Sultwurtzel: in French, Regolesse, Raigulesse, and Reglesse in low Dutch, Callissischous surthout; in English, common Licorice : Pluny calleth it Seythica herba . it is named Seythice of the scountrey Scythia, where it groweth.

The Temperature.

The Nature of Diestorides his Licorice, as Galen faith, is familiar to the temperature of our bo dies and seeing it hath a certaine hinding quality adjoined; the temperature thereof so much as the hot and binding, is specially of a warme buality, comming neerest of all to a meane temperature j besides, for that it is also sweet, it is likewise meanely moult.

For as much as the root of the common Licorice is sweet it is also remperately hot and mostly notwithstanding the barke thereof is something bitter and hot but this must be scraped away; the

fresh root when it is full of juice doth moisten more than the dry.

The Verties was 1

The root of Liconce is good against the rough harshnesse of the throat and brest; it openeth the pipes of the lungs when they be illuffed or stopped, and ripeneth the cough, and bringeth forth

The inice of Licorice made according to Att, and hardned into a lumpe, which is called Sucre And was ferneth well for the purpoles aforelaid, being holden under the tongue, and there fuffe-

Moreover, with the juice of Licorice, Ginger, and other fpices, there is made a certaine bread or called Ginger-bread, which is very good against the cough, and all the informaties of the limit and bread which is cast into moulds, some of one fastistical and some of another.

corrects profitable against the heate of the Horistics and of the mouth.

LIB: 3,

Of the Historie of Plants.

1303

The serie is drunkewith wine of Raisons against the infirmities of the liver and chest, scabs or E fores of the bladder, and diseases of the kidneyes.

Being melted under the tongue it quencheth thirst it is good for greenewounds being layed for thereupon, and for the stomacke if it be chewed.

The decoction of the fresh roots serueth for the same purposes.

G

But the dried root most finely poudered is a singular remedie for a pin and a web in the eve, six H be strewed thereupon.

Dioscoredes and Pliny also 1e, oit, that Liquo. ice is good for the stomack and vicers of the mouth, I

being cast vpon them.

It is good against hoarsenesse, difficultie of preathing, inflammation of the lungs, the pleurisse, K spitting of bloud or matter, consumption or rottennes of the lungs, all infirmities and ruggednes of the chest

It takes away inflammations, mitigateth and temperath the sharpnesse and saltnes of humors, Leoncostech raw numers, and procure the asie spitting.

The decoction is good for the kidnies and bladder that are exulcerated.

It cureth the strangume, and generally all infirmities that proceed of sharpe, sait, and biting hu. Mimors.

These things concerning Liquorice nath also Theophrasius viz, that with this and with cheese 14 made of Mares milke the Scythians were reported to be able to line eleuen or twelve dayes.

The Scythian 1001 is good for shortness of breath, for a dry cough, and generally for all infig.

mities of the cheft.

Moreouer, with hones it heateth vicers, it also quencheth thirst is the held in the mouth for p which cause they say that the Scythians do live eleven or twelve dayes with it and Hippace, which is cheese made of Mares milke, as Hippace with with the scheese made of Mares milke, as Hippace with such as the same of the

Pluy in his twenty fifth booke, chap. 8. hath thought otherwise than truth, that Hippace is an Q

herbe fo called.

† Both the figures forme howeve of the fift described

ż

CHAP. 13. Of Milke Trefoile or Shrub Trefoile.

The Kindes.

Here be divers kindes or forts of the shrubby Trefoile, the which might very well have passed among the three leaved Giasses, had it not beene for my promise in the proeme of our first part, That in the last booke of our History the shrubbie or wooddy plants should be set forth, everie one as neere as might be in kindred and neighbourhood.

The Description.

He first kinde of cynsus or thrubby Tresoile growes to the forme of a small shrub or wooddy bush two or three cubits high, branching into sundry small boughes or armes, set full of leaves like the small Tresoile, darke greene, and not harrie, three growing alwaies together, among these come forth small yellow floures like them of French Broome, which doe turns into long and flat cods, containing small seed of a blackish colour.

The second kinde of Critics is likewise a small shrub, in shape after the manner of the somer, but that the whole plant is altogether smaller, and the leaves rounder, set together by couples, and the small code hairs at the ends, which sets forth the difference. ‡ The leaves of this are almost round, and grow three together close to the stalke: they are smooth, of a fresh greene, and the middlemost lease of the three is the largest, and ends in a sharpe point: the floures are of

the bignesse and colour of the Trifolium corniculatum. it floures in May. ‡

The root of this third kinde is fingle, from whence spring vp many smooth brittle stalks diuided into many wings and branches, whereon grow greene leaves smaller than those of medow
Trefoile: the floures are yellow, lesser than Broome floures, otherwise very like, growing about
the tops of the twiggie branches, divided into spoky tusts: which being vaded, there follow thinne
long narrow cods, lesser than those of the Broome, wherein is contained small blacke seed. The
root is long, deeply growing into the ground, and sometimes waxeth crooked in the earth. ‡ This
also hath smooth green leaves, and differs little (if any thing ar all) from the first described, wherefore I thought it needlesse to give a figure. Our Author called it Cytisus siliquosus, Codded shrub
Trefoile, because one of the branches was fairely in the figure express with cods; I know no other
reason, for all the Cytisare codded as well as this. ‡

Reter 2

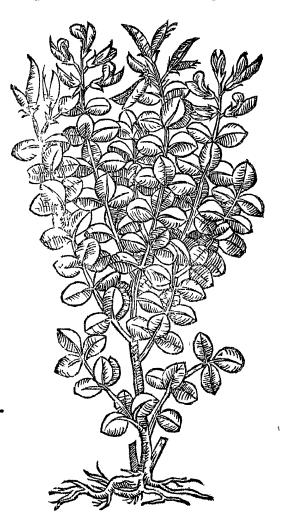
1 Cytifus. The first shrub Trefoile.



4 Cytifus hirfutis. Hairy shrub Trefoile.



2 Cytisus.
The second shrub Tresoile.



5 Cytisu incanus. Hoary shrub Tresoile.



The fourth kinde of Cytesus hath a great number of small branches and stalkes like the former, but it is a lower plant, and more woolly; whose stalks and branches grow not very high, but yet very plentisully spred about the sides of the plant—the leaues are greater than the former, but lesser than those of medow Tresoile. the sloures grow close together, as though they were bound up or compact into one head or spokie tust somewhat greater than the former—the cods, are also greater, and more hairy—the root groweth very deepe into the ground, whereunto are adioyned a few sibres: it salleth out to be more hairy or woolly in one place than in another, and the more hair and woolly that it is, the whiter it waxeth, for the roughnesse bringeth it a certain whit should be lour. † The branches of this oft times lie along upon the ground—the leaues are smooth and greene aboue, and hoarie underneath—the floures yellow, which fading sometimes become orange coloured—the cods are found, and seeds brownish. ‡

5 The fifth kinde of Cytifus groweth to the height of a cubit or more, having many slender twiggy branches like Broome, streaked and very haid whereupon grow leaves very like Fenugreeke, yet all hoary, three together from the bosome of which, or betweene the leaves and the stalkes, come forth yellow sloures very like Broome, Spirtum, or Pease, but smaller the cods be like vnto Broome cods, of an ash colour, but slenderer, rougher, and flatter, in the several cels or divisions whereof are contained bright shining seeds like the blacke seeds of Broome all the whole

plant is hoarie like Rhamnus or Halymus

6 Cyrifus Pianatus. Winged thrub Trefoile.

7 Cytasus 7. Cornuius.
The Horned shrub Trefoile.



The fixth kinde of cyclus or buth Thefoile groweth to the height of a tail man, with long stalkes covered over with a black of barke, and a few boughes or branches, beset or garnished with leaves like the common Trefoile, but smaller, growing also three together, whereof the middle-most of the three leaves is twice as long as the two side leaves; the upper side whereof is green, and the lower side some hat reddish and harrie: the floures grow along the stalks almost from the bottome to the top, of a golden vellow colour, fashioned like the Broome floure, but greater than any of the rest of his kinde, and of a reasonable good favour: the seed hath the pulse taste of Cicer.

The leuchth kinde of Cytifus hath many tough and hairy branches rifing from a wooddie root, four or five cubits high; which are divided into fundry finaller branches befer with leanes like the medow Trefoiles; among which come forth yellow floures like Broome, that turne into Rifir 2

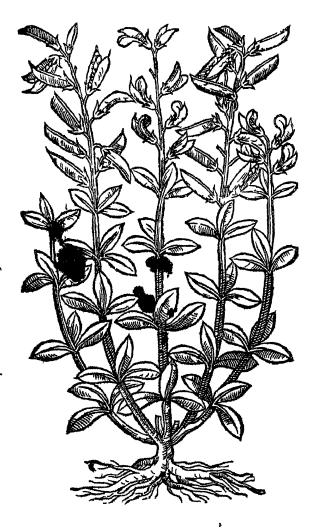
crooked hat cods like a fielde, wherein is contained the feed tasting like Cites of I gum now hole plant is hoatie like Rhamnus, and being broken or bruised smelleth like Rocket

This eighth I inde of Cytifus, which Pena fetteth lotth, is doubtleffe another I inde of Cytifus, telembling the former in leaves, doines, and cods, fauing that the final leaves (which are a wates three together) are a little fript about the edges the whole plant is flenderer, for containing an herbe than a shrub, the root is small and single.

or bastard of mis-begotten shrub Tresoile, or bastard Cytistus, groweth vp like a state of a wooddy substance, having tender stalks smooth and plaine whereon do grow like the other, divers set upon one soot-stalke, contrarie to all the rest: the slowes grow a constant the state of the slocke Gillostoures, of a yellow colour: the root is tough and woodd

8 Cytisus 8. The eighth thrub Trefoile.

9 Cytisus adulterinus, siue Alysson frutic. Bastard shrub Tiefoile.





The Place.

These plants were first brought into Italy and Greece from one of the Isles of Cyclades, called Cyntho or Cynthusa, and since found in many places of France, as about Montpelier, Veganium, and other places. they are strangers in England, though they grow very plentisully in Scotland, as it is reported, whereof I have two sorts in my garden, that is to say, Cytisus Maramha, or the horned Cytisus, and likewise one of the smallest, that is to say, the third in number. ‡ The second groweth in the garden of M. lohn Tradescant. ‡

The Time.

These plants floure for the most part in May, Iune, and Iuly, and some after: the seed is ripe in September.

The Grecians and Latines docall this thrub wars. of Cynthusa an Island before mentioned, in which place they are in great estimation for that they do so wonderfully feed cattell, and encrease thinks in their dugs, noursh sheepe and goats, which bring yong ones good for store and increase. One Author doth call these plants in Greeke warm that is to say in Latine Facundum serum sertile or fruitfull May, for that the kindes hereof cause milke to encrease, maketh good bloud and increase augmenters specially and multiplieth the natural seed of generation: they may be called in English, milke Trackle. Of the flore of milke which they encrease.

The Temperature.

The leaves of milke Trefoile do coole, as Dioscordes writeth; they affwage swellings in the occurrency in they be stamped and laid into them with bread the decoction thereof drunke prouder with vine rales teacheth, that the leaves of Milke Trefoile have a digesting or wasting qualities mixed with a waterie and temperate facultie, as have those of the Mallow.

The Verties.

Women, faith Columbia, if they want milke must steepe dry milke Tresoile in said water, and A when it is throughly so ed, they must the next day mix a quart or thereabouts of the same pressed or strained southwith a little wine, and so let it be given not them to drinke, and by that meanes they themselves thall receive strength, and their children comfort by abundance of milke.

Hippocrates reclioneth up Milk-Trefoile among those things that encrease milke, in his booke of E

the Nature of women, and of womens diseases.

Also Aristomachus of Athens in Plany, commandeth togue with wine the dry plant, and the same C

likewise boiled in water, to nuises to drinke when their milke is gone.

Democratus and Aristomachus do promise that you shall want no Bees, if you have milke Trescile D so them to feed on: so all writers with one consent do couclude (as Gilen taith) that Bees doe gather of the floures of Milke Trescile very great store of home.

Kinde of Cattell, which quickely grow fat by eating thereof, and that it yeeldeth very great store of

milke.

The people of Betica and Valentia (where there is great store of Cyrifus) doevle it very much For the Silke Worms to hang their web vponaster they have been well sed with the leaues of Mulberries.

Milke Trefoile is likewise a mainellous remedie against the Sciatica, and all other lides of (gouts.

The description that formers, was at the first place belonged to that described and figured in the secenth

CHAP. 12. Of Bastard Milke-Traspiles.

If its rifeth vp with little stalks from the root, brittle, very many in number, parted into wings and branches, about which grow many leaves lesser than those of the medow Trefoile, of colour greene: the floures about the tops of the twigs be orderly placed in maner like ears, of colour yellow, lesser than those of broom, otherwise all alike in their places grow vp slender cods long, narrow, and lesser than the cods of Broome: rough also and hairy; in which do lie little blac-

kish seeds the root is long, and groweth deepe, and oftentimes creepeth assope.

The second kinde of bastard Milke-Tresoile is like vnto the former in plentifull stalkes and twigges, but that it is lower and more downie; neither doe the stalkes thereof stand vpright, but rather incline to the one side the learn also are sinewhat greater, but yet lesser than those of the medow Tresoile, wholly whitestand they never open themselves out, but keep alwaies solded with the middle rib standing out: the side they never open themselves out, but keep alwaies folded with the middle rib standing out: the side they reverselve in the code to gether, and compacted as it were into a little head, and be also in each in the code in like manner are a little bigger and hairy, and of a blackish surple is the side that the code groweth deepe in the ground, being divided into a few sprigs; it of centimes happened to get a none place more hairie of downie than in another: the place hairie and downie it is sometime which and hoarie it is; for the hairinesse doth also bring with the certaine whitish colour.

3 The third kinde of bastard Milke Tresoile bringeth forth a companie of young shoots that are somewhat writhed and more long state of a faire greene colour; the stoures are closed to are somewhat writhed and more long state greene colour; the stoures are closed to are somewhat writhed and more long state greene colour; the stoures are closed to are somewhat writhed and more long state greene colour; the stoures are closed to are somewhat writhed and more long state of a faire greene colour; the stoures are closed to are somewhat with the contract of the source of a faire greene colour; the stoures are closed to a state of the source of a faire greene colour.

Thathird kinde of bastard Milke Tresoile bringeth forth a companie of young shoots that are somewhat writhed and grooked, long seaues of a faire greene colour: the stoures are closed together, long, white, or set to submeous, sweetly smelling, that is to say, having the smell of honie: the shrub it selfe is a major greene both Sommer and Winter. † This grower some foot or better high, with slender that ehes, so with leaves three standing together upon a very short stalke, and the middle lease is as long againe as the other two; they are very white and hoarie, and the yellow shoures grow out of the bosomes of the leaves all alongs the stalks. This is that mentioned in the

vertues of the former chapter at F for the Silke wormes to worke vpon. ‡

4 The fourth thrub is likewise one of the wilde kinde, though in face and stature like the

Of the History of Plants: 1308 L1B. 3. 2 Pseudocytisus 2. The 2 bastard shrub Tresoile. I Pseudocytisus v.
The first bastard shrub Tresoile. Pfeudocotifus birfutus. Ne hairie bastard tree Trefoile. GERAI 1, JCHR, 1545-1602

THE HE BELL; CK; GIRENAL HISTOR LEFT AT ...

(Gathered by JUHR GE .4 DE OF LUNIUM)

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J. NORTON, LONDON

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THE HE WIL; CO; GENERAL HISRORD OF PLATES.

(Gathered by JCHN GJ an DC OF LOFDLE)

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J. NORTOR, LOBER